First In Everything.
First in news, first in enterprise and first in the hearts of the people is The Sun.
Lowell's Greatest Newspaper.

THE LOWELL SUN

It is very easy : : :
To steal the news from a live paper and print it in a bunco sheet from four to twenty-four hours later, but it is not so easy to make the people buy such a paper.

22ND YEAR. LOWELL, MASS. TUESDAY DECEMBER 5, 1899. 8 PAGES 1 CENT

WILLIAM PITT FRYE, President of the Senate.

WHITE FLAGS

Raised by Vanquished Filipinos

By Associated Press to The Sun.

MANILA, Dec. 5, 1.20 p. m.—General Hughes now occupies Santa Barbara and Cabutual, Island of Panay, his lines extending 35 miles north of Iloilo. He has occupied twenty towns. The inhabitants are returning with white flags, their fear of the Americans is diminishing, as they learn that they will be well treated. It is impossible to get the insurgents to fight. They are retreating to the mountains and no more organized resistance is expected. The artillery wagon mules are being used for this purpose. General Hughes continues advancing north and spreading his lines.

"AGGY" READY TO QUIT

NEW YORK, DEC. 5.—A SPECIAL CABLEGRAM FROM HONG KONG TO THE EVENING WORLD SAYS THAT FILIPINOS THERE ANNOUNCE THAT AGUINALDO IS READY TO SURRENDER IF CONSUL WILDMAN WILL RECEIVE HIM AT MANILA. THE DISPATCH ADDS THAT THE FILIPINO JUNTA AT HONG KONG WAS IN COMMUNICATION WITH AGUINALDO LAST WEEK AND ADVISED HIM THEN TO THROW HIMSELF ON THE MERCY OF THE UNITED STATES.

NASHUA ROBBERS

Held up a Granitville Resident Saturday Night

TOOK HIS MONEY AND CLOTHING

Druggist Arrested for Alleged Liquor Nuisance

The Nashua Telegram says:

Saturday evening a young man whose home is in Graniteville, a small suburb of Lowell, came to this city with the intention of visiting friends who live in the vicinity of Edgeville. He left the track, down which he had gone in order to save time and distance, and had started across the field towards the house of his friends, when he was accosted by a gang made up of six or seven young toughs. The one that seemed to be the leader seized the Lowellite by the arms, and in spite of spirited resistance threw him to the ground. He was then searched and $8 in money found in his pockets was stolen.

His coat and hat were taken from him and a new pair of shoes which he had purchased the day before were also taken to swell the booty of the thugs. Badly pounded and in a semi-conscious condition, they left him where he was discovered some time later by railroad hands.

Early Sunday morning, clothed in an old coat given him by one of the railroad boys, and an old hat, picked up in the yard, and two old shoes dug out of an ash can, he took an early electric for home. He reported the affair to Assistant City Marshal Wheeler, and the police are making a diligent search for the culprits. On account of the darkness, no description of the assailants could be obtained.

LIQUOR NUISANCE.

Liquor Inspectors Goodwin and Atkinson arrested J. Robert Jennery last night about 8 o'clock, upon the charge of maintaining a liquor nuisance at the drug store, corner of Ford and Aiken streets. The prisoner was subsequently bailed.

ALLEGED PICKPOCKETS.

Mrs. Thomas Rogers of Butterfield street had her pocketbook picked from her pocket while shopping in a Merrimack street store Saturday night. Although the woman is not positive, she believes that the purse was taken by a woman who brushed by her while she was looking at some books which she intended purchasing. She discovered her loss when she was to pay for the same. The suspect had then left the store. The purse contained about $3.

Foresters' basket ball game and dance, Associate hall, Friday evening, December 8.

A SENATOR DEAD

Seator Hayward of Nebraska Passed Away

By Associated Press to The Sun.

NEBRASKA CITY Neb., Dec. 5.—U. S. Senator Hayward died at 6.20 a. m. today. This is the senator who, it is said, will be succeeded by Mr. Bryan if the latter accepts the position. dMill hut Down

Basket ball game Friday evening between Co. L and Burkes. Purse of $50.

STYLISH CLOTHING.

We know how Clothing should be made, how to give a graceful hang, how seams and edges should be finished, all the little niceties that distinguish the made to order Clothing from the finest ready made.

LOUIS ALEXANDER
IMPORTER & TAILOR
55 Central Street.
Paul O. Kabo, Assistant.

LATOUR FINED $100

Pleaded Guilty to Illegal Keeping

LIQUOR WAS SEIZED THIS MORNING

It Was Found in His Bakery

COLORED PRISONER SENTENCED FOR LARCENY

To House of Correction for Four Months

A number of important cases came up before Judge Hadley in police court this morning. Six of them were liquor cases.

Four drunks were arraigned. One simple offender was released.

Of the others, Angers Lapoint was taxed $5, James H. Henry $6, and Catharine O. Shea, who claims her home to be in Lawrence, received a sentence of six months to the jail at Lawrence. She appealed, but later withdrew her appeal. She formerly lived in Lowell, but has not made her home here for some time.

Harry Casey, colored, was charged with the larceny of a coat and vest, valued at $10, and the property of Abraham Stein. Casey had previously pleaded not guilty and he did not have counsel.

Stein testified that he keeps a second hand clothing store in Middlesex street, and was visited Friday morning by the defendant, who stated to witness that he wanted to purchase an overcoat and pair of shoes. He paid for the articles, but said he would leave the shoes in the back room till Friday night, when he would call and take them. He called early Friday night for his shoes and went immediately into the back room. He put the shoes on and came out of the room with a coat and vest. He carried these garments under his overcoat and on noticing him, Stein immediately suspected he stole something and asked defendant what he carried under his overcoat. Witness said defendant threatened to strike him. Casey left the store with the stolen garments.

Mrs. Mary Demers testified that Casey came to her house in Dempsey's court Friday night and remained there all night. He gave her, she said, the coat and vest in payment for his night's lodging.

Casey offered no defence.

The court found the defendant guilty and sentenced him to the house of correction for a term of four months. It is said the defendant's right name is Johnson and he is said to have a pretty bad record.

The case of Joseph S. Byrne, charged with maintaining a liquor nuisance, was put over another week at the request of counsel for the defense.

Pierre Latour pleaded guilty to a charge of illegal keeping of liquor and paid a fine of $100. Lawyer Rivet appeared for Latour.

Herbert E. Hazelton was charged with illegal keeping of liquor. This man, it is alleged, is owner of the cottage in Dracut where the five men were found drinking Saturday night by the officers of the town and who were arrested and charged with gambling, the officers finding them playing cards, although they saw no money. All five were discharged in court yesterday. Hazelton was not among the party.

He was arrested by Constable Crawford yesterday afternoon on a warrant charging him with illegal keeping of liquor. The defendant today pleaded not guilty to the charge and was represented by D. J. Donahue, Esq., while John J. Hogan, Esq., appeared for the town of Dracut. At the request of Lawyer Hogan a continuance was granted till December 13. Hazelton was already under bail.

Victor Leserge and J. Robert Jennery, who conduct a drug store on Cabot street were charged with maintaining a liquor nuisance. They pleaded not guilty and were continued one week for trial. D. J. Donahue, Esq., appeared for the defendants.

The case of William McLean, charged with the larceny of 12 trip tickets from Thomas H. Kelley, the pawn broker, was continued till Friday for trial.

The much-continued case of Mary McWilliams, who is charged with maintaining a liquor nuisance, was put over again today, this time until December 19. Mrs. McWilliams, it is understood, is very ill and has been unable to appear in court.

The next case called was that of Israel B. Kronberger of the Cosmopolitan pharmacy, who was charged with illegal keeping of liquor. Kronberger had already pleaded not guilty and was defended by John J. Harvey, Esq.

When the case was put on trial, the liquor seized at the defendant's drug store, a large quantity, was brought into the court room and placed upon one of the tables within the railing. There were four jugs and eleven casks containing whiskey and gin.

As Deputy Moffatt was carrying a gallon glass cask of whiskey to the table within the railing, the cask struck the railing and in almost an instant was smashed to smithereens, and the court for a long time contained an odor of whiskey. The liquor spilled over a good part of the floor and Janitor Donahue had to be called and he cleaned it up. Most of the prisoners had been taken from the court room before the accident happened, so there was not much excitement caused by the spill.

The court found Kronberger guilty and imposed a fine of $100. He appealed and was held in $300 for the superior court.

BIG SEIZURE THIS MORNING.

Lieut. Palmer and Officers Perkins and [illegible] Leighton paid a visit to Pierre Latour's bake shop at 11 Ward street, about 5 o'clock this morning. A thorough search of the place was made and in the back room they found eight and a half gallons of whiskey and 3 gallons of wine. Mr. Latour was subsequently arrested and sent to the police station, brought to court for illegal keeping of liquor.

Don't miss the basket ball game of the season. Associate hall. Friday night.

WAGES RAISED.

INCREASE OF TEN PER CENT GRANTED.

The mill treasurers of Lowell had a meeting today and voted to increase wages 10 per cent on Dec. 18.

Removal Notice.

James F. Cahill, the well known blacksmith, who has removed from his old place of business, formerly on Greene street to 33½ Jackson street where he is now prepared to attend to all of his old customers as well as new. None but the most skilful workmen employed.

LIEUT. McNULTY

States His Case to the Democracy

HIS REASONS FOR SUPPORTING GILLOW

Owes His Life to Mr. and Mrs. Gillow

OTHER CANDIDATES BATTLING FOR VOTES

Other Political Notes of Interest

The republican politicians, mindful of the weakness of their own ticket, are turning heaven and earth as it were to pick flaws in the democratic ticket.

They are trying to make capital out of the fact that Alderman Philip S. McNulty, who is a candidate for re-election, voted for his companion in arms, Joseph S. Gillow.

The argument is one that will lose Alderman McNulty but few votes under the circumstances, if it loses him any at all. For the benefit of its readers who are not familiar with the McNulty-Gillow incident, The Sun reporter yesterday visited Alderman McNulty and obtained from him the first real statement of the facts of the case that that gentleman, through his modesty has ever made.

In answer to The Sun reporter's request, Mr. McNulty said:

"I have been censured by some members of my party for voting for my comrade in arms Lieut J. Gillow for superintendent of public buildings, and censured by men, it seems to me, who did not realize our relations towards each other. In the spring of '98, when war was declared and we were commissioned to serve in the same regiment and same company as part of the volunteer army to defend the honor of our common country we were not asked whether we were democrats or republicans; we simply volunteered our services and were accepted regardless of creed or party affiliations. We went into camp at South Framingham and there began our duties of preparation and study and the drilling and discipline of green men, and as we worked in the noon day sun or instructed patrols at night, there began to exist a feeling of sympathy which merged into friendship before we broke camp for the green fields of Virginia; a friendship which was not lessened any in the long marches to historic Fairfax courthouse or by camping on the banks of the Potomac. As we steamed away from Newport News, aboard the transport "Harvard," with perhaps a lingering thought of loved ones left at home and with our eyes turned toward the rising of Cuba's sun, for which rising many a brave soldier boy must give his life, a true feeling of comradeship existed. And who will say that that memorable night march to the front on the night of the first of July did not make us faster friends, or was it the song of the Mauser or the shriek of the shells, or perhaps that fourteen days in the trenches together chilled by heavy dews at night, or drenched by tropical rains which came in torrents about fifteen hours out of the twenty-four? After the surrender of the Dons as we guarded Spanish prisoners or did garrison duty in those feverstricken camps around Santiago, when hungry eyes looking out of gaunt faces stared at you everywhere, with disease and death on every hand, when the laying to rest of some brave lad was an hourly occurrence, surely I may be pardoned for standing by a man whose friendship I enjoyed then as we shared each other's perils. And when the famous old 9th Massachusetts, the last of Shafter's corps to leave Cuba, arrived at Montauk with thinned and decimated ranks, we watched with heavy hearts the almost lifeless form of Lieut. Gillow borne away to the hospital, he having been stricken down with typhoid fever the day we left the island. Not a man of us expected to see him alive again. A few days after this I was taken to the same hospital and happened to be placed in the same ward, directly opposite him. I was about to speak to him, but was restrained from doing so by the nurses who said he was too weak to talk, and I received my orders not to speak to him for several days. The following day, however, as the nurse was repacking some bags of broken ice about his head, I noticed his eyes wander lazily towards my cot. He gazed at me in amazement for a second and then with pointed finger he fairly yelled: "Oh, look, there's my lieutenant." It was the first time he had spoken since coming into the hospital the nurses said. Of course he instantly demanded that his cot be moved over beside mine, and the nurses with broad grins on their faces instantly complied with his wishes. A couple of days after that his wife came like a ministering angel of peace and then there was a change for the better, and for four weeks she stood by her post nursing both of us back to health and strength. And when the doctor's decision came that he was strong enough to be removed to his home, and that I should not be for another week, my protestations against waiting for me were useless as they both spurned the idea of going home until I should be able also. A great wave of patriotism had swept over the city and which was manifested by the kindly acts of many of our citizens and the generous work of the Relief Association in behalf of the soldiers. A banquet was given in their honor at the armory and prominent citizens there lauded and praised them in eloquent speeches. In the homes and on the streets everybody had a kind word for the soldiers. In short, nothing was too good for them. I was nominated and elected to the board of aldermen, [illegible] because I was a soldier. But when a soldier came up for office and he the man who had shared his blanket with me through the Cuban campaign and to whose [illegible] care practically I owe my life, I was railed at and reviled simply because I voted for him and he not of my party. I stood by my friend who had been my friend through thick and thin and through the ravages of almost fatal disease. Why, in so doing, I have been [illegible] thinkers. But I am perfectly satisfied to leave the issue with the voters of Lowell for their decision on election day and I feel confident that they will approve of what I have done by voting for me for a second term."

Before the votes have been counted and we are enabled to congratulate the winners, there is already the hottest kind of a fight on for the presidency of the common council. The fight is principally on the republican side, for while Councilmen Markham and Barry are mentioned as candidates among the democrats, neither is making an aggressive contest, the real fighting going on among the republicans. The republican candidates are Daniel N. Pickering of ward nine, Jas. F. Walker of ward six, F. E. Saunders, ward one and A. D. Mitten, ward eight. These are hustling in great style, assuming that already they are elected. Capt. Mitten was the last to enter the fight and assuming that he may be elected if he doesn't preside over the council any better than he does over Company M. I can see some hot times in the council ere long. With such an array of republican candidates, the democrats will have a chance. There will be caucusing galore on inauguration day.

Mr. Barnard's friends are poring over the books of the supply department in quest, it is said, of some instance wherein Mr. Barrett was extravagant. As yet they have found one case where Mr. Barnard purchased valves at a less price than did Mr. Barrett. But in their haste they neglected to note that while Barnard purchased iron valves, Barrett bought brass valves, which while only a trifle more in cost and more than worth the additional cost by reason of their general superiority and their attempt to show up Barrett was decidedly ridiculous.

The friends of Lieut. Philip McNulty, and they are numerous in both parties, are making an active canvass of the city in his behalf and with success. Leaving his admirable record as a soldier out of it, Phil is a good man for any party interested in good government and low taxes to nominate. He knows the municipal "ropes" after his year's experience and undoubtedly will be re-elected.

The Crowley club understands the art of conducting a lively and straightforward municipal campaign, and is doing great work. One of its leading hustlers is Robert V. Saunders of ward seven, who is on the go all the time. "Bobbie" is a hustler from Hustlerville, and will give any of the lieutenants a job to keep up with him. He possesses a host of friends in both parties, and he is never unsuccessful.

The Pinder-Wyman fight for superintendency of the city farm is growing decidedly interesting. Col. Pinder's friends claim that Wyman cannot get over four votes if he goes to Shed for it, while Wyman's friends smile and say it is already six to three for Wyman. The result is that many a heated argument is being held and bets made. If ever a bitter fight was fought in this little town, it is that Pinder-Wyman scrap. It beats all records. It was the cause of disrupting the republican organization in ward seven, and it figured in several small contests. Gentlemen, have at it!

William J. Johnson, democratic candidate for school board in ward one, is putting up a lively campaign for the office encouraged by the promises of many prominent republicans who cannot stand Kenneth J. Mackenzie for the school board. Mr. Johnson is a business man who dabbles not in politics and just the man for the place, while Mackenzie is a politician of the stripe vulgarly called a heeler and hardly a fit man for the position to which he aspires. Mr. Mackenzie in the interest of his party should not have run for the school board, but he did run and to achieve his end beat out a good man in Dr. Allard. He must stand the knocking graciously, for he's in for a lot of it.

The overseer of the poor fight is going on very quietly and effectively in Ward Seven. Mr. James A. Lavery, the democratic candidate for overseer of the poor, is getting a large number of promises from republicans of the ward that he will have their support on election day. Mr. Lavery is a bright, clean, young man, and has fitting qualifications for the position of overseer of the poor. If elected, neither republicans, nor democrats will have any regrets during his administration. We feel quite confident that when the votes are counted he will win off with a handsome majority.

Head Comfort

You know what home comfort, foot comfort and stomach comfort mean. But do you know what genuine head comfort means? If not just try

DOWS' MENTHOL CREAM

and feel the gray matter under your hair take on repose, strength and clearness. For Dows' cures Cold in the head, nose, Rose cold, Hay Fever, Catarrh and Nasal affections promptly. Place a little in the nostrils. It's volatile; dissolves rapidly. Goes through the air passages to the head. No duster. It's cure made pleasant, in a hurry, complete. Use it today and you'll use it again. 10c tube, 25c box at all druggists if you insist. Get Dows' only.

A. W. Dows & Co.
559 Central Street.

SEND CHRISTMAS MONEY

to Sweden, Norway and Denmark in Kronen and Ore, to Austria and Germany in Marks and Pfennigs, and to England, Ireland and Scotland and all other parts of the world in Pounds, Shillings and pence. Drafts issued Direct at Market Rates by

TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK
30-46 Mid'sex St. 11 P. O. ave.
Ladies' Entrance, 43 to 45 Middlesex Street.

£ Drafts at $4.98

£ XMAS CHECKS £.

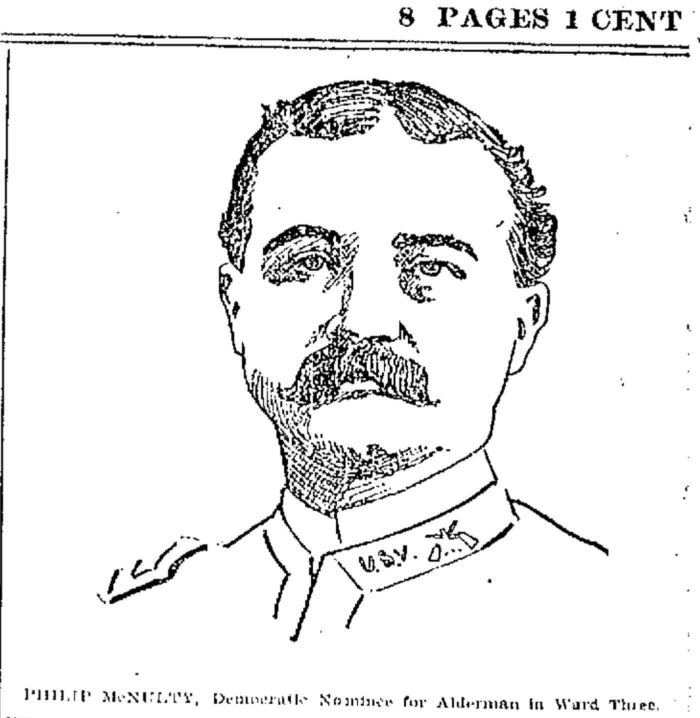
Remittances for Christmas. Send through Murphy's steamship agency, 18 Appleton street, payable in Ireland, England, Scotland and all over Europe. 30 years in the business in the same place. Opposite the postoffice.

D. MURPHY.

Christmas Drafts

Payable in every town in England, Ireland and Scotland, free of discount. Passage tickets at lowest rates.

J. F. O'Donnell's Steamship Agency, 324 Market St., Cor. Worthen.



PHILIP McNULTY, Democratic Nominee for Alderman in Ward Three.

A MURDER CASE

Will Come Before the Grand Jury

By Associated Press to The Sun.

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., Dec. 5—The December term of the Addison county court was opened here today. The only important case to come before the grand jury is that of the State vs. Frederick Eastwood, charged with the murder of Franklin E. Fenn, in Middlebury, on the night of August 11 last. The case has excited wide interest from the attempt at killing at wholesale, said to have been made by the defendant, who, it is alleged, first shot his wife, who refused to live with him, fired several shots at Mrs. Brown, his mother-in-law, then went to the home of Franklin E. Fenn, who had married a sister of Eastwood's wife, where, it is alleged, he shot Fenn through the heart. Eastwood also fired at Mrs. Fenn, it is claimed, but inflicted only a flesh wound. Eastwood next drove around the home of Edgar C. Brown and called for him, but the man did not make his appearance. Eastwood then delivered himself up to the wife of Deputy Sheriff W. H. Cobb, while the jailer was out looking for him. Eastwood had put one bullet into his own body, but it penetrated just far enough below the heart to prevent his death. He has since recovered from his wound. His wife also got well.

Miss Lillian W. Hurd has been home from Fall River to pass the Thanksgiving holidays.

DEATHS.

SPALDING—A telegram received at Chelmsford yesterday morning from Mr. Edward E. Spalding, Pasadena, Cal., announced the death of his wife, Saturday. While Chelmsford relatives had been informed that Mrs. Spalding had been ill and had been taken to a local hospital, they were not aware that her condition was so critical. Mr. Spalding, who is a native of Chelmsford, will have the sincere sympathy of his many friends and former associates in the great loss he has sustained.

STANTON—Charles P. Stanton, aged 69 years, died yesterday morning at his home, 5 Adams street. He leaves a widow and one daughter.

O'CONNELL—Ellen O'Connell, fifty nine years and 11 months, died yesterday at her late residence in Tewksbury. She was an old resident of that place.

CITY HALL NOTES.

The common council will hold a regular meeting at 8 o'clock this p. m. It will be a good place to go if you want to hear politics on the side.

THE BUTLER VETS.

The ball committee of the Butler Vets will hold a meeting tomorrow evening to arrange for the grand ball to be held in Associate hall, January 17th.

CASCADE CLUB.

The Cascade club will hold its third character and costume party Thursday evening next, at Associate hall, and it is expected to surpass all previous attempts of the club in this line. Atwood's orchestra of seven pieces will furnish music, and a good time is assured all who attend.

PUTNAM & SON,

166 Central Street.

The weather bureau says colder weather. A good reminder of the overcoats that we've marked to go quickly.

New Oxford Frieze Overcoats,

the popular color of the season. Strictly all wool, made with raw edges, satin sleeves and velvet collar. Boxy and stylish, regular $10.00, for

$7.95

Black and Blue Kersey Overcoats,

two lots to close. Fine face, strictly pure wool Kerseys, very nicely tailored. Have been $10.00, marked down to

$7.95

Stylish Overcoats

Of dark and light gray soft finished frieze. With them very fine olive Kerseys, made with fancy plaid linings and satin yokes. Very latest cut. Splendidly made—quite as good as any coats shown for $13.00 and $14.00, for only

$9.95

Only Twenty of the Rogers-Peet Overcoats

left, and the lot of extra fine coats of our own make, the rough-faced fashionable coats that sold for $25.00 and $30.00, reduced last week to close at

$19.85

Boys' Top Coats,

sizes 4 years to 16. Heavy weight Covert Cloths, marked down from $3.50, and with these two lots of Frieze Top Coats, one olive, the other blue. All today for

$2.95

If We Were to Sell Out the Stock and Good-Will of Our Store, by Rights We Should Get More for the "Good-Will" Than the Stock.

"I was told to come here."

"You used my folks so well that I thought I would come here to buy furniture."

"My neighbor is so well pleased with the range she bought here that I thought I would get one like it."

"Well, we've come back, you see; we've been everywhere, and we find we can do better here."

These are a few of the remarks we hear every day in our store. We realize the value of such good will and we try to treat every one dealing with us so that they will have the same kindly feeling toward "Our Store."

The People's Favorite Furniture Store.

A. E. O'HEIR & CO., 14, 16 and 18 Merrimack St.

Near Electric Car Waiting Room

SECRETARY LONG

Says the Navy Needs New Cruisers

HIS REPORT HAS BEEN ISSUED

Recommends the Building of Gunboats

By Associated Press to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 4.—The annual report of the Secretary of the Navy, John D. Long, which was made public last night, is in many respects one of the most important ever issued by a head of the navy department. It reviews the disposal of the auxiliary fleet and the men who manned the ships comprising it after the close of the Spanish war and the work accomplished by the Asiatic squadron during the past year, down to the loss of the Charleston in November; but its chief importance lies in the recommendations which look toward the enlargement of the navy to meet future demands that may be made upon it.

Perhaps first in importance is the legislation recommended for the increase of the navy, in regard to which the secretary says:

The number of large, swift and powerful armored cruisers of the great coal endurance of our navy, is largely disproportionate to the rest of our naval establishment. The experience of the last year has also shown the need of several smaller vessels usually classed as gunboats. It is, therefore, recommended that Congress be requested to authorize the construction of the following vessels:

First—Three armored cruisers, of about 11,600 tons trial displacement of a maximum draft at deep load not to exceed 26 feet, carrying the heaviest armor and most powerful ordnance for vessels of their class, to be sheathed and coppered and to have the highest practicable speed and great radius of action.

Second—Twelve gunboats, of about 900 tons trial displacement, to be sheathed and coppered; and,

Third—as recommended a year ago, three protected cruisers of about 8000 tons trial displacement, carrying the most powerful ordnance for vessels of their class, to be sheathed and coppered and to have the highest practicable speed and radius of action.

The increase in the tonnage of the three last named vessels from 6000 tons as recommended a year ago, to 8000 tons is suggested by the naval board on construction as better adapted to the present needs of the service. The same board is also of the opinion that if any of the foregoing vessels are authorized, the law should provide that in case satisfactory bids can not be obtained for their construction by contract, the department shall have authority to construct the same in the navy yards.

Only less important is the renewed recommendation in regard to the organization of a naval reserve, in regard to which the secretary says:

The department submitted a bill to the last congress for the organization of a national naval reserve, which it is hoped will be enacted into law during the coming session. The navy afloat has increased to such an extent as to make it of great importance that there should be a reserve upon which to call in time of war. It is deemed to be very important that such a reserve, representing the whole country and related directly to national naval establishment, should be fostered and made ready for call.

CREW SAVED

TWO VESSELS GROUNDED DURING HEAVY GALE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Dec. 4.—Unusually cold weather and heavy gales are reported from New Zealand. During a storm in November, the ship Pleiades went ashore on the New Zealand coast. Her officers and crew were saved, but the ship could not be removed from the rocks on which she is now resting high and dry.

During the same gale the steamer collier Hesketh, went ashore at the Greymouth Bar, where also the Waipowleka was recently stranded.

A tariff conference has been held at Melbourne by manufacturers and others interested in having a protective tariff for Australia. A tariff schedule was prepared for submission to parliament when customs regulations of the federation are being determined. Efforts are being made to change the free trade sentiment throughout the colonies.

CONFESSES MURDER

BUT DENIES HAVING ASSAULTED MINNIE EISLEY.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 2—Edward Williams, arrested last night for the murder of Minnie Eisley, at Yardsville, and who is now in the Trenton jail, has confessed to the crime to Prosecutor Crossley, but denies having attempted assault. He says he had been drinking and in a quarrel with Miss Eisley knocked her down with his fist and being crazed with drink, he subsequently struck her with a club.

KENTUCKY FEUDISTS FIGHTING.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

LONDON, Ky., Dec. 4.—The Baker feudists are still hunting for the men who ambushed Jason Dowling and Joe Johnson last Friday and fatally injured the former. It is announced that more than a thousand citizens from Laurel, Knox, Whitely and Clay counties will go to Frankfort this week to watch the proceedings of the state board of election commissioners and these visiting statesmen will include leaders of both the Bakers and the White factions in Clay county, who may get together at the state capitol.

FOUND DEAD

JAMES A. MILLS OF CONCORD COMMITTED SUICIDE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 4.—James A. Mills, 23, foreman of the chemical fire engine company, was found dead in a room in his residence on Perley street at noon today with a bullet hole through his head. The coroner decided that it was a case of suicide and that no inquest would be necessary.

"Kid" Broad, by his victory over Dave Sullivan gained an "angel" who is willing to back him for $250.

Constipation

Headache, biliousness, heartburn, indigestion, and all liver ills are cured by

Hood's Pills

Sold by all druggists. 25 cents.

THE P. A. C. WON

Easily Defeated Everetts at Basket Ball

MOST ONE SIDED GAME OF SEASON

The Final Score Was 42 to 6

The P. A. C. basket ball team added another to its long string of victories Saturday night when the boys from the other side of the river administered a terrible slaughtering to the Everetts, who came here with the reputation of being one of the strongest teams in the state. But they were not in it for a moment with the clever local aggregation. The game was played at the club gymnasium and was watched by a large and enthusiastic crowd. When the game ended the score stood 42 to 6 against the visiting team. It was by far the most one-sided game played in Lowell this season, but the P. A. C. are by no means at fault for that. They played to win and did they? Well, I should say so.

The star of the game was Jack Cummings of the P. A. C. Jack has been doing phenomenal work this season, but Saturday night he was at his best and scored 20 points on ten goals from the floor, a really remarkable performance, particularly when one considers that this is only Cummings' second year playing the game. He is a crackerjack and can hold his own with the best players in the state.

McFarland also played exceedingly well, scoring six goals from the floor. Halloran had three goals to his credit and McMannon and Allard scored one apiece.

The star player in the Everett team was Rogers, who played left forward. He scored all six points for his team and was much in evidence throughout the game.

Walter Muzzey started in to play with the Everetts but the playing was too hot for him and he had to retire at the end of the first half.

In the first half the P. A. C. scored 16 points and the Everetts 6 and in the second the P. A. C. scored 26 points while the visitors failed to score at all. The line-up and summary:

P. A. C.		EVERETTS.
McFarland, lf	rg,	Gordon
Allard (capt) rf	lg,	Donovan
Cummings, c	c	Monte (capt), Shus
McMannon, lg	rf,	Muzzey, Monte
Halloran, rg	lf,	Rogers

Score—P. A. C. 42, Everetts 6. Goals—Cummings 10, McFarland 6, Halloran 3, McMannon, Allard, Rogers, 3. Fouls called on McFarland, Donovan. Referee—Hugh Thomas. Timekeeper—John Carroll.

NOVEL BOYCOTT

DECIDED UPON BY CHICAGO FEDERATION OF LABOR.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—A novel boycott of the wares of the piano manufacturers who have locked out their employes was decided upon by the Chicago Federation of Labor today. The plan is to induce the renters of pianos to shun the product of the factories involved in the labor troubles. Whenever the tabooed instruments are found on rent, the users are to be asked by a committee of the federation to return them to the warerooms where they were obtained and to replace them at once with instruments made in factories that have refused to join the lock out.

MUNICIPAL POLICE

TRANSFERRED TO THE MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Dec. 3.—Yesterday the municipal police were transferred to the military department. Under command of Captain Pierce, 150 men in new grey uniforms and wearing felt helmets similar to those worn by the New York police, paraded, making a fine appearance. Until now, the force, owing to the jealousies of municipal politics has been inefficient, and the mayor and council requested the transfer thus accomplished. Many former members failed to pass the rigid examination insisted upon by the American authorities and the present personnel is a great improvement on the old.

ARCHBISHOP KEANE

PREACHED IN BOSTON YESTERDAY

By Associated Press to The Sun.

BOSTON, Dec. 4.—Most Rev. John J. Keane, archbishop of Damascus, who at the present time is traveling in the United States for the benefit of the Catholic university at Washington, preached yesterday morning at the high mass in the cathedral of the Holy Cross. It will be remembered that his grace was for a number of years prior to about three years ago, rector of the university. In 1897 he was called to Rome, where he has since been stationed. At the vatican he has been the consulting authority of the pope regarding church affairs in the United States.

Early this year the bishops of the United States petitioned Pope Leo to have Archbishop Keane return that he might complete the noble work he had so well started. He is known as one of the greatest living orators.

POLL TAX

COLLECTION OF IT CAUSES MUCH TROUBLE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 4.—The question of the collection of the poll tax is one which has always troubled the tax collectors of this state. Recently, Governor Dyer sent three questions to the supreme court: Whether the section which provides for the levy of the tax was an addition to chapter 47 of the General Laws or explanatory of that chapter, or in place of it, whether the provision was in violation of the state constitution or the constitution of the United States; and what means can be taken to collect the tax.

The court has just handed down an opinion on the three questions, holding that there is full authority for the assessment and also for the collection of a poll tax. The courts gives a form for a warrant by which a levy may be made on the body of a delinquent and his commitment to jail if he fails to pay the tax and costs of collection.

A BIG PURCHASE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4.—The Cuba Steel Ore company of this city, announces that it has purchased 2,000 acres of iron ore land in the eastern end of Cuba. The output is to be shipped direct to this city for distribution among the many furnaces throughout Pennsylvania. The land purchased is in Guama, five or six miles inland from Chivirico, from which points the shipments will be made.

SUNDAY EVENING CONCERT.

Next Sunday night the Lowell Cadet band will give a concert in St. Patrick's school hall. The concert will consist of selections by the band and solos by Mr. James E. Donnelly. It is probable that a series of five concerts will be given and the proceeds will be used to purchase new uniforms for the band.

The young couple always together before marriage rarely keep up this happy intimacy as man and wife. They are not tired of each other, but the young wife finds herself weak and languid, with no inclination for exercise. And thus begins a division of pursuits and interests which often ends in divided lives. The use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription makes weak women strong. It stops the drains which undermine the strength, cures "female weakness," nourishes the nerves and gives vigor to the whole body.

There is neither opium, cocaine or other narcotic in "Favorite Prescription."

"I suffered from female weakness about eight years—tried several doctors, but derived no benefit until I began using Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription," writes Mrs. John Green, of Danville, Boyle Co., Ky. "This medicine was recommended to me by other patients. I have taken six bottles, and I feel like another person."

Free. Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, 1008 pages, 700 illustrations, is sent free, on receipt of stamps, to cover expense of mailing only. Send 21 one-cent stamps for the book in paper covers, or 31 stamps for cloth binding. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

NO CHANGE

IN THE QUARANTINE SITUATION IN NEW YORK.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—There is no change in the situation at quarantine.

Saturday night the German steamer Ragusa arrived from Santos with 25,000 sacks of coffee. She has a crew of 29 men, all told. They are all well.

The detained vessels are the J. A. Taylor, Roman Prince, Lassell and Ragusa. Seven lighters with the cargo of coffee discharged from the J. W. Taylor are anchored off Clifton, S. I., under close observation of the police patrol. Three lighters of the seven have served the eight days' detention required by health Officer Doty, and are free from further quarantine restrictions, as far as Dr. Doty's department is concerned.

The agents of the Ragusa had a representative visit quarantine this morning and consult Dr. Doty in regard to the disinfection of the Ragusa. This representative said, after learning that his vessel was to be subjected to the same regulations required on all vessels arriving from Santos, that he believed her principals would arrange to land her cargo at some other port.

The patients on Swinburne Island are doing well. There is no illness among the crews or stevedores detained on board the vessels or at Hoffman's Island.

BAR ASSOCIATION

DISCUSSING CHANGES IN THE MARRIAGE LAWS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 4.—The most important event that ever came to pass in connection with legal matters in the state of Rhode Island, was the meeting of the Rhode Island Bar association here this afternoon. Among the questions discussed were modifications of the existing laws relating to marriage, descent and distribution, and of a statute regulating the punishment of executors, administrators, guardians, receivers, collectors and trustees for wrongful acts in office. The changes proposed were radical and sweeping, and they were but forerunners of other alterations in the laws of the state the association hopes to effect. Another subject taken up was the admission of law students to the state bar. It was claimed that the conditions of admission at present were too loose and that stricter rules were needed to keep the bar from becoming cheapened.

Eyesight by absorption. Dr. Taylor.

FOR EIGHT HOURS

The Central Labor Union is Unanimous

TEN PER CENT RAISE IN WAGES

All Eyes Turned on New Bedford

By Associated Press to The Sun.

BOSTON, Dec. 4.—Representatives from every trade union affiliated with the Boston Central Labor union in the name of their respective organizations, most enthusiastically indorsed the eight-hour work day at the meeting of the C. L. U. in Wells Memorial hall yesterday.

Knowledge having reached the organizations that the eight-hour day for city employes would come up for final action brought to the meeting the largest number of delegates that ever attended a meeting of the body, and for the three hours' duration of the discussion not a single delegate was found who did not believe that eight hours of labor for wage workers was all that should be exacted by an employer.

Vice Pres. Garrity, representing horseshoers' union, 77, was in the chair, owing to the absence of Pres. Kneeland.

BENEFITS 600 PEOPLE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

WEBSTER, Dec. 4.—Hon. Eben S. Stevens has voluntarily posted notices in his woolen mills at Quinnabaug, Conn., announcing a general increase of 10 per cent. in the wages of his employes, the new scale of prices to go into effect the present week.

The increase will benefit 600 people.

WATCHING NEW BEDFORD.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Dec. 4.—General Sec. Clisse of the Mule spinners' association of the Blackstone and Pawtucket valleys announced yesterday that he had received no response from the manufacturers for an increase of wages.

The spinners are much interested in the result of the action of the spinners in New Bedford tomorrow night, and state that they will be satisfied with the same scale which the workmen there have demanded.

A meeting of the executive committee of the state will be held on Thursday evening.

SENATOR HOAR

WRITES A LETTER ON THE FLAG.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4, 1899. Senator Hoar has written the following letter to the Rev. J. B. Remensynder of this city:

Worcester, Nov. 14, 1899.

My dear Sir: I am very much obliged to you for your kind and sympathetic letter and for the excellent statement of our duty to the American flag which you inclose.

Certainly, the flag should never be lowered from any moral field over which it has once waved. To follow the flag is to follow the principles of freedom and humanity for which it stands. To claim that we follow it when it stand for oppression or injustice, in like claiming that we must take the nostrums of the quack doctor who stamps on it his wares or follow every scheme of wickedness or fraud if only the flag be put at the head of the prospectus.

The American flag is in more danger from the imperialists than it would be if the whole of Christendom were to combine its power against it. Foreign violence at its worst could only rend it. But these men are trying to stain it.

As to the publication of my Philippine article, I am no good judge of its value and could not undertake to suggest to other people what they shall do with it. It is at anybody's service for any use which may do good.

I am, faithfully yours,
GEORGE F. HOAR.

MOTHER AND SON

DISAPPEAR FROM BIDDEFORD, MAINE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

BIDDEFORD, Me., Dec. 4.—Fred Marcott, 11, who for 5 years has been living with his aunt, Mrs. Francois Maxfield, Myrtle street has been missing since last Thursday and it is alleged that he has been abducted by his mother, Mrs. Marcott of Deadwood, Dakota.

The parents of the boy formerly resided in Canada and moved from there to Deadwood, where the father worked in the mines. The godfather of young Marcott also went to Dakota with the family, and when last heard from, one five years ago was reported to be wealthy, having made considerable money in mining.

After going west the boy's parents separated. A short time after the separation young Fred was sent in care of the railroad conductors to his aunt, Mrs. Maxfield, who at that time was living in Canada. A few years later she moved to this city.

Two weeks ago Mrs. Marcott came to the house of Mrs. Maxfield. She appeared to be very eager to see her boy and took him to church with her. She engaged rooms here and the boy went with her a number of times. Last Thursday Mrs. Marcott disappeared and since that time neither she or Fred has been seen in this city.

On Wednesday night Fred cried all the evening, but would not tell his aunt what the trouble was. The next morning the boy appeared at the house of his aunt and bid good bye to his aunt's daughter. He has not been seen since.

Last Monday morning Mrs. Marcott told a woman who occupied rooms in the same block that they would not live in Biddeford always. Mrs. Maxfield has always given her little nephew a good home and had come to regard him as her own child.

FOUND MURDERED

Rich Citizen's Skull Fractured in Two Places

By Associated Press to The Sun.

DALLAS, Texas, Dec. 4. Louis Schinska, a well known Polish American of Dallas and a rich citizen, was found murdered and robbed on the city square in the heart of the city yesterday. He was known to have a large sum of money on his person the previous night but none was found on him when his body was discovered.

His skull was crushed in two places and his face lacerated. Five men have been placed in jail on suspicion of having committed the crime.

INDECISIVE BATTLE

BOERS MADE A GREAT STAND AGAINST METHUEN.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

LONDON, Dec. 4—The details received from Modder River seem to show that even the desperate courage the attacking force displayed all day long, (November 28th), failed to drive the Boers from their strong entrenchments and night fell on an undecided battle. But apparently during the course of the night, General Cronje, commanding the Boers, who are now said to have numbered 11,000 men, decided that the struggle was hopeless, for the British found the town and surrounding positions evacuated when daylight broke and the whole British army crossed the river and encamped on the Boer positions. The experts here are unanimous in expressing the opinion that Kimberley's needs must be very pressing to induce General Methuen to expose the whole of his command to the Boer marksmen, snugly entrenched in a semi-circular position. So deadly was the fire zone that the Scots Guards were compelled to leave their Maxim guns behind when they were forced to seek less exposed ground. It was only after dusk that a portion of the British troops succeeded in crossing the river by a mill dam on the extreme left. When night fell, the Boer artillery fire was still as vigorous as in the morning, but the Boers' retirement in the night saved the situation for the British. The British troops were too exhausted to pursue the enemy.

The Boers retired without any sign of disorder, carrying off their guns and equipment. Thus, General Cronje's force is still intact. But, the fact that General Methuen and Col. Kekewich are now in communication may cause a reconsideration of the Boers commander's plan to give battle at Spytfontein, where he might be simultaneously attacked by both British forces.

It is reported that the Modder River bridge has been repaired and that the British resume their march towards Kimberley today.

The fact that the De Beers mines foundry is casting shells while the garrison seldom replies to the Boers' artillery is said to point to a scarcity of ammunition at Kimberley, partially accounting for General Methuen's haste. All the news from Natal emphasizes the difficulties before General Clery. There is a growing belief that some delicate flanking operation has been entrusted to statisticians, while General Hildyards carries out the direct front operations.

The latest dispatch from Ladysmith, dated Saturday, Nov. 25, says the shelling of that place was continued. It appears that General Schalkburger, commanding the Boers, sent a message suggesting that all the wounded be sent to a neutral camp and that Gen. White peremptorily refused, when it is added, the Boers deliberately shelled the hospital. All accounts agree that the Boer shells are much more damaging than previously. A number of civilians and police were killed or wounded while the Liverpool and the Gloucester battalions lost eleven men November 24. The siege of Ladysmith was then growing stronger. The Boers were estimated to number from ten to fifteen thousand men. The health of the British garrison was good.

The Boer force at Colenso is estimated to be fifteen thousand men, with fifteen guns. A farmer arrested by the Boers and released November 29, has arrived at Estcourt. He says Gen. Joubert personally commands the Colenso force.

A letter from an officer at Ladysmith reveals a novel feature of a modern battle. The writer says that at the battle of Reitfontein, "several ladies arrived on bicycles. Of course, they kept at a distance, but a shell, pitched close to them, caused them to pedal off to a safer position."

The afternoon newspapers welcome the appointment of Mr. Adelbert F. Hay, as United States consul at Pretoria.

IN KIMBERLY

GEN. METHUEN HAS PROBABLY ARRIVED THERE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The Evening News says it learns that a cable dispatch was received today from an officer of the Guards, saying simply: "In Kimberley," which may mean that General Methuen's vanguard has entered Kimberley.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of — The Kind You Have Always Bought

NOTICE.

Newly mined, best quality of domestic coal in lots to suit customers, orders by mail, telephone or in person will receive prompt, honest and careful attention. John P. Quinn's new yard, 4 to 14 Dix street, off Gorham street, near the railroad bridge.

P. S. In slabs and kindlings we lead them all.

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Immediate relief, no danger, no pain. Used for years by leading specialists. Hundreds of testimonials. A trial will convince you of their intrinsic value in case of suppression. Send ten cents for sample and book. All Druggists or by mail $1.00 box.

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For Women.

Dr Tolman's Monthly Regulator has brought happiness to hundreds of anxious women; have never had a single failure; longest cases relieved in 2 to 5 days without fail; no other remedy will do this; no pain, no danger, no interference with work; by mail or at office $2. Write for further particulars. All letters truthfully answered. Dr. E. M. TOLMAN CO., 170 Tremont St., Boston.

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Primary, Secondary or Tertiary Blood Poison Permanently Cured. You can be treated at home under same guaranty. If you have taken Mercury, Iodide Potash, and still have aches and pains, Mucus Patches in Mouth, Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper Colored Spots, Ulcers on any part of the body, Hair or Eyebrows falling out, write

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Paine's Celery Compound - - 64c
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CHRISTMAS CANDY.

Old City Hall Building.

Merrimack Street.

When it comes to making overcoats we are right in it with the best of them for style and quality and as for price here is where we distance all our competitors. Our rent is low and we have a practical knowledge of our business. These are the plain facts of our being able to undersell our neighbors.

Call at A. M. BERTRAND,
The Fashionable Tailor
24 MIDDLE STREET.

SIX MONTHS TREATMENT FOR ONE DOLLAR

Dr. Burkhart's Vegetable Compound.

IN TABLET FORM—PLEASANT TO TAKE.

Is sold under a bona fide guarantee to Cure Kidney and Liver Disease, Fever and Ague, Rheumatism, Sick and Nervous Headache, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Female Complaints, Catarrh, Indigestion, Neuralgia, Nervous Affection, Dyspepsia and Constipation.

Cures Lumbago and Gout.

Dr. Burkhart's Vegetable Compound is a household word in my household and its miraculous powers are undisputed by no one. I was cured of Lumbago and Gout in 30 days.

E. S. Cowel, Urbana, O.

For sale by all druggists. Thirty days' treatment for 25c; Seventy days' treatment 50c; Six months' treatment, $1.00. Write; trial treatment free.

DR. W. S. BURKHART, Cincinnati, O.

Music Hall

MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY AND MATINEE,

Dec. 4, 5, 6.

The Powerful Society Drama,

La Belle Russe.

Written by David Belasco, author of Zaza and the Heart of Maryland.

An excellent cast including Miss Rosa Stahl, Mr. William Bonnelli and others.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday and Saturday Matinee.

Dec. 7, 8, 9.

A Sparkling, three act Comedy,

THE REAL WIDOW BROWN

Wholesome fun. Splendid singing. Rich Costumes.

Direction of A. Q. Scammon.

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The Ladies' Favorite Resort. Vaudeville Most Refined and High Class.

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Special Re-engagement for One More Week of the Greatest Dancer of the Age.

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Popular Prices 10, 20 and 30c.

Matinees daily except Monday. Prices, 10 and 20 cents. Performances commence afternoons at 2.30; evenings at 8.15.

HIGHLAND CLUB MINSTRELS.

CLUBHOUSE.

Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings, Dec. 5th and 6th.

An up-to-date Minstrel Entertainment by the ladies and gentlemen of the Highland club, assisted by their friends which the public are cordially invited to attend.

SOME FEATURES.

Chorus of 40 voices, full orchestra accompaniment. Something new in end men, ten well known ladies and gentlemen. George Francis Trainer in skits. Mrs. May Dunlap Leighton in her original monologue. A sure hit. Joe Connor in blackface specialty. Mr. John Wilberly will give vocal selections. Music to be furnished by the Excelsior Orchestra, 14 pieces. Miss Ethel Hanson in an original dance. Mrs. Admiral Dewey." James E. Donnelly, vocal selections. Herb. Webster, Jr., and Harry Knowlton, impersonating five distinct musical characters in a sketch written expressly for them entitled "The Old Melodies."

ADMISSION—FIFTY CENTS.

TICKETS to be had at the door or from members of the club.

Club house to be thrown open to inspection of visitors after entertainment.

Strength, Vitality, Manhood.

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE

THE PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass.

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Can you afford to be without it?

Manager will furnish all particulars.

New England Telephone and Telegraph Co.

TANGIN for WOMEN

About two years ago I was in a wretched state of health; my courses were irregular; I suffered from leucorrhœa and bearing-down pains; my stomach was weak, and I felt so sick that I wanted to give up. A friend of mine told me that TANGIN had cured her. I commenced taking it, and the first bottle helped me greatly. I continued, and am now strong and healthy and able to attend to all my duties. I keep a bottle of TANGIN handy—it makes me regular, and I do not suffer now with that miserable, sickly feeling.

When my daughter reached womanhood I gave her TANGIN; it brought her around at the proper time without any trouble.

MRS. J. C. BARNES, New Brighton, N.Y.

That's what Tangin will do for you. You need a medicine *just for women* to regulate you, drive away all dread of monthly periods, all pain, all anxiety, and make the duties of life a pleasure.

Try Tangin to-day; it will surely relieve you at once.

Sold by all druggists.
Sample bottle free. Write for one.

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Established in 1778.

ROLAND MOLINEUX. Now on Trial for Murder in New York.

ERNE AND O'BRIEN

Fight Twenty-Five Rounds to a Draw

SCIENCE, PLUCK AND ENDURANCE SHOWN

Erne Had the Better of the Last Eight Rounds

O'BRIEN'S FRIENDS SATISFIED WITH DECISION

The Bout One of the Best of the Year

By Associated Press to The Sun.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5—After 25 rounds of the hardest, fiercest, most continuous fighting seen in many a day, Frank Erne, the light weight champion, fought a draw with Jack O'Brien at the Coney Island A. C. tonight.

A crowd of 7000 or more stretched from the white light that beat on the boxes around the ringside, where a score of bookmakers made and accepted bets, back into the fog of tobacco smoke wafted by dim white faces.

Whenever a good blow was struck, there arose from these fog banks shouts of such hearty rejoicing that it was plain enough all the interest was not with the betters around the ring.

Betting was exceptionally heavy. Erne opened a slight favorite, but long before the preliminary contest was over the professionals, who paid little attention to spectators, were audably and earnestly battering each other's faces, made Erne a hot choice at $100 to $80. These odds were so eagerly accepted that when the two men entered the ring the odds against O'Brien were battered down another point.

Both looked to be in perfect physical condition. Erne weighed 133 pounds. Erne was a trifle taller of the two, while O'Brien was the stockier. O'Brien's muscles lay in bunches. Erne's were larger and more flexible.

Curiously enough, they were both unusual types of the two races they represented. Erne, who is a Swede, was keen, nervous, high-strung, as tense as a fiddle string. O'Brien, an Irishman, was heavier, and slower in his movements. He had the face of a young clerk. Erne was the higher type. O'Brien looked the fighter.

Erne hit oftener. O'Brien seemed to hit harder.

In the first two rounds, Erne evidently mystified O'Brien. He was buffeted about like a shadow. His lightning-like jabs landed on ear and jaw and nose, and when O'Brien reached for him he was dancing away across the ring.

In the second round a little stream of blood trickled down from O'Brien's ear. It was the first blood of the fight, and the Erne men cheered wildly. In the very next round one of O'Brien's right hand swings sent Erne down. He leaned nimbly to his feet, but it was a knockdown, and the O'Brienites made the roof rock. These were the only distinctive features of the early rounds.

In the eight round O'Brien came with one of his bull rushes at Erne. He landed a hard, straight left in the Swede's face, and for a moment Erne was dazed. Then the Irish boy swung right and left body blows and short jabs and uppercuts—a rain of blows, joy, and O'Brien became an even money choice.

In the next round O'Brien followed up with a driving left on Erne's jaw, and down the Swede went. He had hardly touched the floor before he was up, and landing a vicious right hand swing, knocked the Irishman against the ropes.

The cries of the O'Brien men had hardly begun before they were drowned in the roar of the Ernes'. Then it was sharp infighting, give and take, not a toss of a cent between the two men, and when the gong sounded Erne was again the odds-on favorite.

In the 10th round, Erne, for the first time lost his over-anxiousness. He began to fight in a slower, cooler, more resolute way. He opened with a straight left hand body blow that made O'Brien wince. Then came a right hand punch in the ribs and O'Brien's arms fell. Erne came rushing, and for a moment it looked as if the battle was over.

The next six rounds were terrific. Both boys' left eyes were closed. O'Brien's face looked like a war map of South Africa. Both boys fought with amazing vitality, considering the swiftness of the battle.

Both boys came up round after round, with their battered faces and their reddened bodies, apparently as fresh and as eager as they were when the struggle began. It is hard to make a choice where there is so much courage and coolness and skill displayed on had the advantage in the last eight rounds, and when Referee Siler, after the 25th round, which was the fiercest and most bitter of all, announced a draw, the Erne men were grievously disappointed and the O'Brien men rejoiced.

Those who backed neither, contented themselves with the reflection that they had seen the best light weight battle of the past ten years.

Reserve seats for basket ball game Friday at Gallagher's, 260 Merrimack street.

MATRIMONIAL.

The following was published by request:

FINNERTY—HART.

A very fashionable wedding occurred last Wednesday evening at the residence of Mr. Thomas Hart, 47 Church street, when his youngest daughter, Katherine was united in marriage to Mr. F. J. Finnerty, a popular young man of Belvidere. The bride was attended by Miss Bridget Holan and Mr. Patrick Hynes was best man. The presents were numerous and costly: Among them were: Parlor table, Mr. Patrick Hynes; couch, Miss Bridget Holan; couch, Mr. and Mrs. Cregan; chamber set, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hart; parlor suite, Mrs. Finnerty; china closet, Miss Katherine Hart; handsome mirror, John and Wilfred Heenan; morris chair, Misses McNally; parlor chair, Mr and Mrs. Kearns; rocker, Miss Welsh; rocker, Mr. and Mrs. Nevins; rocker, Mr. Randalls; two rockers, Misses Scullion; china tea set, Misses Duffy; china tea set, Miss Katie Bohen; commode set, O'Brien Brothers; willow rocker, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson; commode set, Katie Bridget Curran; parlor lamp, Mr. J. Cashill; parlor lamp, Mr. James Curran; parlor lamp, Mr. Connor, Mr. Gaffney; parlor lamp, Miss Teresa McKeever; barrel of flour, Mrs McAloon; barrel of flour, Mr. Robert Bailey; $10, Mr. Frank Finnerty; $10, Mr. Frank Carolin; $5, Mr. Donovan; dining room set, Mr. Hugh Finnerty; extension table, Mr. James Nevins; picture, Mr. P. McPartland; pictures, Mr. and Mrs. Foley, Mr. and Mrs. Brenan; picture, Miss Maggie Nevins; marble clock, Miss Lizzie Nevins; handsome rugs, Mrs. Hartley; rugs, Mrs. Clemens; rugs, Mrs. McNally; bed spread, Miss Maggie McCabe; bed spread, Misses Nellie and Mary Lynch; table linen, Mrs. Howard; table linen, Mrs. Kelley; fruit dishes, Madeline and Kate Hartley; table linen, Mrs. Frank Finnerty; table cover, Mamie Badin; silver spoons, Miss B. Gaffney; silver spoons, Mr. John J. Cluin; silver knives, Mrs. Studor; water set, Mr. Thomas Foster; water set, Miss Mary Jordan; lemonade set, Mrs Nellie McCreden; lemonade set, Mr. James Nevins; silver butter dish, Mrs. W. E. Davenport; cake dish, Miss Etta Bonney, and a picture from Miss B. Carolin.

LASHUA—BROWN.

Mr. Henry Lashua, a popular Lowell and Suburban conductor, and Miss Amelia Brown, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Julius Brown, were united in matrimony last evening, at 8 o'clock, at the parochial residence of St. Jean de Baptiste church, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Fr. Perion, O. M. I. The bride was attended by her father, and the groom by an uncle of the bride, Mr. Nelson Brown. The bride looked charming in a gown of green silk, trimmed with white velvet and point lace. Immediately following the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's uncle, 42 Worthen street. A bountiful wedding repast was served, and a delightful musical program was given by Miss Mary Claus and Mr. Thomas T. Shurtleff. The happy couple were the recipients of many costly and beautiful wedding gifts. Among the number was a beautiful chair from the employes of the Lowell and Suburban, a couch from Conductor John J. Joyce, who has been the room-mate of the groom for a number of years, and a handsome baby carriage from Mrs. Cora Brown.

Among those present from out of town were Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Charbonneau, Mr. and Mrs. Venor Potter and Mr. William Beaton of Nashua.

Mr. and Mrs. Lashua will spend their honeymoon in New York, and on their return they will be at home to their friends at 42 Worthen street.

YOUNG—KELLEY.

Mr. Frank J. Young of Cambridge and Miss Emma D. Kelley of this city were married Wednesday afternoon at 6 o'clock, by Rev. Fr. Ollday, at St. Michael's parochial residence. The bride was attended by her sister-in-law, Mrs. Geo. A. Kelley of San Francisco, Cal., and her brother, Mr. George A. Kelley, was best man. A reception was held after the ceremony at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. George Jacob, 11 Lilly street. They were the recipients of many beautiful wedding gifts, among them being a handsome sideboard from Mr. and Mrs. George A. Kelly. The happy couple departed on the 9.25 train for Boston, on a brief wedding tour, during which they will visit New York city. On their return they will reside in Cambridge. Among the guests from out of town were Mr. William Farrell and the Misses Scott of Cambridge and Mrs. James Small, sister of the bride, of Cape Cod, Mass.

Basket ball game and dance, Associate hall, Friday evening. Admission 25 cents.

SAVOY THEATRE.

The opening of the second week of the Savoy under the capable management of Dempsey & Mack, the celebrated hustlers, was marked by another high-class and thoroughly excellent performance. After a very tuneful overture by Prof. Kendall, the opening number by Earl Wilbon and Ardell, who are headliners in their style of performance. No musical team has come here in a long time that has been so highly entertaining.

Following them were Sisson and Wallace in a neat comedy sketch, varied with good singing and a most captivating and clever concluding ditty. Then Charles Keuna in his delightfully smooth way, came out and jollied the audience along for two encores, and after him Mlle. Theodora in the flying rings gave an excellent exhibition of her wonderful strength. Conway and Staats, as "Laughing Casey" and "Mr. Gale" from Yale, introduced a new and catchy skit. Conway is an old Lowell favorite and does his celebrated laughing song better than ever, while Mr. Staats ably assists him in the fun making. Mr. Staats is a pianist of rare talent and his original entertainment illustrating how Mendelssohn's wedding march is played at the nuptials of the fly, the song and dance couple, and the colored bride party is immense.

The concluding number is Solaret, the queen of light, in four new and very attractive dances. The performance throughout is well worth seeing and the house should be well patronized this week.

SOCIAL AND FRATERNAL

The third degree was worked on one candidate by the degree staffs of Merrimack and Veritas lodges last night at the regular meeting of Merrimack lodge.

Last night at the regular meeting of Wamesit lodge, I. O. F. M. U., three applications were received and the officers were nominated to be elected at the next meeting.

Meetings were held by the following lodges last evening, and only routine business was transacted: Wamesit lodge, K. of P.; Livermore lodge, A. O. U. W.

Tomorrow evening B. F. Butler Encampment, Post 12, G. A. R., will be inspected and a camp fire and supper will follow.

At the regular meeting of the Iron Moulders' Union last night arrangements were completed for the annual ball, to take place Dec. 22d.

Prosperity Circle, F. of A., held their regular meeting last night, and there was a good attendance present. The committee appointed to draw up the new rituals and laws made a report and action will be taken at the next meeting about leaving the Forestry.

Free.
Keystone
Silver White
Gelatine
If your grocer cannot supply you send us his name and we will send you free a sample package of gelatine and recipes for dessert by the leading cooks of the country. A full size package mailed for 15 cents.
Michigan Carbon Works, Detroit, Mich.
The largest makers of gelatine in the world.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Middlesex, ss.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, creditors and all other persons interested in the estate of James Carrane, alias James Currane, alias James Carrone, who died in Lowell in said county of Middlesex, intestate, leaving estate in said County of Middlesex to be administered, and not leaving a known widow, or heir in this Commonwealth:

Whereas, a petition has been presented to said Court to grant letters of administration on the state of said deceased to John W. McIlvoy, public administrator in and for said County of Middlesex;

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Lowell in said County of Middlesex, on the nineteenth day of December, A. D., 1899, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And the said public administrator is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks in the Lowell Sun, a newspaper published in Lowell, the last publication to be one day at least before said Court.

Witness, Charles J. McIntire, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this fourth day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

CONGRESSMAN-ELECT ROBERTS, of Utah, Who Will Probably be Prevented from Taking His Seat.

THE Y. M. C. A.

Gave a Reception to the Leather Workers

FINE ENTERTAINMENT GIVEN

A Number of Prominent Men Spoke

Last night the leather workers, most of whom are connected with the American Hide and Leather Co., were the guests of the Y. M. C. A. and also of the young people's societies connected with the First Baptist, Branch street, Fifth street and Worthen street Baptist churches. Committees from each of these churches were on hand to welcome the leather men, and they did so in a most cordial manner, and made the evening in every way a pleasant occasion for them.

Mr. Frank W. Hall assisted and Dr. Stowell, as one of the trustees, represented the association.

The gymnasium class, under the leadership of Dr. Dietz, gave an exhibition and an entertainment followed in the hall upstairs consisting of piano and banjo music, singing and reading by Ray Gordon, Misses Alice Leith, Gertrude McQuesten, Mabel Miller, Ethel Wilson and Walter Taylor. Dr. Dietz gave an exhibition of Indian club swinging and Mr. Elmer French gave selections on the gramophone.

Mr. H. Kirk White was introduced, and he made a few appropriate remarks expressing his pleasure at seeing 300 leather workers there. He called for a vote of thanks to the Y. M. C. A. for courtesy in entertaining them, and the vote was enthusiastically expressed.

Dr. Stowell spoke a few words explaining the work of the association and the purpose to spread its influence so as to become more of a factor in the religious life of the city and especially among the young men.

Dr. Stowell spoke about the debt of the association, which was $18,000, now reduced to $500. As particularly appropriate on this occasion he mentioned a generous contribution from Mr. Kirk White of $500 and also another of $200 from Mr. Ed. White. He said that he met Senator Putnam, candidate for mayor, yesterday and told him the debt was reduced to $500. The senator said he would go down for $100, and this last contribution makes the total debt today just $500, which will be entirely wiped out before New Year's day.

Refreshments were served, young men and women from the four Baptist churches acting as waiters, and a social hour closed the reception.

O. H. LANG

GAVE A LECTURE AT THE TRAINING SCHOOL.

An interesting lecture was given last evening by Oaslan H. Lang, editor of the School Journal, published in New York and Chicago, at the training school hall. The subject of his address was "The Present Ideals of Education." Mr. Lang is a fluent and easy speaker, capable of plain and thorough detail. His object last evening was to show that the present ideals of education are the results of past labors, and in order to do this he had to compare the ideals of the peoples of the very early days with those of the present time. It would be superfluous to say that Mr. Lang is interestingly familiar with Grecian history, but it is not superfluous to say that his comparisons and illustrations of ages, peoples and their ideals are as fascinating as they are perfect. In speaking of ideals, Mr. Lang said that the ideal of the Greeks was beauty: beauty of the human form and the beauty of the handiwork of man, and the speaker attributed the fall of Greece to the insufficiency of this ideal. To illustrate the faithfulness of the Greeks to their ideal, Mr. Lang said that the women of Athens used to send cards to their admirers, conveying the information that they were going in bathing at a certain time so that their admirers might be on the scene and admire their personal beauty. Mr. Lang traced the ideals of the peoples from the Grecians to the present day. He said that the resent ideal is love and that it embraces all of the other ideals. He explained why love is the highest ideal and one of the reasons he gave was because it is the basis of moral and religious characters. The neat little hall was well filled, and Mr. Lang was listened to with great interest.

ON THE STREET

One of the suburban school committeemen was a crank on the subject of fire and when he called round with the examining board, he always confined his remarks to a question addressed to the pupils as to what they would do in case the building should catch fire. The teacher was acquainted with his hobby, so she prompted her scholars as to the answers they should give when he rose to propound his accustomed inquiry. When the board called, however, this particular trustee perhaps from a desire to emulate his associates in their addresses, rose and said: "You boys and girls have paid such attention to Mr. Jones' remarks, I wonder what would you do, now, if I were to make a little speech"? Quick as though a hundred voices piped in unison: "Form a line and march down stairs."

"I'm through," said the book agent wearily. "I have notified the house that they may no longer expect me to risk my life handling their goods. For the last thirty days I have been touring the country with a universal compendium of knowledge, containing first aids for the wounded, treatment for snake bites, how to bring a drowned man to, and a thousand and one other things that every man should know, bound in calf and sold at a price within the reach of all. One day I chanced to call upon an old farmer. I tried to get him interested in the great work that I was handling, but without success until I showed him the chapter on drowning; then I saw that I had him. There was a small lake near, where the boys went in swimming and the old man lived in fear that some day someone would get drowned. Well when I showed him how fully the book treated the subject I made a sale. It was a hot day, so I accepted an invitation from the old man's son to go in swimming with them. I was hardly at the water edge when I was seized with a cramp. I shipped a good deal of water, but I managed to reach shore without much trouble, although I was greatly exhausted. While I was gasping for breath the old man came running up with the book that I had sold him. Finding the chapter on drowning, he read the directions to his sons and told them to go ahead. Before I knew what was going to happen, I was seized by two of his husky sons and hung up by the heels and pounded on the back until all the breath I had was knocked out of me. Then I was rolled over a barrel and pounded again; then a bellows was jammed on my throat, and I was pumped so full of wind that I thought I would burst. They tried every foolish idea that was in the book and it was only owing to a sound constitution that I lived through it. I'm through. I can't afford to take the chances that are in the business."

WALKING DRESS

GREAT DEMAND FOR ROUGH GOODS FOR DRESSES.

The seal of popular approval has been set upon the designs offered for winter modes and rough surfaced goods will enjoy unprecedented popularity. Homespuns, cheviots, crepons and wool grenadines come in large assortments for street dresses. Their durability and the fact that they do not "spot" serve as the required recommendations to gain their place in popular ranks.

A smart suit of mixed blue and gray homespun was stitched in tailor fashion until the seams looked as if they were boned. Around the foot was a trimming of braid designs which was very decorative at the bottom but diminished in point of elaboration as they reached the top.

The jacket was lined with royal blue silk and the lapels were faced with bengaline of the same color. The seams were all stitched with very dark blue silk braid and the vest was of pale blue shirred chiffon over a foundation of silk. The yoke was of royal blue silk embroidered and the high collar was of plain silk trimmed with braid.

ENDLESS CHAIN OF PRETTY CONCEITS.

The chain of pretty conceits for the neck is as interminable this season and their value as picturesque features of dress must not be underestimated. A pretty fresh stock tastefully finished at the front with ends of ribbon or lace that fall over a vest, often renders a bodice attractive when it might have been unpresentable without this addition.

The collar par excellence of the season is high at the sides and back, sloping to a comfortable width at the front. There is no set rule as to its finish.

Points make a pretty finish for a collar. They are set between the edges of the plain band and its lining and are stitched doubly with silk to harmonize with the material used in the stock. The front is then finished with a bow of lace or chiffon and very frequently both.

Rare old buckles take the place of brooches as regards jeweled ornamentation upon winter neck trimmings, and the more unique the design, the more fashionable is the brooch.

DEVILLED BISCUITS.

A slice of good Cheddar cheese, some Chutney, a little made mustard, Cayenne, plain water biscuits. Melt the cheese and mix it to a paste with some chutney and a little made mustard. Season well with cayenne, salt, and pepper. Spread the mixture on the biscuits which should be well buttered, and grill over a clear fire for two minutes until quite hot.

A SICK CHILD
Can be made healthy, happy and rosy by giving it True's Elixir. Worms cause ill health in thousands of children and their presence is not suspected. True's Elixir expels worms and cures all the complaints common in children, Feverishness, Costiveness, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, etc. Made of pure, harmless, vegetable ingredients.
TRUE'S ELIXIR CURES
It has been a standard household remedy for 47 years. Restores health to adults, acts immediately on the liver, cures diseases of the mucous lining of the bowels and stomach, gives ease and vigor. Price 50 cents. Ask your druggist for it. Write for book "Children and their Diseases"—free.
DR. J. F. TRUE & CO., AUBURN, MAINE.

Facts About Furs

We are the largest manufacturers of FINE FURS in New England.

OUR STYLES are the very best; many are exclusively our own.

OUR SEAL SACQUES cannot be surpassed for style, fit or quality.

We make a specialty of SABLES. Our stock of Russian and Hudson Bay Sable is very large.

We make ALTERATIONS and REPAIRS promptly, in first-class manner only, at very moderate price.

EDWARD KAKAS & SONS,
162 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

IVORY SOAP PASTE.

In fifteen minutes, with only a cake of Ivory Soap and water, you can make a better cleansing paste than you can buy.

Ivory Soap Paste will take spots from clothing; and will clean carpets, rugs, kid gloves, slippers, patent, enamel, russet leather and canvas shoes, leather belts, painted wood-work and furniture. The special value of Ivory Soap in this form arises from the fact that it can be used with a damp sponge or cloth to cleanse many articles that cannot be washed because they will not stand the free application of water.

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING.—To one pint of boiling water add one and one-half ounces (one-quarter of the small size cake) of Ivory Soap cut into shavings. Boil five minutes after the soap is thoroughly dissolved. Remove from the fire and cool in convenient dishes (not tin). It will keep well in an air-tight glass jar.

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TO A SILHOUETTE.

Like a shadow I can see thee,
Quaint and dainty, yet
Lacking something that I loved,
Oh, Silhouette!

Outlined sharply in my memory,
Thou stand'st out clear, my pet—
I can call thee that when looking
At thy Silhouette!

Undigested Food
becomes poison in a few hours and is responsible for constipation, indigestion, dyspepsia, languor, nervousness and all liver and kidney ill. Where there is one or all of these ailments Hostetter's Stomach Bitters should be taken at once. It prevents as well as cures all stomach ills and is a specific for malaria and fever and ague ills. When you get it see that a private revenue stamp covers the neck of the bottle.

Refuse—Jus as good Substitutes Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

TO THE LADIES

We have a beautiful line of Desks in Oak, Mahogany and Birdseye Maple. We know the price will command your attention, for they range in price from $4.75 to $12.00. Just think of an elegant Desk for $4.75. Can you buy one elsewhere for this money?

Look around and you will find we are the lowest.

Combination Hall Trees

Add much to your hall, nothing nicer or more convenient. You get an Umbrella Stand, Shoe box, hat rack with with mirror, all in one. Your hall is the most important room in your house, and should you need a Hall Tree, call on us.

GAYNOR & CO.
35 Prescott St.
Tel. 859-5.

Beecham's pills for constipation 10¢ and 25¢. Get the book at your druggist's and go by it.

Annual sale more than 6,000,000 boxes.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CORNEA, THE AQUEOUS HUMOR, THE LENS,

and the vitreous body form the dioptric apparatus of the eye. Any disturbance tending to affect the refraction of one or more of these parts will make seeing uncomfortable. A responsible optician will fit correct glasses while an unskilled pedlar may do irreparable injury.

Optician Rogers
138 Merrimack St.
Opposite R. R. Bank.

STOCKS AND BONDS

E. C. Stanwood & Co.
BANKERS,
121 Devonshire St.
BOSTON, MASS.
Investment Bonds.
LISTS SENT ON APPLICATION.

7 SUTHERLAND SISTERS' HAIR GROWER
Is the only preparation that will restore the hair to its original healthfulness.
—AT ALL DRUGGISTS—

THE LOWELL SUN
JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Proprietor.
SUN BUILDING, LOWELL, MASS.
Member of the Associated Press.
$3.00 Per Year. 25c. Per Month

The newspaper with the largest circulation in always an evening paper. Why is it so? Because the masses in such a community have no opportunity to read in the morning. They read in the evening, and when evening comes, they do not want a morning paper containing the news of yesterday; they prefer an evening paper with the news of To-DAY.

Advertisers who want to reach the masses who earn their money in Lowell and spend it in Lowell should bear this fact in mind. The people who trade in Boston read morning papers. The people who trade in Lowell read evening papers. The people of all the local papers, morning or evening, is The Sun.

LOWELL'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER.

In Every Manufacturing City

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The president's message is quite lengthy, and it is evidently made to serve the double purpose of a campaign pamphlet and a defense of the blunders of the administration. As might be expected, the president in the opening passage of his lengthy message launches into an emphatic appeal for a rehabilitation of the gold standard. What he says upon this important question is chiefly included in the following passage:

I urgently recommend that to support the existing gold standard, and to maintain "the parity in value of the coins of the two metals (silver and gold) and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the market and in the payment of debts" the secretary of the treasury be given additional power and charged with the duty to sell United States bonds and to employ such other effective means as may be necessary to these ends. The authority should include the power to sell bonds on long and short time, as conditions may require, and should provide for a rate of interest lower than that fixed by the act of January 14, 1899. While there is now no cause for fright which withdraws gold from the government, but, on the contrary such widespread confidence that gold seeks the treasury in manning paper money in exchange, yet the very situation points to the present as the most fitting time to make adequate provision that it shall be the continuance of the gold standard and of public confidence in the ability and purpose of the government to meet all its obligations in the money which the civilized world recognizes as the best. The financial transactions of the government are conducted upon a gold basis.

From this it appears that the secretary of the treasury is to have sweeping discretionary powers in the management of the currency and in regulating the props and supports necessary to uphold the gold standard and the various devices to cover up its weaknesses. This is the most important point touched in the entire message, although the affairs of government, the relations with foreign countries and the acquisition and control of the new colonies are all treated at considerable length.

A notable feature of the message is that President McKinley refers to our new colonies, including the Philippines as if the latter had come into our possession in the same manner as did Cuba and Porto Rico.

He dismisses the military operations by stating that a full account of them will be found in Secretary Root's report. But in defense of the war waged there during the past year he urges the incessant attacks of the Filipinos and the alleged plots by which they had resolved to burn up the city of Manila and to wipe out every family except the Filipinos who were opposed to the American invasion. In proof of his claim he quotes a circular alleged to have been distributed in Manila calling the insurgents to arms for the purpose of destroying the city and annihilating the Americans, and all this he says was averted by the force and activity of the military authorities in charge of Manila.

The matter of trusts is treated in a perfunctory manner that will serve the purpose of a party platform urging congress to exert whatever power it can in controlling or restricting the trusts and asking for the co-operation of the states for the same purpose. The message, as a whole, with the exception of a few passages, has all the ring of a campaign document, and is largely made up of clap-trap which the average reader will easily recognize as given out for political effect.

EDITORIAL CRUCIFIXION OF BRYAN.

The Boston Herald yesterday devoted a column editorial to the annihilation of William Jennings Bryan as a democratic aspirant for the presidency but it is not the first or the second occasion on which the Herald essayed the task, and it is strikingly obvious at the same time that Mr. Bryan's popularity has steadily increased throughout the country since 1896, when he came so close to election to the presidency. But to quote the Herald:

"If the republican leaders were called upon to choose a presidential candidate for the democratic party, there is not much doubt that they would almost instantly select Mr. Bryan for that place.

"If silver had not been an issue in the last national election, there could be no more thought of introducing it as an issue in the coming election than there would be of taking up the Missouri compromise or any other bygone and obsolete political issue of the past. As it is, it is a corpse fastened to the democratic party which makes democratic defeat inevitable so long as it gives him the political battle thus handicapped. The chain which fastens this corpse to the party is Mr. Bryan, and it is the desire of the republican leaders to keep the chain intact as long as they can.

"There is no man in this country today whose candidacy would prove half the menace to the republican party as would that of Mr. Bryan. Look at the result of the recent elections. They all show that Bryan's strength with the whole people has greatly increased; they show that his attitude upon public questions has been very generally endorsed. The republicans know this; they feel it, and it is because they feel it that they hasten to rehabilitate the gold standard, whose inadequacies even at the present moment are so alarmingly apparent.

"If they think the silver issue is dead they will find out to the contrary when they undertake to fasten the gold standard more firmly upon the people. In his attitude upon imperialism, upon trusts and upon the money question, Bryan reflects popular sentiment, and if the country is divided upon the money question it will soon come to a realization of the righteousness of Mr. Bryan's demands for bimetallism after the republicans shall have passed legislation to kill the silver issue. If bimetallism is wrong, why did these same republicans so often adopt it in their platforms?

"The money kings are now reaching out for too much; by their efforts in congress they will lose a large section of their present support and the tide will turn to Bryan. By the financial legislation they have proposed they will, if not defeated in congress, establish a money trust, one of the most iniquitous in existence, and after groaning for a time under its oppression the people will turn for relief to Mr. Bryan, the people's champion and tribune, the foe of the trusts in every form, the foe of imperialism, the foe of injustice and oppression in every guise, the champion of popular government as provided for in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States, rather than as interpreted by such men as McKinley and Hanna, who put cunning, trickery and dishonesty for real ability and statesmanship in managing the affairs of state. Bryan is the life and inspiration of the democratic party; the issue which the Herald claims is dead is still very much alive and Mr. Bryan is the statesman who will keep it to the forefront in practical politics until the whole fabric of public plunder upon which the gold standard is based, be torn down by popular acclaim and the corruptionists which maintain this conspiracy against the sovereign people be driven into obscurity. With Mr. Bryan as president, the people would come to their own again; the money of the constitution would be restored and the standard which has caused all our panics would be abolished forever. As Cleveland rose to power by dogged opposition to the high tariff policy, so Bryan will be elected as a result of his able advocacy of bimetallism, but unlike Cleveland he will not turn to betray the party that elected him by disavowing democratic principles. The gold organs are unable to kill either the silver issue or its great champion by any process of editorial crucifixion.

CRISP GOSSIP.

Several newspapers are trying to find out why men do not go to church. The most general reason seems to be because they do not care to.

A fool may be able to answer questions that a wise man wouldn't ask.

When a woman reads the opening chapter of a novel, she jumps to the conclusion.

The average man would be satisfied if he could get the surface of the earth but the gas and subway companies want what's under the surface.

True blue is a term that isn't applicable to milk.

The newspaper bulletins will be the centers of contemporaneous interest next Tuesday night.

"It's a great pity," said the convicted burglar to his counsel, "that you could not have made that closing speech of yours at the opening of the case."

"I don't see how that would have bettered matters," said the advocate.

"It would though," explained his client, "then the jury would have been asleep when the evidence came on and I'd have stood some chance."

There is nothing like having time to burn in any emergency and I feel a good deal of sympathy with an old lady down at Plymouth whom a friend told about the other day. Plymouth, as everybody knows, is a railway terminus, and the train waits for the start after it's made up. One day my friend, who was a visitor, came to the train early, having nothing better to do. As he sat there, an old couple came waiting to the husband fairly dragged in by his wife; he had a naturally calm and slow-looking exterior, and she was all hurry and nervousness. They sat down and the old man took his big silver watch out and looked at it. The car was so still you could hear it tick. "Why, Marthy," he drawled, "we've got ten minutes before the train starts!" The old woman snapped her eyes at him. "Tain't a mite too much!" she said. "and a mite too much!" And again the car relapsed into its perfect Siberian calm.

"Impecunious Davis" is the title of the latest cake walk out. It is the composition of the famous Kerry Mills, who started us all whistling "Hasta on Parade," "Georgia Campmeeting," "Whistling Rufus" and "Happy Days in Dixie." The Davis ragtime is as good as its irresistible predecessors, and ere long I shall expect to hear it on every corner.

Kerry Mills occupies a unique position in the musical field, having originated the style of composition known as "the cake walk march (or two-step"), the first composition of that kind being the famous "Hastus on Parade."

Speaking of musical compositions, have you heard "Tol" which in England is "For you." The words are by Lillian Gertrude Shaw, and the music by Rudolph Steinert, a most promising young composer who, by the way, is the son of Mr. Steinert the celebrated piano merchant. The song is a lilt.

KNOWN IN LOWELL

Widow of Former Lowell Man a Hermit

LIVING ALONE IN THE SOUTH

No House in Sight of Her Cottage

Mrs. Alma Hilford, widow of the late John Hilford, a former Lowell man who enjoyed considerable prominence in manufacturing circles, is a hermit, living in a little cottage near the village of Macon. The cottage stands alone on the slope of a mountain way down in Georgia, no other house in sight.

Mrs. Hilford became known to Lowell people through her second marriage. She was born in Revere and ten years ago, as Alma Frisbie, she was the belle of her native place.

Her beauty and winsome disposition captured all and not a few young men sought the favor of her acquaintance and "lived in hope." Her education had received the greatest care and it was while "finishing" at a select school in Boston that she met the one who afterwards became her choice.

Henry Hilford was an attache of a State street bank and from the standpoint of good looks and good manners was all that the most exacting sweetheart could ask. Alma, the dainty, lost her heart to him and in a moment of girlish abandon consented to elope with him.

They went to Lynn and were married by a justice. Then Alma went back home and for a year nobody knew she was married, though it was noticed that she grew distant and formal to all suitors save one. At the end of the year a baby was born and Alma was forced to admit the marriage. Her husband then brought her to Boston to live, but two months later deserted her. Then Alma, broken hearted, went back to Revere. But the baby died and shortly afterwards the faithless husband died in a railroad accident.

Alma was now alone in the world. Her parents were also dead and she had no near relatives. Yet it could not be expected that one so beautiful would long remain unsought. Within a year after the death of her husband she became the wife of John Hilford of Lowell, who was then the superintendent of one of the big Fall River cotton mills.

She went to Fall River to live and life seemed to grow happy for her once more. But within a few months after their marriage Mr. Hilford was taken fatally ill and his beautiful wife brought him back to Boston to die.

After all was over she suddenly disappeared one day. Nobody asked where she had gone. When asked why she had come to far-away Georgia she replied:

"Why, indeed! Because I thought there was nothing else to live for. I haven't a relative in the world, and when my husband died it seemed to me that there was no further need for me to remain. I was sore at heart and wanted to get away from everything. My husband had purchased a ranch in Georgia, which neither of us had seen, so when all was over I concluded to go there and live. When I finally reached this place my heart failed me and I was half determined to go back to Boston again, but—you see, here I am."

And in her hermit home, she is as happy and contented as it is possible for her to be.

About her, there is no hustle and hurry that characterize city life; her companions are sweet singing birds that chirp their merry tunes to her and the pretty roses and wild flowers that live and grow about her. Around her home her artistic taste is displayed.

The tiny garden plot in front, where the brightest flowers bloom, the jessamine clambering up the roof and festooning the doorway and the soft folds of dainty white curtains at the windows bespeak a woman's hand.

Almost uncanny it seems to reach the place and find the door open by the slender, white hands of a young strangely woman, from whose pale, high-bred face looks out a pair of glorious dark eyes.

Mrs. Hilford, the owner of the glorious eyes and the waving brown hair, is not a Rosamond, but she has a past in which tragedy and unhappiness have woven a strang medley. Now, "her life over" as she says she has retired from the world as completely as if she had entered a convent. She is truly a hermit.

But perhaps her life is not over, after all. At least the tendrils of affection are not forever crushed. Woman-like she still feels that she must have something to love and something to care for. So she has pets and pets, and such queer pets. They are both her pets and her protectors.

Let a stranger approach the vine-covered porch and he will quickly be surrounded by dogs, cats and gear. These will give him a warm greeting in a manner which implies: "What do you want with our mistress?" There are a dozen.

For four years Mrs. Hilford has lived the life of a hermit in this cabin in this Georgia wild. She stepped off the train from the north one day at the Macon station, nobody knew from where. Her delicately tinted wistful face commanded respect from the few people she met and the deep mourning she wore brought her sympathy. But she disclosed nothing about her past life. She brought with her a deed proving her ownership of the tract of land and the little cabin she now occupies. That was all people in Macon could find out about her. After purchasing a supply of provisions, she was driven over there and the good people of Macon have seen nothing of her since except on her rare visits to the town to replenish the supply. They have almost forgotten her. It is only now and then that any one remembers the beautiful woman in the lonely cabin. The postmaster says she has never any mail.

BOXING GOSSIP.

The following are the bouts scheduled for the week:

Tuesday—Joe Walcott vs Bobby Dobbs, New York. Charley Johnson vs R. Graham, Philadelphia.

Wednesday—Fred Morris vs. Charles Stevenson, Philadelphia.

Thursday—Martin Flaherty vs Jack Downey, Brooklyn.

Friday—Tim Kearns vs George McFadden, New York.

Saturday—Dan Dougherty vs H. Harris, Chicago.

Poor Dobbs! He must have no little courage to step into a ring with Walcott, who is now boxing as well as ever. When Dobbs was hanging around Boston he was not considered much of a boxer, and the showing he has made in contests since gives one the opinion that he has improved little.

Carrig and Hawkins will put up an interesting bout. Carrig belongs to Scranton, but for several years has been in the west, where he came out as a winner. He has done fairly well in the ring, and the second bout he fought with Kid McPartland makes him a dangerous opponent for Hawkins. The latter has gone back to some extent during the past year. There was a time that he could command big backing at San Francisco. After Sharkey got the award over Fitzsimmons a syndicate of Frisco sports offered to match Hawkins against the sailor, who was then a crude boxer.

The Flaherty and Downey bout will be a hot one, with Flaherty a likely winner, says the Boston Globe. Both are the tough-it kind of boxers, and it would be no surprise if the contest was stopped before the limit. This will be their third meeting, they having already boxed a 15 and 20-round draw.

When two such aggressive boxers as Kearns and McFadden meet in the ring the patrons of the sport are sure to see some good boxing. They are also good hitters, and the referee will not be called upon to render a decision on points, as the bout will be brought to an end by one or the other before the limit is reached. Should Kearns win he will regain some of the prestige he lost by being defeated by Jack O'Brien.

What a disconsolate trio the "Coffee Cooler," Curley and Jordan must have been when they sailed for England Saturday. Few knew of their intention to return and Billy Brady, who brought them to this country, is sore with them for going without telling him.

Brady had arranged for Jordan and Curley to box at Chicago Dec. 15, and Jordan was to have met Billy Whistler at Baltimore next week. Before leaving the English boxers said that they might return to America if they were offered more money than they received on this trip. It is almost certain that they will not get as much.

Curley, who was matched by Brady to meet Joe Bernstein at one of the New York clubs, must have a wealthy backer in England. Curley says that the backer will give a £500 purse for Dixon or McGovern and himself and bet £500 on the outside. The American sports have heard such yarns so often from English boxers that they do not take any notice of them.

Jimmy Davenport, who is now training to box Mike Sears at Lynn some time this month, writes from Dover, N. H., that he and his manager, "Bucky" Foley, have parted.

Tom Rourke has almost clinched a match between Walcott and Choynski. The manager of Walcott has been anxious for some time to put Walcott against Choynski, as he believes with most sporting men that Walcott can defeat Choynski.

The clash between Bob Fitzsimmons and his brother-in-law, Julian, reveals the fact that this is not the happy family the sports believed. Julian was a good "plunger" for Fitzsimmons, and the Australian will sadly miss him if he is to stay in the boxing game. That "Bickling" Julian says he gave Fitzsimmons in England never has been mentioned before.

LITTLE BUSINESS

TRANSACTED AT MEETING OF THE OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

The adjourned monthly meeting of the overseers of the poor was held at city hall last night with all the members present but Overseers Gorman, Mahoney and Hunt, and the usual monthly bills were approved. But one of them was questioned and that was finally understood and approved.

Mr. Ela, who was delegated to look into the alleged shortage of ten received several months ago, reported that the slight deficit had been more than made up by the man from whom the orchard lot was bought. Thus the long drawn out incident is closed.

NORTH BILLERICA

Mr. George Bonner of Groveland, Me., is spending a few days with Mr. John Mahoney, Wilson street.

The Fr. Marquette Society will give a literary entertainment after their regular meeting this evening. The following gentlemen will take part: Charles Fauteux, T. F. Sheridan, F. Fagan, John Mahoney and Eddie Reiley.

The Bachelor club of Lowell will hold a social dance at Talbot Memorial hall Saturday evening, Dec. 9. Music by Atwood's orchestra.

The T. R. and T. A. C. played a picked football team from Lowell Saturday afternoon. The visitors were defeated 11 to 0. The features of the game were the playing of O'Brien, Butterfield, McMillan, and Barter of the T. R. and Tis, and Nelson of the visitors. W. Garner, ref.; Ladams, umpire; C. Polye, timer; Johnson and McDermott, linesmen.

Mr. Albert Holt who has been spending Thanksgiving week with his parents left Monday to finish his course at Lowell college.

Mr. Thomas J. Garvin has accepted a position at Towles' drug store, Summer street, Lynn. Mr. Garvin will be missed by the T. R. and T. A. C. eleven as his fine playing has helped win many games this season. The club gave him a rousing send-off.

BOWLING NEWS

TEAM TWO THE VICTORS IN THE Y. M. C. L. TOURNEY.

Teams two and five of the Y. M. C. L. tournament met last night and the former defeated team five by a close score. This is the first time that team two has met defeat. Good scores prevailed among the high rated men, but aside from that the game was featureless.

TEAM TWO.

McSorley	110	115	177—502
Callahan	159	110	106—375
Tracy	129	151	117—397
*Taye	99	109	103—311
Dwyer	136	110	121—369
Totals	727	641	711—2079

TEAM FIVE.

McMahon	161	100	170—431
Murphy	120	111	121—352
*Rankin	130	100	100—330
Tobin	132	123	104—359
Buckley	114	98	116—328
Totals	657	632	611—1900

*Absent.

TRUSTEES MET

MIDDLESEX NORTH TRUSTEES ENTHUSIASTIC OVER NEXT YEAR'S PROSPECTS.

Yesterday afternoon the trustees of the Middlesex North Agricultural society met and were enthusiastic over the prospect for the coming year, the members showing a disposition to push things. The dates for the Farmers' institutes were fixed for the second Wednesdays in January, February and March. The committee chosen for the purpose reported on the cost of new sheds for live stock, and it was voted to ascertain the lines and fix the bounds to the society's grounds.

A committee of three was appointed to ascertain what other grounds could be obtained which were suitable for the society. It was voted to extend competition for premiums to any person in the state.

Adjourned to meet at call of president.

that cough or throat trouble may go to your lungs. What does that mean?

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR

He's Honey of Horehound and Tar isn't claimed to cure consumption, but it will often prevent it. A positive cure for a cough. Sold by druggists.

Hale's Headache Drops cure in one minute.

SOME MILL NEWS

The Cotton Market Is Very Good

A GOOD DEMAND FOR STAPLE COTTONS

The Print Cloth and Print Market

The following is from the latest issue of Bennett's Weekly:

Prices continue the leading point of interest in cotton goods, although demand itself is by no means slack. On the contrary, there is a good all round business, as far as is practicable to the leading lines of staples and novelties. The situation at Fall River provides further developments as regards values. The sales of last week were sufficient to clear the market up to February and sellers declined further business at current rates. Subsequent sales have been reported at 3c advance, but the selling committee has discontinued the publication of prices. An advance to 3½c is predicted for the near future.

A feature of evident significance in the market this week was the call for deliveries of goods due in January and February. This emphasizes a larger distribution by jobbers than anticipated and makes here again a period of need that may be difficult to cover. In fact, it will not be easy for the mills to comply with this request in the case of many articles in brown cottons, of which there are now or in near prospect any stocks to draw from. In bleached goods and some colored cottons the desire may be met to a certain extent. The fact of such a demand, however, whether it can be met or not, implies conditions favorable to still higher prices.

STAPLE COTTONS.

There is a very fair persistent demand for staple of all descriptions, with business a little more feasible in bleached than in brown and colored. Fine yarn fabrics all round are secure whether for current or next season's requirements and sellers are not open to much new business at today's price. Sellers are reluctant also to accept forward engagements on medium yarn fabrics, while heavy yarn brown goods continue sold ahead for many months. Standard drills are quoted at 5½c and four yard sheetings at 6c. In colored cottons there were numerous advances, especially in plaidings, dotings, stripes and checkers, generally of 2c a yard. At these prices agents are not any more ready to make sales than before. The advance movement is beyond control apparently, the forces contributing to it being varied, but all arising out of the present world wide business activity.

PRINT CLOTHS AND PRINTS.

The situation at Fall River disclosed further interest. While the wage question has not up to this writing been definitely settled, there was a general belief that the terms proposed by the manufacturers would be accepted by the operatives. Cloths were reported to have further advanced, but not officially. The belief was that as soon as the wage schedule was settled cloths would move up, possibly by easy stages, to 3½c. The prosperity, of course, are favorable to the position of the new season's prints but agents for the most part deferred giving out prices. Lawrence, Taylor & Co. made the price of Allen fancies dye and the Glen Cove Manufacturing company made the price of Belmont fancies 3½c and advanced indigo shirting prints ½c a yard. Business continued good in the various lines of staples, demand being stimulated by the advance in cloths. Fine print fabrics as a rule have been practically sold for the spring season, with higher prices indicated for later trade.

Mr. Harry B. Gratin is soon to leave Lowell for New York city, where he will engage in a wholesale business.

BELLAVITA Arsenic Beauty Tablets and Pills

This Complexion Treatment is a guaranteed specific, perfectly safe and sure in its action, for the removal of various disorders of the skin, viz: Pimples, Blotches, Freckles, Sunburn, Discolorations, Eczema, Blackheads, Roughness, Redness, and restores the Bloom of Youth to faded faces. Boxes containing 10 days' treatment 50c; 30 days' treatment, $1.00; six boxes $5.00 with positive written guarantee to produce the above results or cheerfully refund money paid. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Send for circular.

Bellavita Medical Co., Clinton & Jackson Sts. Chicago, Illinois.

Sold by all Druggists.

For sale by Ellingwood & Co., Druggists, Lowell, Mass.

A VERY SAD CASE

The Golden Family Almost Destitute

THE MOTHER DIES OF CONSUMPTION

And the Children are in Dire Need

A sad case was brought to light by the death of Mrs. Charles Golden at St. John's hospital Sunday morning.

Mrs. Golden lived with her three children, two boys, 16 and 17, and a girl of 14 years, at 775 Central street.

The husband has for a long time been in an insane asylum, and Mrs. Golden has been ill for some time. Three weeks ago she took her bed. Consumption had fastened a strong hold upon her and it was seen that there was no hope for her recovery. With the idea in view of making her last hours as comfortable as possible, the woman was removed to St. John's hospital and died there Sunday morning as above stated.

The oldest boy is also in the last stages of consumption and he was removed to the city farm hospital about the time his mother was removed to St. John's. He knew his mother was very ill, but as yet has not been informed of her death.

The girl has been taking care of the house and with the assistance of kind neighbors, was able to keep the rest of the family from starvation. She was suddenly taken sick with typhoid pneumonia and was taken to St. John's. She knew her mother was taken there also, but has not been told of her death. It is doubtful if she ever comes out alive. The youngest boy has been working in White's tannery for five dollars a week and has ably seconded the efforts of his sister to get the other members of the family what food they needed to keep them alive. He is in good health and with a good home in which to live, he will grow up a smart young man. Several of the neighbors have promised to give him all the assistance that they can.

THE W. C. T. U.

ARRANGING FOR NO-LICENSE RALLY TONIGHT.

There will be no mothers' meeting at the rooms this week on account of the No-License Rally this Tuesday evening at 7.30 o'clock in Associate hall. Everybody who believes in the licensed saloon is cordially invited to go and hear what Mr. James Dunn has to say on the other side. His words are telling and come from a heart full of sympathy for the drinking man. He would offer a helping hand to lift them up.

THE ELKS

PURCHASE A LOT IN EDSON CEMETERY.

A lot has been purchased in the Edson cemetery by Lowell Lodge of Elks, upon which they intend to erect a handsome monument with a bronze elk.

The lot, which is 28x40, is graded and on each corner are granite posts with the carved inscription, "B. P. O. E." The committee appointed to prepare the lot consisted of J. L. Stevens, Dr. W. H. Downs and the board of trustees, who are M. F. Conkin, T. E. Boucher and J. J. McMannon. When complete, this lot will be one of the most beautiful in the cemetery.

"BILLO" REAGAN.

Will "Billo" Reagan, the local boxer, please call at the Sun office?

BASKET BALL

A fast basket ball game will be played at Associate hall Friday night, when the champion Burkes and the crack Company I, team of Lawrence come together and do battle for supremacy. The Lawrence boys are the only team that has been able to defeat the local champions this season, accomplishing the trick early in the season. But the Lawrence team won out by only one point, the final score standing 6 to 5 against the Burke. However, an unfair referee was responsible for the home team's defeat. He gave them a cold deal for sure.

But Friday night the Burkes expect to turn the tables and if they don't, I lose my guess. But it will not be without the hardest kind of a struggle. The little phenom, "Pete" Reagan, was absent from the last game and had he played, it is a known fact that the local boys would not have been whipped. But the midget will be in the game Friday night all right, which means that the visitors will have to hustle.

Bill Neville, the former Burke player, will play with the Everetts Wednesday night against the Marlboro Y. M. C. A. at Marlboro. Bill ought to put up a good game but he is with a weak team. The Everetts are the team that received such a terrible slaughtering at the hands of the P. A. C. Saturday night.

The P. A. C. will in all probability go to Fitchburg Saturday night and play the Y. M. C. L. team of that city. The Fitchburg team has already been defeated by the local team this season.

LIEUT. GARRITY WRITES.

A letter has been received from Lieut. Garrity of the 26th regiment, in which he states that the voyage to the Philippines was a very pleasant one. The boys, he says, are in the very best of spirits and in fighting trim. He believes the end of the insurrection is in sight.

Eyesight by absorption. Dr. Taylor.

You Can Not Cure Dyspepsia

BY DOCTORING THE SYMPTOMS

Flatulency, Gastritis, Indigestion, Sour Stomach and Nervousness

ARE SYMPTOMS ONLY

Dyspepsia in all its Forms is a Germ Disease

IN THE STOMACH.

They Cause Indigestion, Nervousness, Gastritis, Flatulency and Sour Stomach.

IN THE BOWELS

They Cause Diarrhoea, Pain, Bloating, Appendicitis and Constipation.

You can relieve these symptoms by the use of cathartics, pepsin and other digestive ferments; but that is all. TO CURE THE DISEASE YOU MUST KILL THE GERMS WHICH CAUSE IT.

Kyomei Dyspepsia Cure

Is the only remedy which contains a germicide of sufficient power to do this. It is the only remedy which has a separate treatment for all the symptoms. It is the only cure which is guaranteed and your money refunded in case of failure.

Sold by all druggists or sent by mail. Price 50 cents.

Give symptoms and send for one day's treatment free.

THE R. T. BOOTH COMPANY, Ithaca, N. Y.

Pain-Killer.
(PERRY DAVIS'.)
A Sure and Safe Remedy in every case and every kind of Bowel Complaint is
Pain-Killer.
This is a true statement and it can't be made too strong or too emphatic.
It is a simple, safe and quick cure for
Cramps, Cough, Rheumatism, Colic, Colds, Neuralgia, Diarrhoea, Croup, Toothache.
TWO SIZES, 25c. and 50c.

When you need artificial teeth, remember and go where you can get teeth that will give you satisfaction. Your attention is called to Dr. Simmons' other ads. in this paper which was entirely unsolicited. The very best teeth made for $5.

Dr. Simmons, Dentist, 519 Central street.

Peter J. Brady, Grocer.

NEW STORE:
Cor. Gorham and South Highland Streets.

Choice Teas, Coffees, and Spices

Try our New Brands of Flour, the Best in the City, "The King Arthur," "Crown of Gold," and "Banquet."

Omega Oil

What It Looks Like

Here is a picture of an Omega Oil bottle just as it looks in the drug store, except the wrapper is printed in green—not black. Please take a good look at the picture, so you can tell the genuine oil when you go to buy it. You can see the trade-mark is a leaf, with these words upon it, printed in green ink: "Omega Oil, it's Green." Near the bottom is the signature of Higinio Espinosa, written exactly as the picture shows. Never buy any liniment unless this signature plainly appears upon the wrapper. It is a guarantee that the contents of the bottle are Omega Oil, the most amazing remedy ever known for bodily aches and pains.

The Omega Chemical Co., Boston, Mass.

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HENDERSON CHOSEN

To Succeed Reed as Speaker of the House

Great Interest in the Roberts Case—Rep. Taylor Objects to Him Being Seated—Chandler Makes a Plea for Quay

By Associated Press to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Seldom if ever have such enormous crowds swarmed around the house to witness the opening scenes of the session as besieged the doors today. The assembling of a new congress always attracts a big attendance. Today the proceedings in the case of Representative-elect Roberts, which promised to be exciting and possibly sensational furnished an additional attraction. For hours before noon, the hour for the house to meet, people streamed through the corridors to the galleries which looked down upon the arena where the statesmen were congregating. By 11 o'clock a brilliant gathering had assembled. The galleries were black with people and through the swinging doors could be seen pushing hundreds who were unable to gain admission. Entrance was only obtained by card for which there was an enormous demand.

The ladies' and members' galleries were filled with brilliantly gowned women, wives of members and their friends. The executive gallery was filled with dignitaries of the government and the diplomatic gallery resplendent with representatives of foreign governments.

Early in the day a monster petition, said to consist of 7,000,000 names protesting against the seating of Mr. Roberts, was brought into the hall. It consisted of 28 rolls of names each about two feet in diameter, encased in an American flag. These rolls were stacked up in the area in front of the clerk's desk and were viewed with great curiosity. Later, Major McDowell, clerk of the house, ordered all except two of the rolls taken into the lobby

Mr. Roberts came into the hall shortly after 11 o'clock, but he was not generally recognized and he retired to the cloak room almost immediately.

At noon the gavel of the clerk of the last house, Major McDowell, descended with a bang. The members arose and the spectators in the galleries bowed their heads while prayer was offered by the chaplain, Rev. Henry Couden.

After the invocation, the reading clerk began calling the roll.

Mr. Roberts sat listening intently for his name, and when it was called, he responded "Here" in a loud voice. There was no demonstration during the roll call. When it was concluded, Clerk McDowell announced that 352 members had answered to their names a'quorum.

Mr. Hepburn of Iowa offered a resolution which was adopted, viva voce providing that the house proceed to the election of a speaker for the fifty-sixth congress. Thereupon Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio, as chairman of the republican caucus, presented the name of David B. Henderson of Iowa. The mention of the name of General Henderson was greeted with a round of applause from the republican side.

Mr. Hay of Virginia, chairman of the democratic caucus, presented the name of James D. Richardson of Tennessee, and his name drew the plaudits of the democratic side.

Mr. Ridgeley of Kansas nominated John C. Bell of Colorado as the populist candidate, and Mr. Wilson of Idaho placed Francis G. Newlands of Nevada in nomination as the candidate of the silver party.

The roll was called and Mr. Morris of Minnesota, Mr. Overstreet of Indiana and Mr. Carmack of Tennessee, were appointed tellers.

Mr. Newlands, himself a candidate, voted for Mr. Richardson.

The roll call resulted:

Henderson, 177; Richardson, 132; Bell, 4, and Newlands, 2.

The clerk thereupon announced the election of Mr. Henderson, amid great republican applause. He designated Messrs. Richardson, Bell and Newlands a committee to escort the speaker to the chair.

The committee retired to the lobby and after a short wait, the doors of the main portal of the house swung open and General Henderson entered upon the arm of Mr. Richardson, followed by the other two members of the committee. In this order the procession moved down the main aisle, the members of either side rising and cheering. Mr. Richardson, in a neat speech, introduced the speaker who addressed the house as follows:

"Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:—

"The voice of this house has called me to grave responsibilities. For that call I am most profoundly grateful, and I am keenly sensible of the weight of the responsibilities that attach to this great office. I am encouraged, however, by the thought that no member of this body can escape responsibility, either to his people or to his country. All of us are under bonds to do our best.

"The approval of the country; the approval of one's own conscience, the attainment of great results, are not secured by petty contests on narrow fields, but must be sought and won on broad, patriotic lines off bought and action.

"It is my duty, as it will be my aim and pleasure, to impartially administer the laws for our government, but no speaker can be successful unless he has the co-operation of the members of this house.

"The generous partiality and kindness that have been shown to me by the entire membership here, encourage me to believe that such imperfections as I may have may be modified by the considerate and supporting disposition of those constituting this great body.

"I am ready to take the oath of office."

In accordance with the time-honored custom, the oldest member of the house in point of membership, Mr. Harmer, of Pennsylvania, administered the oath to the speaker. The speaker then announced that the oath would be administered to members by states.

As the names of the members were called they appeared at the bar in groups and were sworn in by the speaker.

When the name of Brigham H. Roberts was reached in the house roll call the Utah member-elect, proceeded alone in the area in front of the speaker's stand to take the oath. At the same time, Representative Taylor of Ohio, secured recognition and protested against the swearing-in of Mr. Roberts, on the ground that he is a polygamist and not a properly naturalized American citizen. Representative Meitne of Arkansas followed with a protest from the democratic side, saying this issue was one involving the sacredness of the American home, a sentiment that brought an outburst of applause.

Speaker Henderson then addressed Mr. Roberts, saying: "Will the gentleman stand aside until the roll call is completed?"

Mr. Roberts assented with the statement that in so doing he waived none of his rights.

"I can assure the gentleman," answered the speaker, "that he waives none of his rights by this course."

Mr. Roberts then resumed his seat, and the roll call proceeded.

The following is the text of a resolution presented by Mr. Taylor for the appointment of a special committee to investigate Roberts' case:

"Whereas, it charged that Brigham H. Roberts, a representative-elect to the Fifty-sixth congress from the state of Utah, is ineligible to a seat in the house of representatives, and

"Whereas, such a charge is made through a member of the house on his responsibility as such member, and on the basis, as he asserts of public records, affidavits, and papers evidencing such ineligibility,

"Resolved, that the question of the prima facie right of Brigham H. Roberts to be sworn in as a representative from the state of Utah in the Fifty-sixth congress as well as his final right to a seat therein as such representative be referred to a special committee of nine members of the house to be appointed by the speaker, and until such committee shall report upon and the house decide such question and right, the said Brigham H. Roberts shall not be sworn in or be permitted to occupy a seat in this house and said committee shall have power to send for persons and papers and examine witnesses on oath in relation to the subject matter of this resolution."

It was agreed by unanimous consent that the consideration of the protest should go over until after tomorrow, to follow the reading of the president's message. The swearing of the remaining members then proceeded.

The officers of the house, Clerk McDowell of Pennsylvania, Sergeant-at-arms Cussen of Wisconsin, Doorkeeper Glen of New York, and Postmaster McElroy of Ohio were elected.

The usual resolutions to inform the president and the senate that the house was organized was adopted.

A committee consisting of Messrs. Payne of New York, Payne of Illinois and Richardson of Tennessee was appointed to wait on the president with a similar committee from the senate.

THE SENATE

CHANDLER MOVED TO SEAT QUAY.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—In the shadow of recent death, the Senate convened at noon today in its first session of the Fifty-fifth congress.

Since the close of the Fifty-fifth congress, the senate chamber has been entirely refitted.

As usual on the opening day of a session of congress, the chamber was a veritable conservatory. The odor of the rarest and loveliest of blooming plants was heavy on the air. Scarcely a single senator was forgotten in the lavish floral dislay.

Promptly at 12 o'clock, Mr. Frye of Maine, president pro tem., called the senate to order. The blind chaplain, Rev. Dr. Milburn, pronounced the invocation, making a touching reference to the death of the vice-president.

Mr. Bacon (Ga.) was the first member to be recognized by the chair. He presented on behalf of Mr. Mallory, (Fla.) who was detained from the session by illness, the credentials of Senator-elect Taliaferro of Florida. They were filed.

Mr. Penrose (Pa.) presented the credentials of Matthew Stanley Quay, appointed senator from Pennsylvania by the governor.

On motion of Mr. Cockrell (Mo.) the credentials of Mr. Quay were referred to the committee on privileges and elections. In this connection, Mr. Chandler (N. H.) offered a resolution that Senator Quay be admitted as a senator from Pennsylvania.

This resolution also went to the committee privileges and elections.

Remonstrances and memorials against the seating of Mr. Quay were presented by Mr. Burrows (Rep. Mich.) and Mr. Jones (Dem. Ark.)

The credentials of Mr. Hayward of Nebraska were presented and subsequently the announcement was made by Mr. Thurston of Nebraska, that owing to critical illness, Mr. Hayward was unable to be present.

By direction of the chair, the new senators then were presented at the secretary's desk when the oath of office was administered to them by the president pro tem.

Accompanied, each by his colleague, the new senators and those re-elected, were presented to the presiding officer and sworn in.

Those who took the oath were: Senators Aldrich, R. I.; Beveridge, Indiana; Burrows, Michigan; Clark, Montana; Clark, Wyoming; Cockrell, Missouri; Culberson, Texas; Daniel, Virginia; Davis, Minnesota; Depew, New York; Foster, Washington; Hale, Maine; Hanna, Ohio; Hawley, Connecticut; Kenp, New Jersey; Lodge, Massachusetts; McComas Maryland; McCumber, North Dakota; Money, Mississippi; Stewart, Nevada, and Taliaferro, Florida.

After the admission of the oath, the roll call showed the presence of 75 members.

Mr. Cullom (Ill.) offered the usual resolution that the secretary inform the House of Representatives that the senate was ready to proceed to business.

Mr. Platt, (Conn.) offered a resolution that two senators be appointed to join a like committee of the House to await upon the president and inform him that congress had assembled.

Mr. Platt (Conn) and Mr. Jones (Ariz) were named as the committee on the part of the senate.

Mr. Carter (Mont.) presented a memorial and protest against the seating of Senator-elect Clark of Montana and also a petition from the governor and other prominent citizens of Montana, asking for an early hearing of the protest against Mr. Clark. The entire matter was referred to the committee of privileges and elections.

Mr. Sewell (N. J.) announced the death of Vice-president Hobart and offered a resolution that the senate be suspended "in order that the distinguished public services of the deceased and the virtues of his private character may be fittingly commemorated."

Mr. Kean (N. J.) then, at 12.33 p. m., moved as a further mark of respect that the senate adjourn and the chair declared the motion carried.

MOLINEUX TRIAL

Was Opened by Counsel This Morning

LAWYER WEEKS ENTERS A PROTEST

Against Having Name of Barnet Mentioned

By Associated Press to The Sun.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—The actual trial of Roland B. Molineux, charged with causing the death of Mrs. Kate J. Adams, began today. Twelve days were consumed in selecting a jury.

Before the trial proceedings had started, Dr. Alexander McLean entered the court room. He said he was present as the medical adviser of the defence.

The indictment was read, Molineux standing. He was unmoved but his father's eyes filled with tears.

Barlow S. Weeks, senior counsel for the defence, moved for a dismissal of the indictment, on the ground that the proof was not sufficient.

The court over-ruled the motion and assistant district Attorney Osborne began his opening speech. He recited in detail the manner in which Mrs. Adams came to her death.

Mr. Osborne, in his address, mentioned the name of Henry C. Barnet, who he said had been poisoned in nearly the same way that Mrs. Adams had.

Mr. Weeks protested against the name of Barnet figuring in the trial, but Recorder Goff over-ruled the objection. Mr. Osborne continued, describing the illness and death of Barnet.

Mr. Osborne went at great length to sending the poison, which Mrs. Adams took, to Harry S. Cornish, and pictured to the jury the inner workings of the sender's mind at the time.

How the poison, cyanide of mercury, was discovered by the sender was taken taken up in detail by Mr. Osborne.

On the question of handwriting Mr. Osborne drew attention to the two specimens of disguised writing connected with the case. In one he said there was an attempt to embody all the characteristics shown by a certain chirography in the other the writer did not try to imitate any one else's handwriting, but instead endeavored to leave out of his handwriting all the evidence that would bring out any of the writer's personal characteristics.

Following this, counsel presented a summary of the things to be proven by the state.

SIX WERE KILLED

Passenger Trains Collided Near Denver

By Associated Press to The Sun.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 4.—Two passenger trains of the Denver and Rio Grande were wrecked by a collision today near Salida. It is reported that six bodies have been taken from the wreckage.

COLD WEATHER

REPORTED IN WESTERN AND NORTHWESTERN STATES.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The weather bureau issues the following special bulletin.

"The coldest weather of the season is reported this morning in the western and northwestern states, with temperatures zero to 20 below from northwestern Iowa over western Minnesota and the Dakotas, and snow throughout the states of the Ohio valley and the lake regions.

"The lowest temperature of the season will be experienced tonight in the Middle Atlantic states, with minimum about 20 degrees, and heavy frosts will occur tonight on the Gulf and South Atlantic coast lines."

26TH. SOLDIERS

Two of Them Reported Dead by Otis

By Associated Press to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—General Otis' latest casualty list is as follows:

Manila, Dec. 3.—Following deaths since last report:

Drowned, Rio Grande, Oct. 27, Clarence Bouspart, K, 24th infantry; acute dysentery, Nov. 26, Thomas Smith, K, 22d infantry; 27th, Thomas B. Poll, E, 27th; 28th, Dewaine Goodrich, artificer, 9th infantry; 29th, Lewis W. Mohun, corporal, L, 9th infantry; gunshot in action, 27th, Richard H. Corbett, 26th infantry; 24th, Harry Hiscock, sergeant, H, 26th infantry; 25th, James E. Rooney, A, 26th infantry; 29th, John C. Wetherby, E, 4th infantry; typhoid fever, 28th, Roy Storrs, L, 3d infantry; chronic diarrhoea, 30th, Jos. M. Hurl, A, 9th infantry; Dec. 1st, Fay Foster, D, 9th infantry.

APPROPRIATIONS

Asked for by the Secretary of the Treasury

THE AGGREGATE EXCEEDS LAST YEAR'S

Large Amounts Needed by Every Department

By Associated Press to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The secretary of the treasury today transmitted to the house of representatives estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901. The aggregate of the appropriations estimated for is $631,081,994, an increase over the estimates for the present fiscal year of $88,013,616, and an increase over the appropriations for the present fiscal year of $84,236,024. Following is the total recapitulation by departments of the estimates for next year, including appropriations for the present year, items omitted:

Estimates for 1901—Legislative, $3,936,257; executive, $257,140; state department, $2,135,278; treasury department, $162,171,442; war department, $199,112,351; navy department, $74,463,793; interior department, $171,659,841; post office department, $1,571,885; department of agriculture, $1,806,257; department of labor, $172,980; department of justice, $8,279,670; grand total, $631,081,994.

For purchase of land adjacent to naval academy, $311,000. For four new double houses, $75,000.

For the purchase of additional land adjacent to government hospital, for the insane at Washington, $245,000. Works for the defense of ports of Porto Rico, batteries, etc., $5,360,000; installation of range and position finders, $150,000; sites for fortifications and sea-coast defenses, $200,000; armament of fortifications and other works of defense, $11,725,038. For the construction of buildings at military posts, barracks and quarters for the artillery in connection with project for sea coast defense, $2,000,000.

Following are some of the river and harbor improvements estimated for under continuing contracts where the sum asked for is $100,000 or more:

Boston harbor, $450,000; Union river, Maine, $155,000; Providence river and Narragansett bay, $350,000.

The total appropriations asked for on account of river and harbor improvements under continuing contracts system is $35,553,028, an increase of nearly $10,000,000 above present appropriations. Under the Missouri river commission $1,000,000 is asked for, and under the Mississippi river commission $3,300,000, also the following river and harbor improvements.

Mystic river, Mass., $100,000; Boston harbor, $272,000; Gloucester, Mass., $130,000; Nantucket, Mass., $150,000; Newburyport, Mass., $150,000; Sandy Bay, Cape Ann, Mass., harbor of refuge, $150,000; Point Judith, R. I., harbor of refuge, $200,000; Woods Holl, Mass., channel, $112,000. The total amount estimated for under the title of public works is $76,410,235, as against $10,602,166, under the current appropriations.

Appropriations for 1900—Legislative $[illegible], 123,115; executive $216,705; state department $2,031,049; treasury department $165,591,410; war department $[illegible]; navy department $[illegible]; interior department $67,562,615; post office department $1,320,881; department of agriculture $[illegible]; department of labor $172,980; department of justice $8,322,077; grand total $596,816,379.

Among the estimates for the next fiscal year are the following:

Army and navy pensions $141,000,000; expenses of pension examining surgeons $[illegible]; all other expenses $530,212, making the total on account of pensions $141,530,321. This is $3,350 less than the appropriations for the current year. New jail, penitentiary and other buildings at Sitka, Alaska, $110,000; laboratory, marine hospital service $30,000; government buildings at Baltimore, Md., $[illegible]; Cleveland, O., $300,000; Chicago, Ill., $[illegible]; Fitchburg, Mass., $70,000; Indianapolis, $[illegible]; Norwich, Conn., $[illegible]; Omaha, Neb., $300,000; Philadelphia mint, $[illegible].

Among the fixed aids to navigation to cost over $10,000 are the following: Steam fog signal entrance to Cutler's harbor, Maine, $10,500; light and fog signal station at Buck Island, Miss., $35,000; same at Rockland breakwater, Me., $30,000; range at Saint Ledge, Boston harbor, $11,000; same at New London, Conn., $[illegible]; same at Peck's Ledge, Conn., $10,000.

Important increase in appropriations are asked for improvements and extensions of the following navy yards and naval stations:

For the navy yard at Portsmouth, N. H., $602,000, increase nearly $300,000; navy yard at Boston, $1,758,000, increase about $1,000,000; naval station, New London, $[illegible], increase $5,000; navy yard, Brooklyn, $1,927,000; increase nearly $1,000,000; navy yard League Island, $[illegible], increase $1,161,000; navy yard, Washington, $[illegible], increase $[illegible]; navy yard, Norfolk, Va., $1,[illegible], increase $1,000,000; naval station, Port Royal, S. C., $82,000, increase $[illegible]; naval station, Key West, Fla., $117,000; naval station, San Juan, Porto Rico; $[illegible]; navy yards, Pensacola, Fla., $2[illegible]; naval reservation, Algiers, La., $[illegible]; navy yard, Mare Island, Calif., $[illegible]; naval station, Puget Sound Wash., $[illegible]; dry dock, Dry Tortugas, Fla., $[illegible]; naval station, Havana, Cuba, $[illegible]; dry dock, Algiers, La., $[illegible]; toward completion of dry dock, at Portsmouth, N. H., $[illegible], Boston, $[illegible]; League Island, $[illegible]; Mare Island, $[illegible]. For buildings for Cadets' quarters at Naval Academy, Annapolis, not to exceed in total costs $[illegible], for power house Naval academy, $[illegible]; storage warehouse, workshops, etc., at Naval Academy, $[illegible]; continuation of new wall at Naval Academy, $[illegible]; foundation for gun battery and beacons, $[illegible], back subways, $[illegible].

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The F. C. Co. Has Always Bought

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and is made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

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Stout Folks

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Comfort Powder

prevents chafing of every kind. It rests their feet, and dispels all odor of excessive perspiration.

At druggists. 25c. and 50c. Sample free.

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DIRECTORS—Sewall G. Mack, Levi Sprague, Jacob Rogers, A. G. Cumnock, George S. Motley, Edward M. Tucks, Edward N. Burke.

Price of Gas with the discount off for prompt payment, $1.00 ONE THOUSAND FEET.

First class Cooking Stoves set up and rented at a low rate per year, piping included. Coke broken, screened and delivered at $4.50 per chaldron, $2.25 per half chaldron, cash. No charge made for the use of meters. No charge made for running supply pipes from street mains to a dwelling cellar. Orders when left at office promptly attended to.

WANTED—Spinners and top hands at Barnwood & Payton Hosiery Co., Ayer City.

Boston & Maine Railroad

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

In effect October 2, 1899. Trains leave Merrimack street depot, Lowell, as follows:

For Boston, 5.13, 6.25, c6.42, *7.45, *8.50, 10.35, *9.00, 11.00 a. m.; 1.13, 2.30, 4.25, 5.14 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.45 a. m.

Trains leave Middlesex street station Lowell, as follows:

For Boston, 5.16, 6.28, c6.45, w7.00, 7.01, *7.05, *7.25, 7.30, *7.35, w8.00, *8.07, c9.19, w9.25, *9.40, w10.00, 11.03, *11.12 a. m., w12.00, 12.16, w12.45, 1.33, w2.30, c3.03, w3.00, c3.11, w3.05, 4.03, w4.15, 5.22, c5.30, w6.15, w6.2, 7.00, 7.13, w8.30 p. m. SUNDAYS, 7.29, 7.45, w8.15, 8.15, 9.13 a. m., w12.00, w1.00, 4.35, w5.30, 6.43, w7.35, p. m.

For Lawrence, 6.28, w6.50, 7.21, w8.30, w9.29, 10.30, w10.50 a. m.; w12.00, w2.30, w4.12, 4.15, w5.15, w6.15, w7.00, w9.15, w10.45 p. m. SUNDAYS, w8.15 a. m.; w12.05, w5.30, w7.25 p. m.

For Salem, Mass., 7.34 a. m.; w12.05, 1.55, w3.15, 5.44 p. m.

For Haverhill, 6.28, 6.50, 7.21, 8.30, 9.25, 10.50 a. m.; 12.05, 2.00, w3.05, w4.15, 5.10, 7.00, 9.25, 11.35 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a. m.; 12.05, 5.30, 7.15 p. m.

For Newburyport, Amesbury and Portsmouth, 6.28 a. m.; 12.05, 2.30, 5.10 p. m.

For Exeter and Dover, 6.28, 7.21, 8.30, a. m., 12.05, 2.30, 5.10, 5.46 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p. m.

For Rochester and Alton Bay, 8.30 a. m.; 12.05, 5.55 p. m.

For Somersworth, N. H., Saco, Old Orchard and Portland, 6.28, 7.21, 8.30 a. m.; 12.05, 5.55 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p. m.

For Somersworth and Portland.

For Augusta, Bath, Waterville, 6.28, 8.30, a. m.; 12.05, 5.15 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p. m.

For Lewiston, 6.28, 8.30, a. m.; 12.05, 5.15, m.

For Skowhegan, 5.30 a. m.

For Bangor, Belfast, and Rockland, 5.30 a. m.; 5.15 p. m., ex. Saturday for Belfast and Rockland. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p. m.

For St. John's, N. B., Halifax, N. S., Montreal and Quebec, 5.15 p. m. (5.15 does not connect Saturdays.) SUNDAYS, 5.30 p. m.

For Eastport and St. John (via steamer from Portland), on (Mondays, for St. John only) and Thursdays, at 12.01 p. m.

For Castine, Deer Isle, Hedgewick, Bar Harbor, Jonesport and Machiasport (via steamer Frank Jones from Portland), Tuesdays and Fridays at 5.15 p. m.

For Woburn, 6.23, 7.01, 7.21, *7.43, 11.03 a. m.; 1.13, 4.28 p. m.; SUNDAYS, 8.48 a. m.; 4.33, 6.38 p. m.

For Ayer and Way Stations—7.10 a. m.; 12.00, 5.01 and 5.42 p. m. SUNDAYS, 2.15 p. m.

For Amherst, Milford and Wilton, 9.12 a. m.; 1.00, 5.11, 6.40 p. m. SUNDAYS, 4 p. m.

For Greenfield, Peterboro, Bennington, Hillsboro and Weare, 9.12 a. m.; 5.41 p. m. SUNDAYS, to Hillsboro, 4 p. m.

For Nashua, Manchester and Concord, 7.40, 9.12, *9.40 a. m.; *12.12, 1.00, *1.40, 3.41, *5.43, 6.27, *8.10, *8.40 p. m. SUNDAYS, 10.09 a. m. (to Nashua only), 3.08 a. m.; 2.00, 6.03, 9.10, 6.40 p. m.

For Franklin, Lebanon and White River Junction, 9.12, *9.40 a. m.; *12.12, *1.40 (to Franklin only), 5.40, *8.40 p. m.

For Warner, Bradford, Sunapee, Newport, (N. H.) Claremont and Clarenmont Junction, 7.40 a. m.; 1.40 p. m.

For St. Johnsbury and Lyndonville, via Wells River, *9.40 a. m.; *1.40, *8.40 p. m.

For Montpelier, Essex Jct., Burlington, St. Albans, St. Johns and Montreal, via Central Vermont Line, *9.40 a. m.; *12.12, *8.10 p. m.

For Montreal and Quebec, via Montreal and Boston Air Line, *9.40 a. m.; *8.43 p. m.

QUEBEC EXPRESS, via Plymouth and Sherbrooke, *9.40 a. m.; *8.43 p. m. ex. Sat.

References:

*Express. aDaily.

bWednesdays and Saturdays only.

wVia Western Division.

cVia Bedford. zVia Wilmington Junction.

D. J. FLANDERS, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

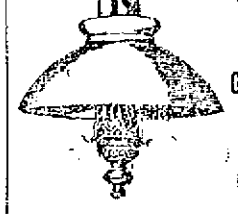
91 Second St., Lowell, Nov. 19, '99. Dr. Simmons, 219 Central St. Dear Sir—The teeth you made for me are fitting lovely well. I think that in a very short time I shall be able to eat and speak as well as ever I could. I know the difficulty you had to contend with and I feel grateful for your skill. I am Sir, Very Faithfully Yours, MR. H. Y. REDHEAD.

This is the Season for Ball Parties and Weddings

And of course it is quite necessary to have a supply of sweet bread for these occasion, and Peter Watson's, the king baker of the city, is the place to get your Bakery Supplies. There is none better in the city than you can get at

PETER WATSON'S Home Made Bakeries

52 to 60 Charles St., 46 Lawrence St.



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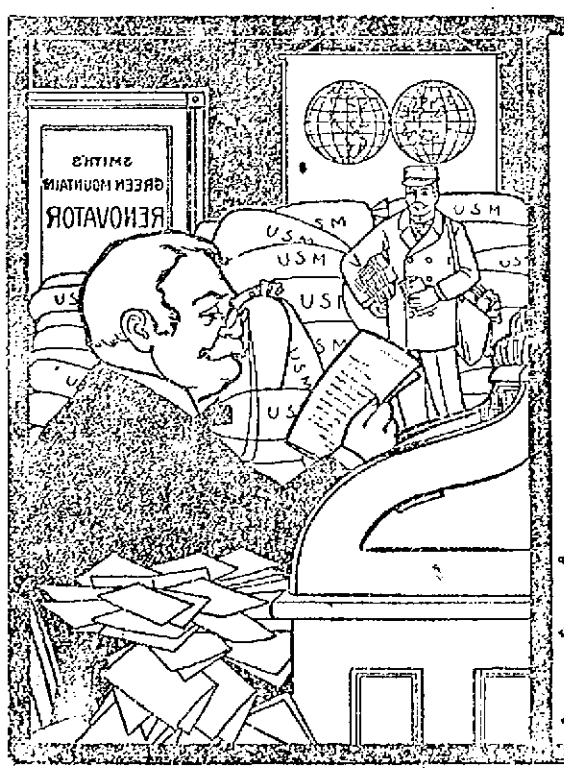

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The Greatest Vegetable Blood Medicine of Today

All disease is the result of Impure Blood, and this sample will be *an ounce of prevention for a pound of disease.* This sample will benefit you. Then go to your druggist and buy a bottle. It will give you Pure Blood and build up your Health.

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40 YEARS OF SUCCESS

A GRAND OLD MEDICINE

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Appeal for Legislation in Support of Gold Standard

Lengthy Defense of the Administration of the War in the Philippines—The Message Evidently Put Forth as a Campaign Document—Trusts Referred to in a Harmless Way

By Associated Press to The Sun.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

At the threshold of your deliberations you are called to mourn with your countrymen the death of Vice President Hobart, who passed from this life on the morning of Nov. 21 last. His great soul now rests in eternal peace. His private life was pure and elevated, while his public career was ever distinguished by large capacity, stainless integrity and exalted motives. He has been removed from the high office which he honored and dignified, but his lofty character, his devotion to duty, his honesty of purpose, and noble virtues remain with us a priceless legacy and example.

The Fifty-sixth congress convenes in its first regular session with the country in a condition of unusual prosperity, of universal good will among the people at home and in relations of peace and friendship with every government of the world. Our foreign commerce has shown great increase in volume and value. The combined imports and exports for the year are the largest ever shown by a single year in all our history. Our exports for 1899 alone exceeded by more than $1,000,000,000 our imports and exports combined in 1870. The imports per capita are 20 percent less than in 1870, while the exports per capita are 58 percent more than in 1870, showing the enlarged capacity of the United States to satisfy the wants of its own increasing population, as well as to contribute to those of the peoples of other nations.

Exports of agricultural products were $784,776,142. Of manufactured products we exported in value $339,592,116, being larger than any previous year. It is a noteworthy fact that the only years in all our history when the products of our manufactories sold abroad exceeded those bought abroad were 1898 and 1899.

Government receipts from all sources for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, including $11,798,314.11, part payment of the Central Pacific railroad indebtedness, aggregated $610,952,094.36. Customs receipts were $206,128,481.75, and those from internal revenue $273,437,181.51.

For the fiscal year the expenditures were $700,098,564.02, leaving a deficit of $89,111,559.67.

The secretary of the treasury estimates that the receipts for the current fiscal year will aggregate $640,578,112, and upon the basis of present appropriations the expenditures will aggregate $600,958,112, leaving a surplus of $40,000,000.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, the internal revenue receipts were increased about $100,000,000.

The present gratifying strength of the treasury is shown by the fact that on Dec. 1, 1899, the available cash balance was $278,094,837.72, of which $229,744,905.36 was in gold coin and bullion. The conditions of confidence which prevail throughout the country have brought gold into more general use, and customs receipts are now almost entirely paid in that coin.

AS TO FINANCE.

The strong position of the treasury with respect to cash on hand and the favorable showing made by the revenues have made it possible for the secretary of the treasury to take action under the provisions of section 3694, revised statutes, relating to the sinking fund. Receipts exceeded expenditures for the first five months of the current fiscal year by $13,419,359.91, and, as mentioned above, the secretary of the treasury estimates that there will be a surplus of approximately $40,000,000 at the end of the year. Under such conditions, it was deemed advisable and proper to resume compliance with the provisions of the sinking fund law, which for eight years has not been done, because of deficiencies in the revenues. The treasury department, therefore, offered to purchase during November $5,000,000 of the 5 percent loan of 1904, or the 4 percent funded loan of 1907, at the current market price. The amount offered and purchased during November was $18,465,050. The premium paid by the government on such purchases was $2,263,521, and the net saving in interest was about $2,985,000.

The success of this operation was sufficient to induce the government to continue the offer to purchase bonds to and including Dec. 23, instant, unless the remainder of the $5,000,000 call for sinking fund should be presented in the meantime for redemption.

Increased activity in industry, with its welcome attendants—a larger employment for labor at higher wages—gives to the body of the people a larger power to absorb the circulating medium. It is further true that year by year, with large areas of land under cultivation, the increasing volume of agricultural products, cotton, corn and wheat, call for a larger volume of money supply. This is especially noticeable at the crop-harvesting and crop-moving period.

In its earlier history, the national banking act seemed to prove a reasonable avenue through which needful additions to the circulation could from time to time be made. Changing conditions have apparently rendered it now inoperative to that end. The high margin in bond securities required, resulting from large premiums which government bonds command in the market or the tax on note issues, or both operating together, appear to be influences which impair its public utility.

The attention of congress is respectfully invited to this important matter, with the view of ascertaining whether or not such reasonable modifications can be made in the national banking act as will render its service in the particulars here referred to more responsive to the people's needs. I again urge that national banks be authorized to organize with a capital of $25,000.

I earnestly recommend that, to support the existing gold standard, and to maintain "the parity in value of the coins of the two metals (gold and silver), and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the market, and in the payment of debts," the secretary of the treasury be given additional power and charged with the duty to sell United States bonds and to employ such other means as may be necessary to these ends. The authority should include the power to sell bonds on long and short time, as conditions may require, and should provide for a rate of interest lower than that fixed by the act of Jan. 14, 1875. While there is now no commercial reason which withdraws gold from the government, but, on the contrary, such widespread confidence that gold seeks the treasury, demanding paper money in exchange, yet the very situation points to the present as the most fitting time to make adequate provision to insure the continuance of the gold standard, and of public confidence in the ability and purpose of the government to meet all its obligations in the money which the civilized world recognizes as the best. The financial transactions of the government are conducted upon a gold basis.

We receive gold when we sell United States bonds and use gold for their payment. We are maintaining the parity of all the money issued or coined by authority of the government. We are doing these things with the means at hand. Happily at the present time we are not compelled to resort to loans to supply gold. It has been done in the past, however, and may have to be done in the future. It behooves us, therefore, to provide at once the best means to meet the emergency when it arises, and the best means are those which are the most certain and economical. Those now authorized have the virtue, neither of directness nor economy. We have already eliminated one of the causes of our financial plight and embarrassment during the years 1893, 1894, 1895 and 1896. Our receipts now equal our expenditures; deficient revenues no longer create alarm. Let us remove the only remaining cause by conferring the full and necessary power on the secretary of the treasury and impose upon him the duty to uphold the present gold standard and preserve the coins of the two metals on a parity with each other, which is the repeatedly declared policy of the United States.

In this connection, I repeat my former recommendations that a portion of the gold holdings shall be placed in a trust fund from which greenbacks shall be redeemed on presentation, but when once redeemed shall not thereafter be paid out except for gold.

THE MERCHANT MARINE.

The value of an American merchant marine to the extension of our commercial trade and the strengthening of our power upon the sea invites the immediate action of the congress. Our national development will be one-sided and unsatisfactory so long as the remarkable growth of our inland industries remains uncompanied by progress on the seas. There is no lack of constitutional authority for legislation which shall give to the country maritime strength commensurate with its industrial achievement and with its rank among the nations of the earth.

The past year has recorded exceptional activity in our shipyards and the promises of continual prosperity in shipbuilding are abundant. Advanced legislation for the protection of our seamen has been enacted. Our coast trade, under regulations wisely framed at the beginning of the government and since, shows results for the past fiscal year unequaled in our records of those of any other power. We shall fail to realize our opportunities, however, if we complacently regard only matters at home and blind ourselves to the necessity of securing our share in the valuable carrying trade of the world.

Last year American vessels transported a smaller share of our exports and imports than during any former year in all our history, and the measure of our dependence upon foreign shipping was painfully manifested to our people.

The other great nations have not hesitated to adopt the required means to develop their shipping as a factor in national defense and as one of the surest and speediest means of obtaining for their producers a share in foreign markets. The expense is as nothing compared to the advantage to be achieved. The reestablishment of our merchant marine involves in a large measure our continued industrial progress and the extension of our commercial triumphs.

THE CONTROL OF TRUSTS.

Combinations of capital organized into trusts to control the conditions of trade among our citizens are justly provoking public discussion, and should early claim the attention of the congress. The industrial commission, engaged in extended hearings upon the subject of combinations in restraint of trade and competition, have not yet completed their investigation. The subject is one giving rise to many divergent views as to the extent of the injuries to the public which may result from large combinations concentrating more or less numerous enterprises and establishments. It is universally conceded that combinations which engross or control the market of any commodity necessary to the general community by suppressing natural and ordinary competition whereby prices are unduly enhanced to the general consumer are obnoxious not only to the common law, but also to the public welfare. There must be a remedy for the evils involved in such organizations. If the present law can be extended may certainly to control or check these monopolies or trusts, it should be done without delay.

An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies was passed by congress on the 2nd of July, 1890. The provisions of this statute are comprehensive and stringent. It declares every contract or combination, in the form of a trust or otherwise, to be unlawful. It denominates as a criminal every person who makes any such contract or engages in any such combination or conspiracy and provides a punishment by fine or imprisonment. It invests the several circuit courts of the United States with jurisdiction to prevent and restrain violations of the act. The act is aimed at every kind of combination in the nature of a trust or monopoly in restraint of interstate or international commerce.

The prosecution by the United States of offenses under the act of 1890 has been frequently resorted to in the federal courts, and notable efforts in the restraint of interstate commerce such as the Trans-Missouri Freight association and the Joint Traffic association have been successfully opposed and suppressed.

President Cleveland in his annual message of Dec. 7, 1890, after stating the evils of these trust combinations, says: "Though congress has attempted to deal with this matter by legislation, the laws passed for that purpose thus far have proved ineffective not because of any lack of disposition or attempt to enforce them, but simply because the laws themselves as interpreted by the courts do not reach the difficulty. The decision of our highest court on this precise question renders it quite doubtful whether the evils of trusts and monopolies can be adequately treated through federal action, unless they seek directly and purposely to include in their objects transportation or intercourse between states or between the United States and foreign countries."

The state legislation to which President Cleveland looked for relief from the evils of trusts has failed to accomplish fully that object. It is apparent that uniformity of legislation upon this subject in the several states is much to be desired. It is to be hoped that such uniformity may be obtained and that means may be found for congress to supplement state legislation. The whole question is so important and far reaching that I am sure no part of it will be lightly considered.

OUR RELATIONS ABROAD.

The claim of the Austro-Hungarian government for indemnity for the killing of certain subjects by the authorities at Lattimer, Pa., while suppressing an unlawful tumult of miners, Sept. 10, 1897, in view of the verdict of acquittal rendered by the court before which the sheriff and his deputies were tried for murder, has been declined.

It is gratifying to know that the Belgian government has mitigated the restrictions on the importation of cattle from the United States.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

The contract of the Maritime Canal company of Nicaragua was declared forfeited by the Nicaraguan government in October on the ground of non-fulfillment. The Maritime Canal company has lodged a protest. The Nicaraguan canal commission having completed its labors, was dissolved on May 31, and on June 10 a new commission, the Isthmian canal commission, was organized. This commission entered promptly upon the work intrusted to it, and is now carrying on examination in Nicaragua along the route of the Panama canal. The work will be prosecuted as expeditiously as possible. The importance of this work cannot be too strongly pressed upon congress.

CORDIALITY WITH GERMANY.

Our relations with Germany continue to be most cordial. The increasing intimacy has been marked by the permission for the landing on our shores of a cable from Borkum Emden, and the conclusion of a parcel post convention with the German empire. The several governments of the empire seem reluctant to admit the natural excellence of our food productions. It is to be hoped that in time the two governments will act in common accord to insure the purity and wholesomeness of all food products imported by either country from the other. Efforts to obtain for the American life insurance companies a full hearing as to their business operations in Prussia have happily succeeded.

THE CANADIAN COMMISSION.

In my last annual message I referred to the pending negotiations with Great Britain in respect to Canada. A joint high commission had been created for the purpose of adjusting all unsettled questions between the United States and Canada, embracing 12 subjects. Apart from these questions the most friendly disposition has marked the intercourse of the United States with Great Britain.

THE BOER WAR.

This government has maintained an attitude of neutrality in the unfortunate contest between Great Britain and the Boer states of South Africa. The United States representative at Pretoria was early instructed to see that all neutral American interests be respected by the combatants. Upon the withdrawal of the British agent from Pretoria the United States consul was authorized to exercise the customary good offices of a neutral for the care of British interests. In the discharge of this function opportunity has been afforded to show the impartiality of this government toward both the combatants.

THE ITALIAN LYNCHING.

For the fourth time in the present decade question has arisen with the government of Italy in regard to the lynching of Italian subjects. The latest of these deplorable events occurred in Tallulo, La., whereby five unfortunates of Italian origin were taken from jail and hanged. The authorities of the state and representatives of the Italian embassy have separately investigated the occurrence. A satisfactory solution will doubtless be reached.

The president refers to the necessity of a cable to Manila, mentioned in his message of last February. He recommends that in case congress should not take measures to bring about this result the postmaster general be authorized to invite competitive bids for the establishment of a cable.

OUR PLEDGE TO CUBA.

My annual message of last year was necessarily devoted to the results of the Spanish war and the conditions it imposed for the future. The treaty of peace has restored friendly relations between the two powers. The withdrawal of the authority of Spain from the island of Cuba was effected by the 1st of January, so that the full re-establishment of peace found the relinquished territory held by us in trust for the inhabitants, under the direction of the executive to build up that tranquil development of the domestic state as proclaimed in the joint resolution adopted by congress, by which the United States disclaimed any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over Cuba.

By the treaty of peace the Spanish people of the island have until April 11, 1900, to elect whether they will remain citizens of Spain or become citizens of Cuba. By that time the result of the census will be tabulated and we shall proceed to provide for elections which will commit the municipal government of the island to the officers elected by the people. In the meantime and so long as we exercise control over the island the products of Cuba should have a market in the United States on as good terms as are given to the West India islands. For the relief of the distressed in the island of Cuba the war department has issued supplies to destitute persons which amounted to 6,493,090 rations at a cost of $1,417,554.07. To promote the disarmament of the Cuban volunteer army and in the interest of public peace there was disbursed $2,547,750, paid from the emergency fund provided for that purpose. Out of the Cuban island revenues during the six months ending June 30, 1899, $1,712,014.20 was expended for sanitation; $293,861.70 for charities and hospitals, and $88,944.03 for aid of the destitute.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

In response to the invitation of his majesty the Emperor of Russia a commission from the United States attended the peace conference at The Hague. The occasion seemed opportune for the serious consideration of a plan for the pacific adjustment of international differences and a definite project for a permanent international tribunal. The final act of that conference, in short, provided for maintenance of general peace, the exercise of good offices and mediation, formation of commissions of inquiry and international arbitration. The mediation provided for is purely voluntary and advisory.

THE ARMY.

Since my last message and in obedience to acts of congress the remaining volunteer force enlisted for the Spanish war has been discharged. Of the volunteers 657 officers and 11,821 men serving in the Philippines and 1559 of the regulars, who were entitled to be mustered out voluntarily, remained at the front until their places could be filled by new troops. By virtue of the authority of congress the regular army has been increased to 61,959 enlisted men and 2215 officers, and new volunteer regiments have been organized aggregating 35,000 men and 1524 officers. The force in Manila now consists of 1519 officers and 45,065 men. When the troops now under orders shall reach Manila the force will comprise 2051 officers and 65,486 men. The muster out of the great volunteer army and the creation of a new army has been the work of great magnitude, well and ably done, for which too much credit can not be given the war department. During the year past the force in Cuba and Porto Rico has been reduced to a total of 421 officers and 12,051 men.

THE NAVY.

The message refers to the "spirit and high efficiency" which has characterized the service and the pride of the nation in its achievements. The president says the people will justify liberal appropriations, and he unites with the secretary in recommending that congress enact such special legislation as may be necessary to enable the department to make contracts early in the coming year for armor plate of the best quality that can be obtained in this country for the Maine, Ohio and Missouri, and that the act limiting the price of armor to $400 per ton be removed.

PENSION DEPARTMENT.

The pensioners of the United States in all wars, June 30, 1899, numbered 991,519. The number added during the year was 90,981; the number dropped from all causes was 43,186. Claims disallowed numbered 101,013. The amount disbursed for army and navy pensions during the year was $138,255,052.56, which was $1,651,451.61 less than the appropriations. The president, in accordance with the wish of the national encampment, G. A. R., recommends a construction of the act of June 27, 1890, which prescribes the amount of income that determines pensionable status of a dependent widow. The president recommends that the amount of income allowed independent of the proceeds of her daily labor should not be less than $250 per annum, and he urges that the congress shall so amend the act as to make this provision.

THE PHILIPPINES.

The president introduces the subject with a reference to the treaty of peace between Spain and the United States under the provision of which the Philippine archipelago was ceded to the United States for $20,000,000, and says: I have every reason to believe, and I still believe, that this transfer of sovereignty was in accordance with the wishes and aspirations of the great mass of the Filipino people. From the earliest moment no opportunity was lost of assuring the people of the islands of our ardent desire for their welfare and of the intention of this government to do everything possible to advance their interests.

The president quotes from various orders issued to those in command of the United States military and naval forces at Manila to show that it was the object of the United States to protect the people and to establish a beneficent government, even before the treaty of peace was signed. After the treaty had been ratified, the message says, orders were sent to the commander to proclaim the kindly intention of the government and saying it was "most important that there should be no conflict with the insurgents." The president then gives an account of the appointment of the Philippine commission who, assisted by Admiral Dewey and General Otis, were to "facilitate the most humane and effective extension of authority throughout the islands," and says: But before their arrival in Manila the sinister ambition of a few leaders of the Filipinos had created a situation full of embarrassment for us and most grievous in its consequences to themselves. The clear and impartial preliminary report of the commissioners which I transmit herewith gives so lucid and comprehensive a history of the present insurrectionary movement that the story need not be here repeated. It is enough to say that the claim of the rebel leader that he was promised independence by any officer of the United States in return for his assistance has no foundation in fact and is categorically denied by the very witnesses who were called to prove it. No sooner had our army captured Manila than the Filipino forces began to assume an attitude of suspicion and hostility which the utmost efforts of our officers and troops were unable to disarm or modify. Their kindness and forbearance were taken as a proof of cowardice. The aggressions of the Filipinos continually increased until finally, just before the time set by the senate of the United States for a vote upon the treaty, an attack, evidently prepared in advance, was made all along the American lines, which resulted in a terribly destructive and sanguinary repulse of the insurgents.

The president then gives the details of the uprising and slaughter proposed by the insurgents in Manila, the success of which was prevented by General Otis, into whose hands fell a copy of the order of the insurgent government, directing the massacre. This, the president says, was the unhappy condition of affairs which confronted our commissioners on their arrival in Manila. What they actually found can best be set forth in their own words:

"Deplorable as war is, the one in which we are now engaged was unavoidable by us. We were attacked by a bold, adventurous and enthusiastic army. No alternative was left to us except ignominious retreat.

"It is not to be conceived of that any American would have sanctioned the surrender of Manila to the insurgents. Our obligations to other nations and to the friendly Filipinos and to ourselves and our flag demanded that force should be met by force. Whatever the future of the Philippines may be, there is no course open to us now except the prosecution of the war until the insurgents are reduced to submission."

The course thus clearly indicated, says the message, has been unflinchingly pursued. Civil government cannot be thoroughly established until order is restored. Although operations have been somewhat interrupted and checked by a rainy season of unusual violence and duration, our soldiers have gained ground in every direction, and now look forward confidently to a speedy completion of their task. The unfavorable circumstances connected with an active campaign have not been permitted to interfere with the equally important work of reconstruction. Here, again, the president invites attention to the report of the commissioners for the interesting and encouraging details of the work already accomplished in the establishment of peace and order, and the inauguration of self-governing municipal life in many portions of the archipelago. The system of government established in the island of Negros, which was the first to accept American sovereignty, is given in detail in the message.

The president then says: Everything indicates that with speedy suppression of the Tagalo rebellion, life in the archipelago will soon resume its ordinary course, under the protection of our sovereignty, and the people of those favored islands will enjoy a prosperity and a freedom which they have never before known. Already hundreds of schools are open and filled with children. Religious freedom is sacredly assured and enjoyed. The courts are dispensing justice. Business is beginning to circulate in its accustomed channels.

The future government of the Philippines rests with the congress of the United States. Fewer graver responsibilities have ever been confided to us. If we accept them in a spirit worthy of our race and our traditions, a great opportunity comes with them. The islands lie under the shelter of our flag. They are ours by every title of law and equity. They cannot be abandoned. If we desert them we leave them at once to anarchy and finally to barbarism. We fling them a golden apple of discord, among the rival powers, no one of which would permit another to seize them unquestioned. The suggestion has been made that we could renounce our authority over the islands, and, giving them independence, could retain a protectorate over them. The proposition will not be found, I am sure, worthy of your serious attention. Such an arrangement would involve at the outset a cruel breach of faith. It would place the peaceable and loyal majority, who ask nothing better than to accept our authority, at the mercy of the minority of armed insurgents. It would make us responsible for the acts of the insurgent leaders, and give us no power to control them. It would charge us with the task of protecting them against each other, and defending them against any foreign power with which they chose to quarrel. In short, it would take from the congress of the United States the power of declaring war and invest that tremendous prerogative in the Tagal leader of the hour.

It does not seem desirable that I should recommend at this time a specific and final form of government for these islands. When peace shall be restored it will be the duty of congress to construct a plan of government, which shall establish and maintain freedom and order and peace in the Philippines. The insurrection is still existing, and when it terminates further information will be required as to the actual condition of affairs before inaugurating a permanent scheme of civil government. As long as the insurrection continues the military arm must necessarily be supreme. But there is no reason why steps should not be taken from time to time to inaugurate governments, especially popular in their form, as fast as territory is held and controlled by our troops. To this end I am considering the advisability of the return of the commission, or such of the members thereof as can be secured, to aid the existing authorities and facilitate this work throughout the islands. I have believed that reconstruction should not begin by the establishment of one central civil government for all the islands, with its seat at Manila, but rather that the work should be commenced by building up from the bottom, first establishing municipal governments, and then provincial governments, a central government at last to follow.

Until congress shall have made known the formal expression of its will, I shall use the authority vested in me by the constitution and statutes to uphold the sovereignty of the United States in those distant islands, as in all other places where our flag rightfully floats. I shall put at the disposal of the army and navy all the means which the liberality of congress and the people have provided to cause this unprovoked and wasteful insurrection to cease. If any orders of mine were required to insure the merciful conduct of military and naval operations, they would not be lacking, but every step of progress of our troops has been marked by a humanity which has surprised even the misguided insurgents. The truest kindness to them will be a swift and effective defeat of their present leader. The hour of victory will be the hour of clemency and reconstruction.

HAWAII.

Concerning Hawaii, the message says: It is manifestly important that an act shall be passed as speedily as possible erecting these islands into a judicial district, providing for the appointment of a judge and other proper officers, and methods of procedure in appellate proceedings, and that the government of this newly acquired territory under the federal constitution shall be fully defined and provided for.

ALASKA.

A necessity for immediate legislative relief exists in the territory of Alaska. Substantially the only law providing a civil government for this territory is the act of May 7, 1884. This is meagre in its provisions, and is fitted only for the administration of affairs in a country sparsely inhabited by civilized people and unimportant in trade and production, as was Alaska at the time this act was passed. There is no authority, except in congress, to pass any law, no matter how trivial. I see no reason why a more complete form of territorial organization should not be provided, embodying a system of laws providing for the incorporation and government of towns and cities having a certain population, giving them the power to establish and maintain a system of education to be locally supported, and ordinances providing for police, sanitary and other purposes.

PORTO RICO.

I recommend that legislation to the same end be had with reference to the government of Porto Rico. The time is ripe for the adoption of a temporary form of government for this island. The system of civil jurisprudence now adopted by the people of this island is described by competent lawyers, who are familiar with it, as thoroughly modern and scientific, as far as it relates to matters of internal business, trade, production and social and private rights in general. The cities of the island are governed under charters, which probably require little or no change. So, that with relation to matters of local concern and private right, it is not probable that much, if any, legislation is desirable; but with reference to public administration and the relations of the island to the federal government, there are many matters which are of pressing urgency. Since the cession Porto Rico has been denied the principal markets she has long enjoyed, and our tariffs have continued against her products as when she was under Spanish sovereignty.

The markets of the United States should be opened up to her products. Our plain duty is to abolish all customs tariffs between the United States and Porto Rico, and give her products free access to our markets.

It is desirable that the government of the island under the law of belligerent right, now maintained through the department of executive, should be superseded by the administration entirely civil in its nature. For present purposes I recommend that congress pass a law for the organization of a temporary government, which shall provide for the appointment by the president, subject to confirmation by the senate, of a governor and such other officers as the general administration of the island require, and that for legislative purposes, upon subjects of a local nature, not partaking of a federal character, a legislative council, composed partly of Porto Ricans and partly of citizens of the United States, shall be nominated and appointed by the president, subject to confirmation by the senate, their acts to be subject to the approval of the congress or the president prior to going into effect. In the municipalities and other local subdivisions, I recommend that the principle of local government be applied at once, so as to enable the intelligent citizens of the island to participate in their own government, and to learn by practical experience the duties and requirements of a self-contained and self-governing people. I have not thought it wise to commit the government of the island to officers selected by the people, because I doubt whether in habits, training and experience, there are such as to fit them to exercise at once so large a degree of self-government, but it is my judgment and expectation that they soon will arrive at an attainment of experience and wisdom and self-control that will justify conferring upon them a much larger participation in the choice of their insular officers.

CIVIL SERVICE.

Concerning the order of May 29, 1899, amending the civil service laws, the president says: The principal purpose of the order was to except from competitive examination certain places involving fiduciary responsibilities or duties of a strictly confidential, scientific or executive character, which it was thought might better be filled by non-competitive examinations, or in the discretion of the appointing officer than by open competition. All of the amendments had for their main object a more efficient and satisfactory administration of the system of appointments established by the civil service law. The results attained show that under their operation the public service has improved. It is believed that the merit system has been greatly strengthened and its permanence assured.

The 14th of December will be the 100th anniversary of the death of Washington. I have been glad to learn that in many parts of the country the people will fittingly observe this historic anniversary.

IN CONCLUSION.

Presented to this congress are great opportunities. With them come great responsibilities. The power confided to us increases the weight of our obligations to the people, and we must be profoundly sensible of them as we contemplate the new and grave problems which confront us. Aiming only at the public good, we cannot err. A right interpretation of the people's will and of duty cannot fail to insure wise measures for the welfare of the islands which have come under the authority of the United States and insure to the common interest and lasting honor of our country. Never has this nation had more abundant cause than during the past year for thankfulness to God for manifold blessings and mercies for which we make reverent acknowledgment.

WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

Executive Mansion, Dec. 5, 1899.

FRENCH PAINTING

WALTER PERRY LECTURES AT MIDDLESEX WOMAN'S CLUB.

Yesterday afternoon the Middlesex Woman's club gave the first of a series of lectures on art at their rooms. Walter S. Perry, director of the department of fine arts, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, being the speaker. His subject was "French Painting," and he traced the evolution of French painting from the earliest times, through the influence of the Italian decadent school, and covered the paintings of the various artists down to the present century. The influence of the times and the national characteristics upon the work of French artists was shown. The French people are not especially creative, he said, but they have the faculty of assimilating the creations of others, and these same characteristics are seen in their paintings. Thus the French have now reached the point where no man will mistake their art for that of any other nation.

The lecture was illustrated with the stereopticon, and the pictures thrown upon the screen were copies of representative French paintings from the earliest times, showing the Italian influence, the classic period of the fifth century, age of Louis XIV. and Louis XV., revival of classic art, and the transition period, then the romanticist school. The paintings of Claude Lorraine, Lesueur, Poussin, Claude Lorraine, Boucher, Greuze, and others, were the subjects copied.

At his next lecture Mr. Perry will continue the subject of French painting, studying the works of more modern times.

PORTUGUESE CATHOLICS

ARE GOING TO GET A CHURCH OF THEIR OWN.

The Portuguese of Lowell, members of the Catholic church, are endeavoring to get together and have a place of worship of their own. According to a leader in the movement there are about 1000 men, women and children Portuguese in Lowell. The majority of these have been attending St. Peter's church, but many do not go to church at all, the language being strange to them. Rev. Father Pinhatoll, a Portuguese priest of Boston, came to Lowell a week ago Sunday and held a meeting in St. Peter's lair hall. A committee was appointed. This committee organized Sunday evening by the choice of officers. A committee was appointed to visit the Portuguese families this week and report at a meeting to be held in the same place next Sunday at 7 p. m.

Mrs. John P. Quinn and little Rita Quinn of Phillips street, have gone to New York city for a few weeks.

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STORY OF MILL LIFE

Taken From Actual Conditions Prevaling in Lawrence

As Told by a Writer Who Has Gone Into the Mills and the Corporation Boarding Houses to Investigate the Status of the Operatives

The following interesting article on mill life in Lawrence appeared in the Boston Journal, Sunday:

If there is any word in the English language more precious and tuneful than Home, I am very certain that I, for one, have never come across it.

In the city of Lawrence, the mill people can very logically be divided into three classes. They call them respectively Homers, Boarders and Meulers. Taken simply as words with definite meanings, the first named is all right, the second is passable, but the third, both in fact and fancy, is an abomination.

Beginning near the North Lawrence railroad station and traveling from west to east, you will pass in succession the Pacific the Atlantic, and the Washington mills, as well as some others not quite so extensive. Between them and the city, or the principal part of it runs a sluggish stient canal, which is bridged at convenient intervals.

ANT-LIKE ARMY OF WORKERS.

If you happen to stand on one of these bridges any evening in the week except Saturday, say a few minutes before 6 o'clock, you will be able to hear the dull roar of the machinery of the mills, you will also notice the brilliant illumination of the buildings from pit to summit, and you can watch, without moving from the spot, the figures of the ant-like army of workers within, flitting hither and thither, tending their looms and watching their frames with unceasing activity and diligence. But suddenly the scene begins to change right before your eyes. You can now see the men jumping out of their overalls, grabbing hats, umbrellas and coats, while the girls begin to roll up their mill garments, fix their hair and make ready for departure. Two minutes later, when the bells in the towers begin to clang, the machinery stops as if by magic; you see a great crowd of figures moving swiftly toward the portals; the lights grow dim and then die out, while something like ten thousand men, women and children are darting and hurrying across the bridges, literally chasing each other home as fast as their weary limbs will allow. So suddenly and swiftly has this transformation taken place that the bells have not yet had time to strike the hour.

There are now two great streams of mill workers homeward bound. One of them, which comprises the great majority, strikes directly out across the city, spreading into thin lines and then vanishing among the streets and by-ways where their homes are located. These are the Homers.

The other stream which probably numbers a couple of thousand or so after crossing the bridges, turns to the right or the left and finally finds refuge among the streets of boarding houses which line the canal for a half or three-quarters of a mile. These people, of course, are the boarders and meulers.

Now when a man has secured employment or the promise of work the next thing he has to look out for is his boarding house.

A few inquiries on Pacific street revealed the fact that there are two kinds of boarding houses in this part of the city, namely: the corporation establishments and those which are run by private enterprise and capital.

I paid visits of investigation to several of the private ones, but in the end I concluded to put up for a few weeks as the guest of the corporation. The terms were about the same and their business methods were not very different.

NO PAY; NO BOARD.

To begin with, I tried one place after another, to see if I could get boarded until pay day on the strength of my job; but I found that wouldn't work, or rather, as they put the case to me themselves, it had been worked to their cost quite too often already.

So with my cash in hand and my mind made up, I pulled the bell in the most promising looking doorway of the corporation group of houses, and soon found myself considering the terms with the proprietor. I said to him:

"I have work in this neighborhood and would like to get boarded. What do you charge?"

"All right; guess we can accommodate you. Do you want a room to yourself or with a mate?"

"Guess I'll go it alone for awhile."

"Well, that'll be $3.75 a week; $3.50 with a mate."

"All right; let me see the rooms, please."

"Hi, Biddy! Bring them keys."

So when Biddy appeared with the keys I followed the master of the house up two flights of stairs.

A ROW OF ROOMS—OR CELLS.

As we stood at the head of the first stairway we looked along a narrow and dark corridor up which a chamber girl was sweeping and driving a cloud of dust toward the head of the stairway, where, I suppose, she could see what to do with it. On the right hand side of this passage there is a row of rooms, or perhaps we may as well call them cells, to begin with, which are numbered throughout the house from one to forty something.

As we pass along we find some of the doors open, some closed. But it makes no difference. When you have seen one you have seen them all. So I followed my conductor up another flight, and then we entered Room No. 21.

NO. 21.

It measures about eight feet one way and twelve the other. There is a bed in it, a chair and a small stand with a bowl and a pitcher of water. There is also a rope for a fire escape, with directions for handling the same. The floor was perfectly bare, except for the litter.

The landlord threw open the window and exclaimed:

"Guess you'll be all right here. It's a little out of order just now, but the girl will fix it up. I'll go and get another key for you. This don't fit, and you want to keep your door locked, you know. None of my regulars will touch anything, but there's always a lot of strangers round a house like this, so you have to be careful, that's all. The man who had this room last wasn't very clean. He got drunk last night and was arrested, so I don't think he'll come back this way. Just a minute till I get the key."

"I TOOK COURAGE TO LOOK AROUND."

Off he went and I took courage to look around me.

The place was simply filthy. The walls, closet, shelves, floor and bed linen cannot be correctly described in any other way. And I certainly could not lay all the blame on the last drunken occupant, for the dirt and the tobacco stains must have been there for months, at least.

When the man returned with the key I asked him if the house was a regular corporation establishment.

"Oh, yes," he quickly replied, "and that's the reason we got to be kinder neat and particular. You see, my house girls is mighty smart girls, I can tell you; no fooling about them. There's an inspector comes around once in a while to see that everything is fust so; and besides there's a corporation cop we can call on any time in case of trouble. It's all right, I can tell you!"

"I shouldn't wonder. About how many boarders do you accommodate?"

"Forty or fifty."

"Men, women and girls?"

"Yes; but of course the men keep where they belong and the girls is good, any way."

A POLITE REQUEST FOR MONEY.

So the man laughed and jingled his keys, which I took as a polite request for some money.

Without more ado I paid for a week's board and lodging, and then the landlord left me alone.

I was by no means impressed with my surroundings, but I thought I could stand it long enough to find out by personal and practical experience just exactly how these two or three thousand mill hands are treated in this world, and what they receive with the assistance of the corporation for the sum of $3.75 per week.

A GLANCE AT THE LABOR PROBLEM.

To my mind there is just one way of looking at this side and branch of the labor problem, and it shows up before me something after this fashion:

Here are a great number of human beings engaged in producing certain articles that we, the general public, call for and desire. They come to Lawrence, as I did, looking for work. They get employment in the mills, and while thus at work they must board somewhere. In other words, they must accept and make use of the facilities and conditions as they find them.

It is no argument at all to call names, for the question really is, Have they a chance to live like human beings or like cattle? If these accommodations are fit only for beasts, is not the man and the drunkard encouraged and speeded on his way by providing him with such treatment and surroundings for his money? These people work incessantly all day long and then come home to pass the evening and night under what may be called repulsive conditions. Their nerves become deadened, their sensibilities become dulled and then we say they have become accustomed to these things and cannot appreciate anything better.

NATURE'S REVENGE.

But nature steps in and takes her revenge in a peculiar way. The man takes to beer and whiskey to revive in himself the sensation of pleasure which his work and his place in society have robbed him of. Whereupon we read him a temperance lecture and pray and make laws for him in all manner of churches and court houses.

But after satisfying myself in regard to my room, I was naturally anxious to sample the board, and I must say I was agreeably surprised to find that it was good and that there was plenty of it. I remained in this boarding house nearly two weeks and have no fault to find with the food nor the manner of serving it. But the rest of the establishment and its peculiar workings require more extended consideration.

Taking it altogether, I think the first night I spent under this roof can be taken as a very good example of life and manners in a corporation boarding house. When I had finished my supper, I followed some of the men out on the porch or piazza, where some of us secured chairs and made ourselves comfortable talking and smoking. The street itself was rather dark at the time, with just a lamp or two glimmering in the distance, and besides, a long row of beautiful trees borders the canal, which runs parallel with the street, giving to the avenue a gloomy and cloister-like appearance. I was lucky enough to secure a chair, which I drew to a corner of the porch, where I could think a little and listen to the conversation around me.

Some of the girls who had been at table ran directly upstairs after supper; some who were simply mealers passed out into the street, while two or three of the regulars strolled up and down in front of the boarding house, cracking jokes and slinging bugs and Dewey, and exchanging remarks with the men who were lounging and sitting around.

THE "MAJOR" APPEARS.

In course of time, an elderly, fairly dressed individual came out of the house, dragging a chair behind him, which he placed close to mine. Then he sat down and commenced to get ready for a smoke. We soon began to talk about the weather. Then after a while, we fell to criticising two or three Johnny Bulls and a Dutchman who were having a noisy argument on the next door piazza about the difference in purchasing power in England and America between the two representative coins, a "bob" and a "quarter."

The name of my companion was Howard, although everybody greeted him as the "Major" and he appeared to be very well known and quite a favorite in the neighborhood. He was a ruddy, stoutly built American, who as far as I could learn from a few days' acquaintance, had spent the greater part of his life up to date in passing from Lowell to Lawrence and return. He was not a weaver, but a mechanic of some kind, skilled in making and repairing machinery. He was a married man, although his wife lived in Lowell and worked in a mill there, while he took up his quarters in Lawrence and worked at loomfixing or some such work.

IGNORANT MEN SCARCE.

And now I wish to insert a kind of a side note which will apply to all parts of my story and to every city that I have visited. It is this: Ignorant men are very scarce. I had to hunt for them, and curious to relate, when I came across one, I could not help being surprised that he usually had a good job, and knew how to keep it. As a rule, I found the ignorant man industrious and in a measure contented. He has no book learning, can seldom write his own name, but somehow he seems to have arrived at that ideal, to attain which thousands are educated and refined in vain. In short he has a model home and his children, reared in adversity, become model and successful citizens.

On the other hand the great majority of mill works have book learning enough and they are remarkably well posted in the ways of the world and in current events, but few of them seem to acquire what the ignorant man has by nature. Now this is no sermon, but a running commentary on the behavior of mill people, and the moral of it is in this conclusion that an ounce of the cardinal virtues is worth a ton of book learning, a fact which is not recognized sufficiently in the schools nowadays, as some people are hold enough to remark.

THE "MAJOR'S" COMMENTS.

All this brings us naturally back to the major and the corporation boarding house. The conversation drifted from one subject to another, until I began to get curious about boarding house life. I said to him: "You seem to know most everybody round here. What kind of a place is it, anyway?"

"Oh, the place is pretty good of its kind, and old Bowler, who runs it, ain't half a bad fellow. You been here long?"

"No; I'm a total stranger in these parts, and of course I want to get the best board I can for my money."

"Well, you can't find much fault with the board, but the rooms are a little off. They look kinder piggish, and what's worse they are alive."

"Alive?"

"You bet they are. You'll know all about that before morning. If you don't already. But it isn't this house alone, nor the next, nor the block, but the whole street. Half of us don't mind it, never had it any other way; the other half gets mad once in a great while, but there it ends."

At that moment a new arrival came on the scene.

She appeared to be a young woman, perhaps 25 years of age. Good looking, I thought at the time, but next day, when I saw her in full sunlight, I changed my mind.

SHE HAD BEEN TO A PICNIC.

She romped into the house in the greatest state of excitement. She had been to a picnic; such a time as they'd had! The major nudged me and whispered:

"She's full, and that's her married sister waiting for her inside. Now there'll be a row, sure. They are a pair, I can tell you."

Then followed a dialogue in the choicest Billingsgate between the two sisters, to the amusement of the audience.

"Who is she?" I asked the major.

"Oh, she's a corker!" he replied, "and her sister is not much better. She works in one of the mills when she's sober, which isn't any too often. They've gone up stairs now to finish their row. In about half an hour the cop will be called in to separate them. The unmarried girl used to be as nice and smart a girl as you'd wish to see. She could earn ten dollars a week easily; but she took to scouring, and now there's nothing too hard or tough for her."

"But how do these characters get into the boarding houses?" I wonder somebody don't kick."

"Well, of course they are not supposed to mix the sexes in these places, but they do it just the same, and have done so ever since I can remember. It may look all right to outsiders, but I tell you there's strange things going on around here, but you've got to learn the ropes to find it out."

WHAT "SCOURING" MEANS.

"Can tell me, what do you mean by scouring?"

"Oh, that's a habit a great many mill girls have got of chewing snuff. They call it scented snuff. You can buy a package for five cents in most any drug store."

"But how do they use it?"

"Well, some of them chew it and others simply scour. The chewers keep a bag of the stuff and use a spoon. They pull the lower lip forward, pour in a quantity, and suck it. The scourers use soap. They press their teeth down hard into a cake of the substance until their gums are well greased; then they rub or scour the snuff in. They say they get a dreamy intoxicating sensation from it which is delightful.

"When they once get into the habit they can't stop it. When you talk to one of these girls the smell of the snuff seems to come right off her lungs, and reminds you of a sick person who has been taking ether."

The major and I sat under the porch talking in this way until nearly nine o'clock, while the cook and the rest of the house girls were indulging in a general romp all around us. Then the major invited me up to his room to continue our little talk, as it was getting chilly outside.

His room was no better and no worse than my own.

I was anxious to get more information about this scouring business, so, as soon as we were seated, I said to him:

"I'd like to see some of these women scouring. I can hardly credit what you say."

The major laughed softly and replied:

"You can see them at it most any night in the week if you want to. There's two or three of them round here that have their little smoke talks just like the men. They often meet in the Lame Duck's room. We'll pay them a visit one of these nights, if nothing happens."

THE CORPORATION RULES.

But before proceeding with the strange revelations of the major it will be well to give the rules and regulations as for the government of these model boarding houses just as we find them posted in conspicuous positions in the hallways. Here they are:

RULES FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CORPORATION BOARDING HOUSES.

NOTICE.

Sitting or standing about the outside door is not allowed. The person in charge of this house will see this rule strictly enforced.

These houses are leased to persons who are supposed to have control of all the boarders, to make such arrangements as their individual judgment may dictate, and the inmates are expected to conform to the same.

The lease is granted on the following conditions:

1. That every reasonable effort shall be made to secure the health, comfort and happiness of the inmates, as in a well-regulated family.

2. That a strict regard be paid to neatness in and around the houses, for ventilation, bathing, quietness and general good order.

3. That the house be closed every night at 10 o'clock, and not opened again for boarders, except for special reasons.

4. That the boarding of the two sexes in the same house can only be allowed by personal application to the agent.

5. That no ashes are kept in wooden receptacles.

6. That the property of the corporation is well cared for and all damage promptly repaired at the expense of leaser.

7. That all improper conduct shall be immediately reported at the counting room.

8. That the houses be open to inspection at all times by the agent.

9. That the Sabbath be properly observed, and the strictest propriety of conduct be enforced at all times.

Perhaps you think this set of rules and regulations ought to rise up in judgment against somebody. Well, wait a little until we furnish a few more illustrations of their value and weight in the practical every night life of the institution.

SORE FEET

Caused by corns, bunions, or callouses, quickly cured by using WAKEFIELD'S PIN BALSAM SALVE. Price, 25c.

Goodale's Drug Store, cor. Central and Jackson Streets

A. G. POLLARD & CO.

MERRIMACK, PALMER AND MIDDLE STREETS.

In Our Shoe Dept.

We Always Give REAL BIG VALUES at SMALL PRICES. Sometimes extra good lots as following lots:

CHILDREN'S SHOES

Of Box Calf, heavy sole, reinforced back stay, strongly made, and waterproof.

Sizes 5 to 8, 79c.
Sizes 8 1-2 to 11, 98c.
Sizes 11 1-2 to 2, $1.25.

Another bargain is a small lot of the "Rochester" line of Misses' Shoes, made by the celebrated maker, P. Cox, of New York, usually worth $2.00. Our price, $1.49.

For Boys we have a good, stout, well made Shoe, worth $2.00, at $1.23.

LADIES' SHOES

It is hard to get a real good shoe to sell at $1.00, but we have secured an excellent line of both Button and Lace Shoes, Kid and Patent Tip, well made, good shape, and altogether a good value at 98c. Our popular line is the one we sell at $1.49, and it is a surprise to many that we can sell as nice and as good a shoe for style and appearance as we do for only $1.49; and we have a line at $1.98 that compares well with any of the much advertised lines at $3.00 and $3.50; all widths and sizes, latest styles, $1.98.

BASEMENT.

A. G. Pollard & Co.

CREDIT TO ALL

OUR TERMS:

$ 5.00 worth of goods—	50c. down —	50c. week
10.00 " " "	75c. "	75c. "
15.00 " " "	$1.00 "	$1.00 "
25.00 " " "	1.50 "	1.50 "

Everything is here and plenty of it, to clothe MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD.

Every garment is marked in plain figures. There is only one price and that's the right price and that's the price for cash or credit. Our guarantee: "Your money back whenever you see you have been mistaken," goes with every article we sell.

Caesar Misch
ODD - FELLOWS - BLOCK
78 MIDDLESEX ST., LOWELL.

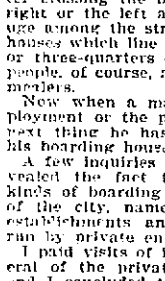
A. STRAUSS, Manager.

STRONG AGAIN!

WHEN IN DOUBT, TRY Sexine Pills

They have stood the test of years, and have cured thousands of cases of Nervous Diseases, such as Debility, Dizziness, Sleeplessness and Varicocele, Atrophy, &c. They clear the brain, strengthen the circulation, make digestive perfect, and impart a healthy vigor to the whole being. All drains and losses are checked permanently. Unless patients are properly cured, their condition often worries them into Insanity, Consumption or Death. Mailed sealed. Price $1 per box, 6 boxes, with recorded legal guarantee to cure or refund the money, $5.00. Send for free book. Address, PEAL MEDICINE CO., Cleveland, O.

Sold at Goodale's Drug Store, the best and cheapest place in Lowell for drugs and medicines. 217 CENTRAL STREET.



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Easy to Buy,
Easy to Cook,
Easy to Eat,
Easy to Digest
Quaker Oats
At all grocers
in 2-lb. pkgs. only

Remember the . .
WORKINGMEN'S
SHOE and CLOTHING STORE
24 Prescott Street.
Near Street Car Waiting Room. Open evenings.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A good piano cheap. Address "H. A. C.," Sun office.

FOR SALE—Rabbit hound. Wm. Redding, 27 Bleat street.

FOR SALE—Most complete line of bath cabinets in the world. One agent sold two in four months. Iwata Co., 123 Chambers street, New York.

FOR SALE—Ten K. P. A. N. 5 for five cents at druggists. One gives relief.

FOR SALE—On Cross street, good 7-room cottage house in good repair, large barn, lots of carriage room, concrete driveway, 100 feet of land, price only $2,200. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

FOR SALE—On Bridge street, two tenement house, 7 rooms to each tenement, price $2,200. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

FOR SALE—Near Gorham street, cottage house, good sized lot of land, price $900, on easy terms. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

FOR SALE—A good place for the money, three miles from the city, 12 acres of land, 9 room house, large barn and hennery and sheds, this is a bargain, $1,[illegible]. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

FOR SALE—Good farm in N. H., 125 acres of land, fair buildings, 1 mile from depot, lots of wood and timber, price $[illegible]. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

FOR SALE—Good boarding house, very cheap. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

FOR SALE—Near Westford street, cottage house and barn, price $[illegible]. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MRS. LILY CLINCLE—Trance medium, sittings from 8 to 11 a. m., and 1 to 10 p. m., 42 John street.

YONNIE, the queen of life readers and palmists is here for a short time. This gifted lady stands from all other clairvoyants and mediums that never had a single failure. No mat ter what your troubles are, don't despair. Come and see this wonderful woman. She can help you, gives advice on love, marriage, and business; tells you of friends and enemies; describes your future husband or wife; gives names and lucky days. $1 sitting for one fee this week. Bon Marche, room 41. Satisfaction guaranteed or no pay. Office hours from 10 a. m. until 9 p. m. Sundays, from 2 p. m. until 6 p. m. Take the elevator.

Christmas presents free. Send no money. For trading our jewelry novelties, watches, bracelets, rings, etc., given away absolutely free. Send us your name and address and we will mail you a package of fast selling novelties. The latest fad, to sell among friends at ten cents each. When sold, send us the money and we will give you your choice of our list of premiums which we send with package; don't lose this grand opportunity; write for the goods at once. Abawan Jewelry Co., North Attleboro, Mass.

DON'T Patronize the Coal Trust. Buy your coal of Haley, Whidden street.

LADIES—Chichester English Pennyroyal Pills (Diamond Brand) are the best, safe, reliable. Take no other. Send 4c in stamps for particulars. "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

MONEY LOANED TO SALARIED PEOPLE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS, upon their own names, without security, easy payments. TOLMAN, room 20, Associate Building.

SHOW Cash and highest prices for second-hand furniture at 422 Merrimack street. Tel. 680-4.

WE WILL EITHER buy or store second hand furniture at No. 99 Charles street. When we buy we pay the highest price and make a specialty of antique pieces. Will be on premises every day from 2 to 6 p. m. E. O'Heir, attorney.

RUBBER STAMPS — At wholesale prices. 1 inch one line stamps 10; 1½ inch 15c; 25c ink pads 15c; 35c ink pads 15c, 60c linen markers 25c; business stamps 15c. per line. J. M. Fellows, 165 Merrimack street.

WATER CLOSETS and bath tubs from $5 up. All first class plumbing at lowest prices. J. H. Berry, 95 Market street.

H-O-P-S viz H-O-P-S

Just received, 1,700 pounds of fresh, kiln-dried loose hops.

Good for Hop Beer.
Good for Hop Bread.
Good for Hop Pillows.
Good for Home Brewing

These hops are strictly first class high-grade goods, raised and cured this year, on specially prepared ground, for home use, by an expert hop grower. Place your order at once, as the amount is limited.

STILES & CO.,
Charles and Central Sts. Lowell.

J. F. ROGERS,
UNDERTAKER,
OFFICE—816 Central Street.
RESIDENCE—79 Cedar Street.
Telephone connection. Hacks furnished for all occasions.

We have a nice line of FLAT WARE to sell you. Every article marked to THE LOWEST.

No better place to have your WATCH and JEWELRY repaired.

J. A. LECAULT & CO.,
RELIABLE JEWELERS.
70 Central St., cor. Prescott

CATHOLIC PRAYER BOOKS
ROSARY BEADS
and all kinds of Religious articles. Picture framing a specialty.
AIME CAUTHIER,
620 MERRIMACK STREET.

The Latest and Best Sewing Machine is the
"SINGER"
Oak, Maple and Mahogany Wood Work. Sixteen Millions of these Machines have been sold.
Needles and Parts for all kinds of Machines.
Old Machines taken in exchange.
The Singer M'f'g. Co., 175 Middlesex Street.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.
PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine. Safe, always reliable. Ladies ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Phila., Pa. Sold by all Local Druggists. PHILADA., PA.
Sold by Geo. C. Goodwin & Co., General Agents. BOSTON, MASS.

WANTED.

WANTED—Half interest in a farm with about 20 cows, in the vicinity of Lowell, by an American young man aged 29 years, experienced in farm work, temperate. Can furnish references. Will buy outright or will hire. Address box 153, Hudson, N. H.

A WOMAN wants a place to do housework; would go to work by the day. Address "H. M.," 69 George street.

WANTED—Situation to do general housework by an experienced young lady. Inquire at 62 Roberts street, Pawtucketville.

BOARDERS WANTED — Newly furnished rooms, with first-class, homelike board; men preferred but have one or two exceptionally nice square rooms, suitable for man and wife; also hall room. Terms moderate. 29 Fourth street.

WANTED—A smart young boy to work in a baker shop. Inquire at Sun office.

WANTED—Experienced men for creation of cotton machinery both in shop and mill. Address, stating experience, P. O. Box 2815, Boston.

WANTED—You to have your photographs taken. 12 for 15 cents. Room 24, Old City Hall building.

WANTED—A neat little girl residing in Belvidere or vicinity to mind a baby daytime. Apply 31, Sun Office.

WANTED—To purchase lodging house in Lowell for cash. Must be cheap. Address K, Sun Office.

WANTED—Old and young men to buy new hats and we clean free of charge for one year at Dolorme's, 251 Middlesex street.

WANTED—Cooks, kitchen girls, table girls, general housework girls. Free ride in our carriage. Dona, 158 Merrimack street, opposite Bon Marche.

WANTED— Old and young men to bring their old hats to Dolorme, the hatter, the only hatter in town where they make hats to order. 251 Middlesex street.

CALL AT GONZALES, the Cutler, 155 Gorham street, if you want a first-class razor or strap. He has the new Xavier razor which excels all others. Razors concaved and honed.

TO LET.

TO LET—Two sunny front rooms with or without board, at 100 Merrimack street.

TO LET—A few good furnished rooms at 186 and 188 Appleton street, corner of South.

TO LET—Tenement of seven rooms in first-class repair. Corner of South Highland and Thorndike streets. Call at 101 Gates street.

TO LET—A convenient 4-room tenement. Inquire at 79 Chestnut street.

TO LET—Some first-class tenements in all parts of the city. Apply to A. G. Beharrell, Room 5, Bon Marche Block.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Pocketbook, containing sum of money, between Third avenue and Northern depot. Finder please return to 31 Third avenue, and be rewarded.

LOST—An umbrella between Highlands and Ayer City. Reward at 188 Gorham street.

LOST—A bunch of keys. Return to Sun Office.

FOUND—A small sum of money between the post office and court house. Loser call at 182 South street.

FOUND—Saturday night in Music hall a pair of glasses. Owner can have same by calling at this office and paying charges.

LOST—Meerschaum pipe at corner of Fayette and Andover street. Dark red color and ornamented with silver trimming. Return to 34 Sycamore street and be rewarded.

LOST—A small blue enameled watch and pin. Finder return to 31 Wiggin street.

HORSE BLANKETS.

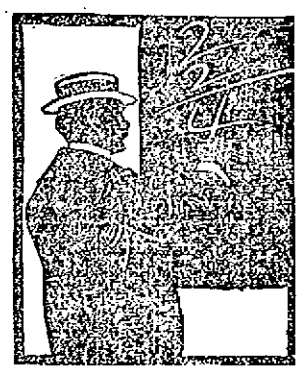
W. T. S. Bartlett
The Up-Town Hardware Store,
653 MERRIMACK STREET.

A MODERATE PRICED

line of Ladies' Shoes, button and lace, Kid and Patent Leather tips, double soles, stock is plump and even they will compare with the $2.00 kind in appearance. Our price is

$1.50 PAIR.

J. J. LONERGAN,
215 DUTTON ST.



IT IS QUITE EASY

To figure out why so many people order a winter's supply of coal about this time of the year. Just remember the bother getting coal in midwinter and then think that now we are selling it as low as anytime this year. Small wonder that people lay in a big supply ahead of their actual need.

D. T. SULLIVAN,
Coal, Wood, Lime, Etc.
984 Gorham St.
Branch Office, 327 Central street.
Telephone 713-2

AS AN INVESTMENT
DIAMONDS
ARE MOST EXCELLENT

They never deteriorate, wear out or fall in price. They can always be realized on immediately.

When you buy jewelry, buy diamonds. When you buy diamonds, come here. Then you'll be sure you get what you pay for and that you pay no more than you ought to.

GRANT'S
The Reliable Jeweller,
No. 64 Merrimack Street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE SUN ON SALE IN BOSTON.

The five o'clock edition of The Sun is on sale at the news stand in the Union Station, Boston.

DOUBLE TURKEY ROASTERS.

Our usual Thanksgiving offer with a pound of tea and coffee is a large size double turkey roaster. Be sure and get one. Dickson Bros., the big tea dealers, 50 Merrimack street.

MISTAKES DO HAPPEN.

Now if you were to make a mistake and did not know it, you would be satisfied that everything was all right. If you have occasion to buy flowers or floral designs, you make a mistake if you don't buy them of us. You ask "Why?" Well, we have the largest and best stock of cut flowers and we have exclusive ideas and designs for floral work. Patten and Roberts, leading florists, 3 Merrimack square. Telephone 65-3.

LOCAL NEWS.

Try Horne's Coal.

BURN WILSON'S COAL.

Hot advertising—Stanley's coal.

Have you had Pelham cigars?

Go to Devine's for trunks, 83 Merrimack.

Elegant rubber tired hacks at O'Donnell's. Telephone, 351-4.

Globes, Fixtures, Lamps, etc. Sweeney & Welch, 2-2 Mid'x St. Tel. 658-5.

If you want coal that will burn with the best results, order it of W. E. Livingston, 15 Thorndike street.

NO CHANGE

IN THE STRIKE AT COLLINSVILLE.

The spoolers of the Collinsville mill who went out on strike last Tuesday because they were refused an increase in wages, did not return to work yesterday, despite the threat of Agent Allen that he would turn them out of the company houses. No final action has been taken as yet by the agent.

WAGES BOUND UP

In Many New England Mills

PEPPERELL FOLLOWS THE EXAMPLE

Of Fall River and Pawtucket

AND OTHER RHODE ISLAND TOWNS

New Bedford Mills Yield Peacefully

By Associated Press to The Sun.

NEW BEDFORD, Dec. 5.—It was decided by the cotton mill manufacturers last night to advance the wages of the operatives in this city 10 per cent. on Dec. 11th. Some 13,000 operatives will get the benefit of the raise, which is about $3000 per week.

INCREASE IS VOLUNTARY

PEPPERELL MILLS WITH 3300 OPERATIVES GET INCREASE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

BIDDEFORD, Me., Dec. 5.—The management of the Pepperell mills will make a voluntary increase of wages.

Agent McArthur, who has just returned from Boston, where he attended a meeting of the manufacturers, stated yesterday that while it had been definitely decided that the wages in the Biddeford mills would be increased, the amount of the advance had not been determined, although it might be like that at Fall River. He is of the opinion that the new schedule of wages will go into effect about Jan. 1st.

Mr. McArthur said that what the Biddeford mills did would depend somewhat upon the action of other cotton factories in New England. Although he could not say anything definite about the general action of the New England mills, he was of the opinion that the print mills would follow in the footsteps of Fall River.

PAWTUCKET INCREASE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

PAWTUCKET, Dec. 5.—The first concern in this city to increase wages in the present boom is the Littlefield manufacturing company, whose mills are located in the rear of North Main street, and are confined to the manufacture of cotton yarns.

The increase went into effect today, and, according to the statement of a member of the company, it will average 10 per cent.

FORMAL NOTICE OF ACCEPTANCE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

FALL RIVER, Dec. 5.—Sec. Whitehead of the textile council notified the Manufacturers' association, in a letter yesterday afternoon that the mill operatives have formally accepted the 10 per cent. advance in wages. He also notified the mill men that the members of the council are ready to discuss the sliding scale of wages.

Manufacturers are unable to fill orders for print goods, because their product is sold away into the new year.

IDLE NEARLY TWO YEARS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

PITTSFIELD, Dec. 5.—It was announced today that the Taconic woolen mills, which have been shut down since May, 1898, will resume operations very soon. About 400 hands were employed when the plant was running at full capacity.

Mrs. Annie Plimpton has returned from a long visit with friends in Nova Scotia.

A pleasant surprise party was given Saturday night to Miss Cora Hill, at 59 Chapel street, by a large number of her friends. Mr. James Chisholm, in behalf of the party, presented her a beautiful gold ring set with a turquoise. During the evening games and music were enjoyed, together with refreshments, which were served by several young ladies. Miss Young also entertained the party with a number of comic songs and piano solos. After enjoying a very pleasant evening, the party disbanded. Among the number were the following: Misses Mamie Barris, Mamie Hadley, Josie Ferris, Grace Barris, Ella Hines, Minnie Finnigan, Maggie Finnigan, Nellie Rodgers, Alice Young, Ella McComb, Agnes McComb; Messrs. Allen Ferris, John Stephen, James Chisholm, Albert Ramsay, Edward Burgess, George McElroy, George Crow, Arthur Finch, Gideon Spencer, Irvin Wood and John Chalmers.

Dr. Cohn DENTIST 21 CENTRAL ST.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

Discussed at Congregational Club Last Night

GOV. ROGER WOLCOTT.

Gov. Wolcott, Hon. Arthur Wellman and A. E. Rose the Speakers—The Club Congratulated by Sec. Long for Its Firm Stand for No-License—Brilliant Gathering at Pawtucket Church

The ever-growing Congregational club held a most successful reception and supper in the new Pawtucket Congregational church, last evening, entertaining as its guest of honor, His Excellency, Gov. Roger Wolcott, who delivered an address on "The Responsibility of the Citizen for good municipal government." The other speakers were Hon. Arthur E. Wellman of Boston and Alfred E. Rose of Lowell. The Apollo Male Quartet rendered several selections.

During the evening, the club reiterated its position on the license question standing formerly for no-license.

The reception was held from 6 to 6.30 o'clock in the auditorium of the church, while Organist Sidney R. Flint gave a recital.

Gov. Wolcott arrived shortly before supper and was quickly surrounded.

Supper was served in the vestry at 6.30 by the ladies of the Pawtucket church, and the supper and service were excellent.

After supper, the president, Rev. C. W. Huntington, rapped for order and called for the reading of the records of the previous meeting. A selection by the Apollo quartet followed, after which Deacon Clark, for the committee on membership, read his report, and a long list of new members was voted in.

The committee on Home Work, through Rev. George F. Kenngott, offered a set of printed resolutions relative to missionary contributions, which were adopted as the sense of the meeting.

Under the head of "New Business," Rev. W. A. Bartlett read the following telegram, addressed to himself and Mr. S. H. Thompson:

"Washington, D. C., Dec. 4.

"I have your telegram and am happy to express my cordial approval of its purpose. JOHN D. LONG."

The telegram was in answer to one sent him in the forenoon, by Mr. Bartlett and Mr. Thompson, stating the purpose of the meeting and the fact that the club is making a struggle for no-license, stating that the governor was to be present, and asking if he had a greeting to send.

Mr. Bartlett then presented to the club for its approval the following message of reply to Secretary Long's greeting, which was unanimously adopted:

"The Lowell Congregational club sends greeting to the Honorable John D. Long, secretary of the navy. We are proud of our Massachusetts son, and heartily thank him for his inspiring message in the cause of temperance."

Mr. Bartlett also presented the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

"The Lowell Congregational club at this meeting before the city election [illegible] its position in favor of [illegible] with the [illegible]."

[illegible] Mr. Kenngott then presented Gov. Wolcott, who in part spoke as follows:

GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS.

"From the subject chosen, and also from the subject referred to in the records of your secretary, it is evident to me that the Congregational club of Lowell is not afraid of tackling difficult problems. And it is well, my friends, that just such an organization as this, devoted to the advancement of civic righteousness, should, I think, I caught that phrase should meet from time to time and take counsel together as to the best methods of advancing honest and clean government.

"The chairman of the evening has already referred to the somewhat famous remark of James Bryce, a most friendly critic of the institutions of this country when he said that the weak spot in this country of popular government, was in the government of cities.

"It has always seemed to me that one of the marvels in the conduct and achievement of the men of the Revolutionary period was not only their fixity of purpose, and their great achievement, but the wonderful political sagacity that found embodiment in the constitution of the United States.

"It seems to us, perhaps, a familiar idea now. But no people on the face of the earth had then tried to found a government of the people, by the people and for the people. And, my friends, we have improved very little upon the constitution which those men adopted, in the 125 years that have passed since then.

"Now we come down to the method of popular government in our municipalities. It has not been only the unanimous opinion of friendly critics from abroad, but it is I think a fact that we all sorrowfully admit, that in the government of our great cities, we have not shown to the world to the same extent that we have in our national government and the government of our states, the best form of popular government. To a large degree, the government of our large cities has been a failure.

"It seems to me that with the absolute faith that I presume that all Americans feel in the theory of popular government, this matter of the ill government of our great cities is a distinct national calamity and disgrace. We are educating whole generations to believe in corruption. That is the great evil of it. Children are growing up to believe that corruption pays in politics, and that is spreading the sore which will come back to corrupt the body politic, perhaps for years to come.

"Now, in this commonwealth of our own, you go back to the old town government of New England, and there is a well-nigh equally unanimous opinion that this is the local form of popular government. By and by the town increases in size and another form of government is made necessary, by physical conditions, and then a form of city government is adopted. Of the 35 cities of this Commonwealth, the city of Lowell was the third to be incorporated and this great industrial centre has kept its important place among the cities of the Commonwealth. It might have been supposed that a community progressive and enterprising, like that of Massachusetts, in the 63 years or more since Boston was first incorporated as a city, would have settled upon some fairly uniform method of city government. I think it rather a remarkable fact that we are still feeling about vaguely, in the dark as to what is the best method of constructing a city. We know how to run a town government very well, but when it comes to running a city government, we are still in a position of doubt.

"On the other hand it may be said [illegible] experiments should be [illegible], that just at present in the newer charters, the swing of the pendulum is toward giving very much more power to the mayor. That is on the theory that what you want to do is to make the responsibility clear, to be able to point to one individual and say 'Here is responsibility for all your bad appointments, for all your bad acts, for all the expenditure of money, rests upon that one individual. Then, if he is faithless to his trust, or incapable, he can be turned out at the next election.'

"That is one theory. Another is that we do not want any one man power, that the very best of our government is that the people shall share largely in the power, and that in some respects, the nearer you come to a town government, the better.

"The system of city government, then, [illegible] in Massachusetts, seems to be still in solution.

"It is somewhat striking though in this period of vast aggregations of capital and combinations of interests, that about the biggest aggregation of capital that any one in this hall knows of, is the city of Boston. It has an appraised valuation of over one billion dollars. To run that city for a year, something more than $12,000,000 is raised by taxation.

"Now suppose Mr. Cunnock or anybody else in this hall, used to the conduct of a large enterprise, were asked how he would run a business involving a capital stock of $1,000,000,000, and an annual income and expenditure of $12,000,000. The conduct of a great city—and Boston is not in population the greatest city in the union—is an enormous business enterprise.

"One would say that the wisest heads and cleanest honor were none too wise and clean to grasp this immense problem. And when I say the wisest heads, I would not limit it to those of what is called the highest education. The men of education should meet with those who are self taught, and taught from poverty; as well as in the schools and colleges; but they should be men of sagacity, they are your trustees.

"The coming century is going to have for America very great and difficult problems. They will become greater and more difficult, with the advance of civilization and the growth in population. The demands upon the individual man and woman are going to be constantly greater.

"The government of our cities, I believe to be a disgrace to America today. I hope, I believe, that among the problems which this new century will have to grapple with, and will settle as Americans ought to settle great problems, that is rightly, will be this problem of municipal government. We do not yet fully appreciate the importance of it. The average business man, who values his home, has not yet grasped this great problem, and is not willing to give of his time and thought and effort, as he should be.

"It seems to me that as a people, we are carelessly trifling with one of the most vast and important problems that can be presented to man. When a great call for national sacrifice is made, this country is always ready to meet it. I do not fear for the United States, nor for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; but I long to see something of the spirit of devotion which leads a man when his country calls him to take his life in his hand, and give it in service to his country; I long to see something of that spirit devoted persistently, not spasmodically to secure the good government of our cities which can be secured and will be secured, when our people are in earnest to secure it."

The quartet rendered a selection at the conclusion of the governor's address, after which Hon. Arthur E. Wellman was introduced. He spoke in part as follows:

"The importance of the subject of good government in our cities can scarcely be over-estimated. The great bulk of our population is drifting into the cities. That fact itself makes the right government of cities of great importance. A great danger is the tendency of these great cities toward municipal extravagance.

"Then, too, these cities are the centers of power, not only of wealth, but of intellectual power. The great papers that rule and influence the country find their centers in our cities, and more and more these papers are going all over the land, and becoming the voice of the people. You may have a perfect town government, but you never hear of it? But the scandals of our great cities are spread all over the land, and teach every city and hamlet.

"There are difficulties in the way of making the government of our cities what they ought to be. If we are to overcome these difficulties, we must face them, and not try to dodge them. One of those difficulties, to my mind, is the fact that in our large cities there is a very considerable portion of the people who have the voting power who pay no very considerable tax. It makes no material difference to them, whether the city government is extravagant or not.

"Again, we have a criminal class, and as we sometimes say, a semi-criminal class, who are ready to take part in municipal corruption.

"Another class, many of them among the best citizens, have come to us from other countries. Many have come merely from motives of self gain, honorable motives, but without the slightest conception of our free institutions. I say, that the idea that one of those men, should be expected in five years to grasp our system and become one of our citizens, is one of the most unreasonable and preposterous ever put forth. It is not wonderful, when these people get into our great cities and some one gives them five dollars to go and vote their way, they go and do it.

"Then, there is the class of good people who take no interest in public affairs. It seems to me they are among the worst people with whom we have to reckon. They are to be blamed for more than the man who comes from Poland or some country in Russia, because they have had a chance to know better.

Now, what are we going to do about it? It seems to me that every American citizen is in duty bound to take an active interest in municipal affairs. There the good man is most needed and there, for some reason, he seems less willing to go.

"I think that every American citizen ought, in the first place, to understand something about the government of his own city. He ought to read his own charter, and know its provisions. I do not propose to examine you on the Lowell charter tonight, although I have heard something of the laws of your city, and you ought to pay some attention to the men who are nominated and elected to enforce those laws."

The speaker then told of an instance when, in Boston, an unfit man was nominated to a city office, and elected and while the [illegible] was going on, there were voters enough at a neighboring [illegible] meeting to have defeated him. "I say, and I say it deliberately, and I am a son of a clergyman, that every one of those men ought to have been in the caucus, and prayed some other time.

"It seems to me that when you have nominated and elected your good man, the next thing is to watch him. Every good man is willing to be watched and every bad man ought to be. I believe there is a good deal in the watchful interest of good men, to keep other men straight. If you get to the time when you say, cost what it will, our city governments shall be clean, then they will be."

In introducing Mr. Rose, as the last speaker, [illegible]

[illegible] remarks Mr. [illegible]

[illegible] "Citizen for Good Municipal Government."

[illegible] we cannot have one fixed standard of responsibility. The responsibility [illegible] a man's birth, his education, environment. Compare the responsibility of a [illegible] wealthy [illegible] Greek naturalized last week. If men [illegible] for what they have [illegible] what they have not, then [illegible] I know [illegible] all agree with [illegible] your own conscience [illegible] the law for every [illegible] Some people have [illegible] full of [illegible] you can't do [illegible] standard of [illegible] all men up to [illegible] that the question of how we get good municipal government [illegible] itself largely into the question of what our individual responsibility is.

Now, there are no lessons like object lessons. It is a simple statement of historic fact that there have been scores of movements initiated on the impulse of some individual, or some great moral idea, which have shaken the rottenness of politicians and made them honest for at least a week after election. But neither a miracle nor a mandamus can make permanent work of what has no strong foundation (it is the foundations we must look after—something is always coming down in some corner when we least expect it). The trouble with spasmodic efforts to make politics clean is that men trust to the enthusiasm of the moment and trust to revolution, whereas the work can only be done by evolution. If you stumble at that thought you will miss the key to the whole of my remarks—not revolution, evolution. Revolution is destructive; it is an effort to get rid of a nuisance. Evolution is constructive, the forcing out of the bad by the good. The work which will make our politics what they should be will have to be creative, not demolitive; constructive, not destructive; positive, not merely negative. No permanent good was ever achieved by a negative attitude towards municipal or any other form of corruption. The enthusiasm of revolution is a great power and a great peril. Nothing coagulates so quickly as blood; nothing chills so readily as enthusiasm.

We are shirking our responsibility when we give 364 days to ourselves and one to the municipality; when we give the dollar to our comfort and begrudge the dime of taxes to Caesar; when we eat the orange and give Lazarus the skin. We are shirking our responsibility when we do not insist upon having as a prerequisite in a municipal ruler uncompromising positiveness on every moral question, as well as unflinching purity. Positiveness which is strong enough to stand the daylight everywhere, instead of being "bushel-covered" on occasion. We are shirking our responsibility when we rely on that precious instinct which allows us to make the mistake that because a man is good in private life he must necessarily be fit for public life; because he has exhibited no pronounced badness, he must therefore be fit to insist on goodness. No man is good unless he is good for something. There is no excellence like exceling, and wrongheadedness may be just as fatal in a ruler as wrong-heartedness. We speak of a "valuable man," but in the precise systemizing of words, value and valor have the same derivative, and no man is of value until valor of varied experience has weather-beaten him on all sides and he has transformed the storm and the tempest into the knotted fibre of character. Just as the storm and tempest are taken up by the tree and make the oak.—the oak.

The voters of this town have gotten rusted into the habit that the bulk of the work must be done by others and among the "others" are those who are ignorant, easily deluded, or betrayed, or purchasable, having both the incentive of poverty and cupidity with such "others" as patronage may debauch or power deter. In 1896 nearly 1400 men who voted at election did not have interest enough to attend the caucuses; in 1897, there were 2341 of them; in 1898, more than 4000; and after all the talk about democrats used in republican caucuses this year, the total republican caucus vote (including any democrats) was 500 short of what the republican vote was for Hon. Murray Crane. I know you may say that it is a case of good men getting disgusted and going to the rear, but by no such compromise or subserviency can their responsibility be evaded. The right to vote is a right to be surrendered to no force, sold for no price, compromised for no necessity, but cherished and defended as the citizen's covenant to posterity. It is through such criminal lifelessness as this that we have the present spectacle of two prominent nominees for school committee, one on the republican and one on the democratic ticket, both of whose names appear in the police court records, one for drunkenness and one for illegal liquor selling. What chances have the voters of the future when we give over their training to moral incapables, men who eat and drink and breathe and barter in iniquity? It is by and through indifference such as this the government of towns sinks into the hands of those who take a professional satisfaction in manipulating our interests so as to make them theirs; who believe in politics rather than principles—men who would have an attack of moral vertigo if they had to travel on a straight line; men who look upright before election, but whose backbone is like poor Pope's buckram suit—and you can hide a good many moral infirmities under moral buckram.

I rejoice in the triumph of individuality which springs up in each party and outside both. It shows that the leaven is doing its work and will do it. Keep these things in the hearts of the people and they will inevitably show themselves just as the constitution of a man will determine his appearance down to the flash of his eye and the color of his hair. I am not decrying revolution when revolution springs spontaneously from a fatigued indignation, but for the most part all change for the better must be gradual and the result of upward growth. First force out the evil in politics by a natural and healthy process. But to do this, in the main, by keeping to the old stamp, holding on to the old principles, maintaining the solemn right of every citizen to think as he pleases, and vote as he pleases, and then vote right.

My friends, if you had had the good fortune to have been born 200 years ago you might have been born under a monarchy as absolute as ever lived a revolution, or you might have been born a slave and your broad back would have made an excellent whipping-post. Our forefathers fought those things out for us, and we have got to fight out some questions for the men and women who are coming after us. We cannot help it, it is inevitable. "Squabble" is perpetual on one political question or another. Here one day we shall plead for factory workers; now for better sanitary laws, now for the men over-toiled; and now for the men underpaid. Let me tell you, and tell you as a business man, that the measure of our business life will, in the end, be the measure of our political life, and that life will go on to the end of the chapter. To the end of the story of humanity, America's deathless past will stand and plead wherever there is a wrong that needs resistance, or a good that needs assistance. And standing in the daybreak of another century I say it is better to fall through excess of courage, than to sit, well-housed, well-warmed, well-fed, and solve the problem of our responsibility by discreetly evading it.

If conditions were hopeless we should still have our responsibility left; we cannot shift that to others. If the battle be lost, our responsibility is still to face the foe. If you really believe that public virtue is dead and its leaders mistaken, that you are in a continual minority, and the work is hopeless, your place may be in the rear in silence; the men who are at the front are the men who have not lost courage, even though they have lost hope. Honestly, energetically, fearing neither the rowdy press nor rowdy public opinion, you must take this cross upon your shoulders. Honestly, harmoniously, it will shift from your shoulders to your heart and make a broader and better man of you, and the people of the future will come into a better condition of things because of what we do today, and the measure of their larger advantages will be the answer to our work.

Better a glorious strife than inglorious ease. As Tennyson says: "Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathy." Better the stir of a life well lived for 50 years, than a droning, dreary century of selfishness, missing all the compensations of sacrifice, which are the wine of life, as men miss the noblest powers of their race who live forever in perpetual summer on Pacific isles."

Half good won't do!

A "may-cure" cough medicine won't do. If it will "perhaps" do its work, it's worse than worthless. If it's good, it's worth ten times its price.

Do you know where to draw the line between the good and the bad? This testimonial should help.

"I had a bad cough for six weeks and could not find any relief whatever. My little girl read about Ayer's Cherry Pectoral being such a wonderful remedy for coughs, so I bought a bottle. It relieved me at once. Before I had taken a quarter of a bottle my cough was entirely cured. I think it is the most wonderful cough mixture ever known." I. HAWN, Newington, Ont., May 3, 1899.

Your doctor or druggist will bear us out. Three sizes: $1.00 size, cheapest in the long run; 50c. size, just the thing for a cold that "hangs on"; 25c. size, for an ordinary, mean, disagreeable cold.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks and to some older ones. Easily cured. Doan's Ointment never fails. Instant relief, permanent cure. At any drug store. 50 cents.

DRACUT GRANGE.

The Dracut Grange met last evening at the Yellow meeting house and elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

Master, N. L. Pevey; overseer, A. P. Bryant; lecturer, Calvin Richardson; chaplain, Henry F. Peabody; treasurer, Frank F. Fox; steward, Warren W. Fox; assistant steward, Victor W. Cluff; secretary, Arthur Coburn; ceres, Mrs. Norman L. Pevey; pomona, Mrs. Fred Keyes; flora, Miss Annie Richardson; lady assistant steward, Della Dane; gatekeeper, Henry G. Coburn. Among the visitors was a delegation from Pelham.

JOHNSON'S KIDNEY PILLS 25 PILLS 10 CENTS POSITIVELY GUARANTEED

THEY CURE! NOT SIMPLY RELIEVE.

" * * * Oh, what a blessing your Kidney Pills have been to me. I could not straighten up for a year, and walking nearly killed me. ... could run a foot-race, and when I see ... humping along, I tell him to get a box of Johnson's Kidney Pills and get well." J. L. Jones, Carlton, ...

VEST POCKET SIZE.

25 PILLS 10 CENTS.

Superior to any high-priced remedy. By mail, on receipt of five 2-cent stamps.

For Sale by All Leading Druggists.

NEW POSTMASTER

For Boston the Selection of Senator Lodge

As announced in The Sun several days ago, George A. Hibbard has been duly appointed postmaster of Boston to succeed Col. Thomas.

The contest for the postmastership has been a very active one. Those whose names had been mentioned in connection with it were acting Postmaster Henderson, Senator Holden of East Boston, Joseph H. McCabe of East Boston and Sidney Cushing of Jamaica Plain. At one time Gen. Curtis Guild, Jr., and Col. Albert Clarke of the Home Market club were prominently mentioned for the place, but both gentlemen declined to be considered for the position.

Publicly, Mr. Hibbard's name had been discussed, but there are a number of republican politicians about town who state that Mr. Hibbard was slated for the place months ago.

Mr. Hibbard made no canvass for the place so far as the public knows, and the assertion is made that he secured the place through the influence of former Mayor Curtis, who is very friendly to him. Mr. Hibbard, too, is a strong Lodge man, and the junior senator, it is noted, is never backward in caring for his friends.

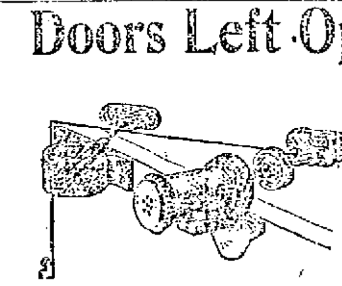
The Boston postmastership pays $6000 per annum, and is considered the second best place in the federal service in New England.

Senator Lodge is being freely abused for the appointment.

Mrs. E. W. Huntington has returned from her home in Burlington, Ia., where she was called last July through sickness and death of her mother, Mrs. Frederick Priestman.

Mrs. A. B. Plimpton started on a southern trip yesterday.

Doors Left Open



by careless people and doors that slam are alike annoying. A desirable device for closing doors without noise, and keeping them closed, is the ECLIPSE CHECK AND SPRING. The sample we have shows that it is simple and durable. Come in and see it.

The Thompson Hardware Company

LOWELL, MASS.

OUR GREAT DISPLAY

Of Nearly 300 Dozen Entirely New, Clean and Fresh White

Christmas Aprons

RANGING IN PRICE FROM 10c UP TO $1 EACH. INCLUDES EVERY STYLE KNOWN TO WOMANKIND FROM THE KITCHEN GIRL UP THROUGH THE DIFFERENT STAGES TO MISTRESS OF THE HOUSE. THE STYLES ARE PRETTIER THAN EVER BEFORE AND WHETHER YOU PURCHASE OR NOT WE KEEP THE CLASS OF SALESGIRLS WHO ARE WILLING TO SHOW YOU IN A POLITE AND AGREEABLE MANNER. IT'S BETTER TO COME TO HEADQUARTERS FOR "SPECIAL" ARTICLES OF THIS KIND, WHERE LARGE ORDERS WERE GIVEN MONTHS BEFORE ANY ADVANCE IN MATERIAL TOOK PLACE AND WHERE GREAT PAINS ARE TAKEN TO SEE THAT EVEN AN APRON, NO MATTER WHAT IT COST, IS PROPERLY MADE, SHAPED AND TRIMMED.

WE UNDERTOOK TO DO THIS YEARS AGO, AND WE BELIEVE OUR STOCK TODAY OUTRIVALS ANY OF OUR PREVIOUS EFFORTS. SALE COMMENCES TODAY AND YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO INSPECT THE GOODS.

Cook, Taylor & Co.

CENTRAL STREET, LOWELL.

HE IS SWINDLED.

The advertiser who pays for a circulation of ten thousand copies of a newspaper and gets less than two thousand is swindled. The paper with the lowest rates is often the dearest advertising medium. The Sun is the largest, the cheapest and the best medium in Lowell.

THE LOWELL SUN

DON'T BE A JAY.

Don't buy a second-hand paper with news a day old. When you do you are making a jay of yourself. Buy The Sun and get the news while it is hot. . . . . .

22ND YEAR. LOWELL, MASS. TUESDAY DECEMBER 5, 1899. 8 PAGES 1 CENT

SUN LATEST FIVE O'CLOCK.

HE WILL SURRENDER

Aguinaldo is Ready to Give up the Struggle

Insurgents' Leader Advised to Throw Himself on the Mercy of the United States—Gen. Hughes Making Great Progress and Has Already Occupied Twenty Towns

By Associated Press to The Sun.

NEW YORK, DEC. 5.—A SPECIAL CABLEGRAM FROM HONG KONG TO THE EVENING WORLD SAYS THAT FILIPINOS THERE ANNOUNCE THAT AGUINALDO IS READY TO SURRENDER IF CONSUL WILDMAN WILL RECEIVE HIM AT MANILA. THE DISPATCH ADDS THAT THE FILIPINO JUNTA AT HONG KONG WAS IN COMMUNICATION WITH AGUINALDO LAST WEEK AND ADVISED HIM THEN TO THROW HIMSELF ON THE MERCY OF THE UNITED STATES.

HUGHES' GOOD WORK

By Associated Press to The Sun.

MANILA, Dec. 5, 1.20 p. m.—General Hughes now occupies Santa Barbara and Cabutual, Island of Panay, his lines extending 36 miles north of Iloilo. He has occupied twenty towns. The inhabitants are returning with white flags, their fear of the Americans is diminishing, as they learn that they will be well treated. It is impossible to get the insurgents to fight. They are retreating to the mountains and no more organized resistance is expected. The artillery wagon mules are being used for this purpose. General Hughes continues advancing north and spreading his lines.

WAGES GO UP

Lowell Operatives Get 10 Per Cent Increase

At last the good news of an increase of wages has come to the operatives of Lowell's great cotton mills.

This morning the treasurers of the local cotton mills held a meeting and decided to grant an increase of 10 per cent. in wages to all operatives engaged in mills manufacturing cotton and yarn, the increase to go into effect on Dec. 18th.

This means that all the operatives in the cotton mills except those in the print works department, will receive an increase.

It is estimated that between 16,000 and 17,000 employes will be affected, and that in money the increase itself will amount to about $10,000 additional weekly.

Thus, storekeepers may look for a boom in Christmas trade.

Agent Southworth made the following statement this afternoon:

"The agents of the cotton cloth mills have today been authorized to advance wages ten per cent. on the 18th inst. and notices to that effect will probably be posted within a day or two."

REP. ROBERT'S CASE

Attracted a Big Audience to Congress

His Name is Not on the House Roll Call—Interest in Roberts Overshadowed Reading of President's Message

By Associated Press to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5—The galleries of the House today were almost as crowded as on yesterday, the debate on the Roberts case being the attraction. The reading of the president's message was completely overshadowed by the universal interest in the disposition of the case of the Mormon representative from Utah. The fact that three fourths of the spectators in the galleries were women was particularly noticeable and was a tangible manifestation of the interest of the fair sex in the result.

Mr. Roberts entered the hall about 11.30 and moved around the throng on the floor rather aimlessly. Just before the House convened he took the seat he selected yesterday on the extreme right of the democratic side, in what is known as the "Cherokee Strip." No arrangements as to the time to be made available for debate upon the resolution had been reached before the House assembled.

At 12 o'clock Speaker Henderson called the members to order. All arose in their places, Mr. Roberts included, and stood with bowed heads while the chaplain delivered his invocation. After the reading of the journal had been concluded, Mr. Cannon from the committee appointed yesterday to wait on the president, reported that the president would communicate in writing. Immediately thereafter Major Pruden the president's executive clerk, announced the message and it was at once laid before the house. The members listened attentively to the reading. (The president's message is printed in full on page 6.)

It developed that Mr. Roberts' name is not on the official roll call of the house, so that in case of a vote or other action by the house he would not be a participant. This was in accord with all precedents, as the roll is made up of those members who have been sworn in and have thus consummated their rights to membership. Representative Richardson, the democratic leader, said that no exception could be taken to this proceedure.

ELECTING MAYORS

Contests in Several Cities Being Settled Today

JOHN A O'HEARN IS A CANDIDATE

For Mayor of the City of Taunton

By Associated Press to The Sun.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass, Dec. 5.—The election today is unusually quiet. The battle is between Charles S. Ashley and Henry Howland, representing respectively the Independent Citizens and Citizen's parties. A large vote is being polled. The Ashleyites are claiming the election by large pluralities, but others admit that the issue is in a state of doubt. In all the precincts, the new statute prohibiting the opening of ballot boxes before 2 o'clock is being adhered to, and the count will not be announced till well along in the evening. The only excitement was occasioned by the posting of large lithographs of Mayor Ashley at all the polling places in violation of the law and the Howland party forced their removal.

JOHN O'HEARN A CANDIDATE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

TAUNTON, Mass., Dec. 5.—The hottest municipal campaign in years is being waged in this city today. The issues are no-license and a triangular contest for mayor, in which Register of Probate Arthur M. Alger is the republican nominee, ex-District Attorney Lloyd E. White, republican no-license and John O'Hearn, the democratic candidate. The heaviest vote ever cast at this hour in the history of the city has been cast at 9 o'clock. The three mayoralty candidates will finish in a bunch from present indications.

IN FALL RIVER.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Dec. 5.—A heavy vote will be polled in the city election here today, indications up to noon pointing to that fact. John S. B. Clark, democrat, and John H. Abbott, republican, are the candidates for mayor and the result will be close with both parties claiming the victory. There is no contest for school committee, the three republican candidates being endorsed by the democrats. The city government will probably contain three democrats and six republicans in the board of aldermen, and nine democrats and eighteen republicans in the common council.

A HEAVY VOTE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Dec. 5.—The day is clear and cold and a heavy vote is already being cast. The issue is a straight one between the Socialists and the opposition upon the nominations of mayor and aldermen and the victory is claimed by both sides.

Mellen A. Pingree, nominee for mayor of the Citizens' ticket, claims his election by 400, while Mayor Chase, renominated by the Socialists, claims a victory by 300 votes.

VOTE IN LAWRENCE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Dec. 5—A heavy vote was cast in the city election here today, on account of unusual efforts made by the democrats to unseat Mayor aJmes H. Eaton, the republican candidate for re-election.

While the republicans held the mayoralty, the democrats have held a majority on joint ballots in the city government. This year, owing to important measures which are pending, there was a desire on the part of the democrats to control all the municipal offices and to this end they endeavored to bring out the vote.

From indications at noon it seemed likely that the Socialist vote might have some influence in deciding the question, as it was claimed, they were polling an heavier ballot than last year. There was apparently little interest in the license question.

FUNERALS.

TIERNEY—The remains of the late Margaret Tierney were consigned to their final resting place yesterday afternoon in the Catholic cemetery. The funeral took place from her home, 32 Union street, and proceeded to St. Peter's church, where services were held by Rev. Fr. Saunders. The funeral was largely attended and the bearers were John Shea, Thomas Quinlan, Thomas Daley, Martin Donlan, Michael Murphy and John Downs. Interment was in the Catholic cemetery under the direction of Undertaker McDermott.

GOLDEN—Yesterday afternoon the funeral of Mary Golden took place from the warerooms of Undertaker O'Donnell. Services were held at St. Peter's church, Rev. Fr. Saunders officiating. The bearers were Joseph Cooney, M. J. Sharkey, William Collins and Richarde O'Donovan. Interment was in the Catholic cemetery, under the direction of Undertaker J. F. O'Donnell.

BLAISE—The funeral of Marie Florida Millette took place yesterday afternoon from the home of her parents, 171 Hall street. Interment was in St. Joseph's cemetery, under the direction of Joseph A. Albert.

MOORS—Impressive services were held yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock over the remains of the late Abby A. Moors at her home, 14 Beech street, Rev. Mr. Kenggott being the officiating clergyman. The funeral was largely attended by sorrowing relatives and friends of the deceased. Interment was in the Lowell cemetery and the funeral was in charge of Undertaker C. M. Young.

WHOLEY—William Wholey, aged 37 years, died Saturday at St. John's hospital, after a long illness. Deceased was a boilermaker by trade and was born in Lawrence. He resided at 13 Westford street and leaves a widow and two children. The funeral took place yesterday morning from St. Peter's church, where a mass of requiem was celebrated at nine o'clock by Rev. Fr. Saunders. The choir was in attendance and several solos were effectively rendered by Mrs. Brown and James E. Donnelly, the latter singing, "No Cross, No Crown." The funeral cortege proceeded over the road to Lawrence, where interment took place in the Immaculate Conception cemetery. The funeral was under the direction of Undertaker Peter Davey.

If We Were to Sell Out the Stock and Good-Will of Our Store, by Rights We Should Get More for the "Good-Will" Than the Stock.

"I was told to come here."

"You used my folks so well that I thought I would come here to buy furniture."

"My neighbor is so well pleased with the range she bought here that I thought I would get one like it."

"Well, we've come back, you see; we've been everywhere, and we find we can do better here."

These are a few of the remarks we hear every day in our store. We realize the value of such good will and we try to treat every one dealing with us so that they will have the same kindly feeling toward "Our Store."

The People's Favorite Furniture Store.

A. E. O'HEIR & CO., 14, 16 and 18 Merrimack St.

Near Electric Car Waiting Room.

HOTEL ON FIRE

Blaze Discovered in the Marlborough Hotel

By Associated Press to The Sun.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5—The fire in the Marlborough hotel, 36th street and Broadway, is confined to the upper part of the building. The clerk in charge of the telephone office says he believes the fire is under control, and that there is not much excitement among the guests.

WANT CAPITAL STOCK INCREASED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 5.—The Commercial Cable company of New York, today filed with the secretary of state, a certificate of increase of capital stock from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000. The stock as increased consists of 150,000 shares of the par value of $100 each. The certificate, which is signed by George G. Ward and Albert Beck, declares that the liabilities of the corporation are $18,324,040.

Miss Lillian W. Hard has been home from Fall River to pass the Thanksgiving holidays.

ANOTHER STRIKE

Resulting From New System of Work

By Associated Press to The Sun.

BLOOMSBURG, Pa., Dec. 5.—The adoption of a new system of work by the American Car & Foundry company whose plant is situated at Berwick, near here, has resulted in a strike involving 250 car builders. While the works were owned by the Jackson & Woodin company, several gangs were employed in the car building department and it was the rule for each gang to complete the car on which it was engaged before proceeding to another. The company recently absorbed by the combine and under the new management the different gangs each other over all the cars in the course of construction, each having some part to build, a plan by which the men can make a little more than half their former wages. The men appealed to the district superintendent, but were told that there was no help for them and the strike resulted. Thus far there are about 250 men out, but should the strike continue the entire plant will be compelled to shut down, throwing 2300 men out of employment.

Eyesight by absorption. Dr. Taylor.

WANTED—Situation as engineer or janitor; third class license; steady man; good references. Address "J. W." this office.

Removal Notice.

James F. Cahill, the well known blacksmith, who has removed from his old place of business, formerly on Gorestreet to 338 Jackson street where he is now prepared to attend to all of his old customers as well as new. None but the most skilful workmen employed.

LATOUR FINED $100

Pleaded Guilty to Illegal Keeping

LIQUOR WAS SEIZED THIS MORNING

It Was Found in His Bakery

COLORED PRISONER SENTENCED FOR LARCENY

To House of Correction for Four Months

A number of important cases came up before Judge Hadley in police court this morning. Six of them were liquor cases.

Four drunks were arraigned. One simple offender was released.

Of the others, Angers Lapoint was taxed $5, James R. Henry $6, and Catharine O. Shea, who claims her home to be in Lawrence, received a sentence of six months to the jail at Lawrence. She appealed, but later withdrew her appeal. She formerly lived in Lowell, but has not made her home here for some time.

Harry Casey, colored, was charged with the larceny of a coat and vest, valued at $10, and the property of Abraham Stein. Casey had previously pleaded not guilty and he did not have counsel.

Stein testified that he keeps a second hand clothing store in Middlesex street, and was visited Friday morning by the defendant, who stated to witness that he wanted to purchase an overcoat and pair of shoes. He paid for the articles, but said he would leave the shoes in the back room till Friday night, when he would call and take them. He called early Friday night for his shoes and went immediately into the back room. He put the shoes on and came out of the room with a coat and vest. He carried these garments under his overcoat and on noticing him, Stein immediately suspected he stole something and asked defendant what he carried under his overcoat. Witness said defendant threatened to strike him. Casey left the store with the stolen garments.

Mrs. Mary Demers testified that Casey came to her house in Dempsey's court Friday night and remained there all night. He gave her, she said, the coat and vest in payment for his night's lodging.

Casey offered no defence.

The court found the defendant guilty and sentenced him to the house of correction for a term of four months. It is said the defendant's right name is Johnson and he is said to have a pretty bad record.

The case of Joseph S. Byrne, charged with maintaining a liquor nuisance, was put over another week at the request of counsel for the defense.

Pierre Latour pleaded guilty to a charge of illegal keeping of liquor and paid a fine of $100. Lawyer Rivet appeared for Latour.

Herbert E. Hazelton was charged with illegal keeping of liquor. This man, it is alleged, is owner of the cottage in Tyngsboro where the five men were found drinking Saturday night by the officers of the town and who were arrested and charged with gambling, the officers finding them playing cards, although they saw no money. All five were discharged in court yesterday. Hazelton was not among the party.

He was arrested by Constable Crawford yesterday afternoon on a warrant charging him with illegal keeping of liquor. The defendant today pleaded not guilty to the charge and was represented by D. J. Donahue, Esq., while John J. Hogan, Esq., appeared for the town of Tyngsboro. At the request of Lawyer Hogan a continuance was granted till December 13. Hazelton was already under bail.

Victor Lescrge and J. Robert Jennery, who conduct a drug store on Cabot street were charged with maintaining a liquor nuisance. They pleaded not guilty and were continued one week for trial. D. J. Donahue, Esq., appeared for the defendants.

The case of William McLean, charged with the larceny of 42 trip tickets from Thomas H. Kelley, the pawn broker, was continued till Friday for trial.

The much-continued case of Mary McWilliams, who is charged with maintaining a liquor nuisance, was put over again today, this time until December 19. Mrs. McWilliams, it is understood, is very ill and has been unable to appear in court.

The next case called was that of Israel H. Kronberger of the Cosmopolitan pharmacy, who was charged with illegal keeping of liquor. Kronberger had already pleaded not guilty and was defended by John J. Harvey, Esq.

When the case was put on trial, the liquor seized at the defendant's drug store, a large quantity, was brought into the court room, and placed upon one of the tables within the railing. There were four jugs and eleven casks containing whiskey and gin.

As Deputy Moffatt was carrying a gallon glass cask of whiskey to the table within the railing, the cask struck the railing and in almost an instant was smashed to smithereens, and the court for at one time contained an odor of whiskey. The liquor spilled over a good part of the floor and Justice Donahue had to be called and he cleared it up. Most of the prisoners had been taken from the court room before the accident happened, so there was not much excitement caused by the spill.

The court found Kronberger guilty and imposed a fine of $100. He appealed and was held in $500 for the superior court.

DEATHS.

SPALDING—A telegram received at Chelmsford yesterday morning from Mr. Edward E. Spalding, Pasadena, Cal., announced the death of his wife, Saturday. While Chelmsford relatives had been informed that Mrs. Spalding had been ill and had been taken to a local hospital, they were not aware that her condition was so critical. Mr. Spalding, who is a native of Chelmsford, will have the sincere sympathy of his many friends and former associates in the great loss he has sustained.

STANTON—Charles P. Stanton, aged 69 years, died yesterday morning at his home, 5, Adams street. He leaves a widow and one daughter.

O'CONNELL—Ellen O'Connell, fifty nine years and 11 months, died yesterday at her late residence in Tewksbury. She was an old resident of that place.

CITY HALL NOTES.

The common council will hold a regular meeting at 8 o'clock this p. m. It will be a good place to go if you want to hear politics on the side.

CARD OF THANKS.

The undersigned in her own behalf and that of the mother and sister of the late Mr. Paris N. Whitman, wish to express their thanks and appreciation for the kindness and sympathy shown by so many of their friends during the deep shadow which has passed over them. The beautiful floral offerings came with a double meaning, as they thought of his great love for flowers and how fitting it seems to have him surrounded with them. MRS. PARIS N. WHITMAN.

REV. JOHN HESPELEIN DEAD.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5.—Rev. John B. Hespelein, C. S. S. R., the oldest member of the Redemptorists order in the United States, is dead at the rectory of St. Peter's Roman Catholic church herein his seventy-eighth year. His death was due to the infirmities of old age.

Head Comfort

You know what home comfort, foot comfort and stomach comfort mean. But do you know what genuine head comfort means? If not just try

DOWS' MENTHOL CREAM

and feel the gray matter under your hair take on repose, strength and clearness. For Dows' cures Cold in the head, nose, Rose cold, Hay Fever, Catarrh and Nasal affections promptly. Place a little in the nostrils. It's volatile; dissolves rapidly. Goes through the air passages to the head. No dosing. It's cure made pleasant, in a hurry, complete. Use it today and you'll use it again, 50c tube, 25c box at all druggists if you insist. Get Dows' only.

A. W. Dows & Co.

359 Central Street.

SEND CHRISTMAS MONEY

to Sweden, Norway and Denmark in Kronen and Ore, to Austria and Germany in Marks and Pfennigs, and to England, Ireland and Scotland and all other parts of the world in Pounds, Shillings and pence. Drafts Issued Direct at Market Rates by

TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK

30-40 Middlesex St. (1 P. O. ave.

Ladies' Entrance, 42 to 46 Middlesex Street.

£ Drafts at $4.98

£ XMAS CHECKS £.

Remittances for Christmas. Send through Murphy's steamship agency, 18 Appleton street, payable in Ireland, England, Scotland and all over Europe. 15 years in the business in the same place. Opposite the postoffice.

D. MURPHY.

Christmas Drafts

Payable in every town in England, Ireland and Scotland free of discount. Passage tickets at lowest rates.

J. F. O'Donnell's Steamship Agency, 324 Market St., Cor. Worthen.

THE SUN EXTRA

HIS LEG CRUSED

George Regan Injured in the Carpet Mills

A sad accident occurred in the carpet mill this morning, the victim being George Regan, aged 15 years, who resides on Marion street, and an employe of Mr. Hartley's room. The boy's leg was caught in an elevator which crushed it terribly. It seems the unfortunate youth was standing near the elevator and had his leg down in the pit when the elevator struck him and caught his limb between the elevator and the floor. The ambulance was called and he was taken to the hospital.

MURDERED A MAN

Then the Cannibals Devoured His Body

By Associated Press to The Sun.

VANCOUVER, B. C. Dec. 5—Details were brought by the Warrimoo from Australia by the atrocious murder of a white man and subsequently devouring of the body by the treacherous cannibals of the Admiralty Islands. A letter dated Manapes, New Britain says:

"Twelve months ago two Germans, named Metzk and Molto opened a trading station on the small island of St. Andrew in the Admiralty group to the north of German New Guinea and appeared to get on very well with the natives. The two traders decided to purchase the island. Molto went to New Britain to arrange the deal, leaving Metz with ten Solomon Island boys. Upon Molto's return, he found that Metz had been murdered, together with four of his boys and the bodies had been cut up, cooked and eaten by the savages."

The last murder of white men in these islands was in 1892.

NATIONAL BANK STATEMENT

By Associated Press to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5—The Comptroller of the currency has issued a call on national banks for a statement of their condition at the close of business Saturday, Dec. 12.

PUTNAM & SON,

166 Central Street.

The weather bureau says colder weather. A good reminder of the overcoats that we've marked to go quickly.

New Oxford Frieze Overcoats,

the popular color of the season. Strictly all wool, made with raw edges, satin sleeves and velvet collar. Boxy and stylish, regular $10.00, for

$7.95

Black and Blue Kersey Overcoats,

two lots to close. Fine face, strictly pure wool Kerseys, very nicely tailored. Have been $10.00, marked down to

$7.95

Stylish Overcoats

Of dark and light gray soft finished frieze. With them very fine olive Kerseys, made with fancy plaid linings and satin yokes. Very latest cut. Splendidly made—quite as good as any coats shown for $13.00 and $14.00, for only

$9.95

Only Twenty of the Rogers-Peet Overcoats

left, and the lot of extra fine coats of our own make, the rough-faced fashionable coats that sold for $25.00 and $30.00, reduced last week to close at

$19.85

Boys' Top Coats,

sizes 4 years to 16. Heavy weight Covert Cloths, marked down from $3.50, and with these two lots of Frieze Top Coats, one olive, the other blue. All today for

$2.95

THE SUN LATEST!

5 O'CLOCK

POLITICS LIVELY

Candidates of all Kinds and Their Causes

PINDAR-WYMAN CONTROVERSY CONTINUES

Lieut. McNulty Explains His Position

Before the votes have been counted and we are enabled to congratulate the winners, there is already the hottest kind of a fight on for the presidency of the common council. The fight is principally on the republican side, for while Councilmen Markham and Barry are mentioned as candidates among the democrats, neither is making an aggressive contest, the real fighting going on among the republicans. The republican candidates are Daniel N. Pickering of ward nine, Jas. F. Walker of ward six, F. E. Saunders, ward one, and A. D. Mitten, ward eight. These are hustling in great style, assuming that already they are elected. Capt. Mitten was the last to enter the fight and assuming that he may be elected if he doesn't preside over the council any better than he does over Company M. I can see some hot times in the council ere long. With such an array of republican candidates, the democrats will have a chance. There will be caucusing galore on inauguration day.

Mr. Barnard's friends are poring over the books of the supply department in quest, it is said, of some instance wherein Mr. Barrett was extravagant. As yet they have found one case where Mr. Barnard purchased valves at a less price than did Mr. Barrett. But in their haste they neglected to note that while Barnard purchased iron valves, Barrett bought brass valves, which while only a trifle more in cost and more than worth the additional cost by reason of their general superiority and their attempt to show up Barrett was decidedly ridiculous.

The Crowley club understands the art of conducting a lively and straightforward municipal campaign, and is doing great work. One of its leading hustlers is Robert V. Saunders of ward seven, who is on the go all the time. "Bobbie" is a hustler from Hustlerville, and will give any of the lieutenants a job to keep up with him. He possesses a host of friends in both parties, and he is never unsuccessful.

The Pinder-Wyman fight for superintendency of the city farm is growing decidedly interesting. Col. Pinder's friends claim that Wyman cannot get over four votes if he goes to Sheol for it, while Wyman's friends smile and say it is already six to three for Wyman. The result is that many a heated argument is being held and bets made. If ever a bitter fight was fought in this little town, it is that Pinder-Wyman scrap. It beats all records. It was the cause of disrupting the republican organization in ward seven, and it figured in several small contests. Gentlemen, have at it!

William J. Johnson, democratic candidate for school board in ward one, is putting up a lively campaign for the office encouraged by the promises of many prominent republicans who cannot stand Kenneth J. Mackenzie for the school board. Mr. Johnson is a business man who dabbles not in politics and just the man for the place, while Mackenzie is a politician of the stripe vulgarly called a heeler and hardly a fit man for the position to which he aspires. Mr. Mackenzie in the interest of his party should not have run for the school board, but he did run and to achieve his end beat out a good man in Dr. Allard. He must stand the knocking graciously, for he's in for a lot of it.

The overseer of the poor fight is going on very quietly and effectively in Ward Seven. Mr. James A. Lavery, the democratic candidate for overseer of the poor, is getting a large number of promises from republicans of the ward that he will have their support on election day. Mr. Lavery is a bright, clean, young man, and has fitting qualifications for the position of overseer of the poor. If elected, neither republicans, nor democrats will have any regrets during his administration. We feel quite confident that when the votes are counted he will win off with a handsome majority.

In view of the opposition to his candidacy for alderman on the democratic ticket from Ward Three, Alderman McNulty wishes The Sun to explain his position on the Gillow matter as follows:

"I have been censured by some members of my party for voting for my comrade in arms Lieut. J. Gillow for superintendent of public buildings, and censured by men, it seems to me, who did not realize our relations towards each other. In the spring of '98, when war was declared and we were commissioned to serve in the same regiment and same company as part of the volunteer army to defend the honor of our common country we were not asked whether we were democrats or republicans; we simply volunteered our services and were accepted regardless of creed or party affiliations. We went into camp at South Framingham and there began our duties of preparation and study and the drilling and discipline of green men, and as we worked in the noon day sun or instructed patrols at night, there began to exist a feeling of sympathy which merged into friendship before we broke camp for the green fields of Virginia; a friendship which was not lessened any in the long marches to historic Fairfax courthouse or by camping on the banks of the Potomac. As we steamed away from Newport News, aboard the transport "Harvard," with perhaps a lingering thought of loved ones left at home and with our eyes turned toward the rising of Cuba's sun, for which rising many a brave soldier boy must give his life, a true feeling of comradeship existed. And who will say that that memorable night march to the front on the night of the first of July did not make us faster friends, or was it the song of the Mauser or the shriek of the shells, or perhaps that fourteen days in the trenches together chilled by heavy dews at night or drenched by tropical rains which came in torrents about fifteen hours out of the twenty-four? After the surrender of the Dons as we guarded Spanish prisoners or did garrison duty in those feverstricken camps around Santiago, when hungry eyes looking out of gaunt faces stared at you everywhere, with disease and death on every hand, when the laying to rest of some brave lad was an hourly occurrence, surely I may be pardoned for standing by a man whose friendship I enjoyed then as we shared each other's perils. And when the famous old 9th Massachusetts, the last of Shafter's corps to leave Cuba, arrived at Montauk with thinned and decimated ranks, we watched with heavy hearts the almost lifeless form of Lieut. Gillow borne away to the hospital, he having been stricken down with typhoid fever the day we left the island. Not a man of us expected to see him alive again. A few days after this I was taken to the same hospital and happened to be placed in the same ward, directly opposite him. I was about to speak to him, but was restrained from doing so by the nurses who said he was too weak to talk, and I received my orders not to speak to him for several days. The following day, however, as the nurse was repacking some bags of broken ice about his head, I noticed his eyes wander lazily towards my cot. He gazed at me in amazement for a second and then with pointed finger he faintly yelled: "Oh, look, there's my lieutenant." It was the first time he had spoken since coming into the hospital the nurses said. Of course he instantly demanded that his cot be moved over beside mine, and the nurses with broad grins on their faces instantly complied with his wishes. A couple of days after that his wife came like a ministering angel of peace and then there was a change for the better, and for four weeks she stood by her post nursing both of us back to health and strength. And when the doctor's decision came that he was strong enough to be removed to his home, and that I should not be for another week, my protestations against waiting for me were useless as they both spurned the idea of going home until I should be able also. A great wave of patriotism had swept over the city and which was manifested by the kindly acts of many of our citizens and the generous work of the Relief Association in behalf of the soldiers. A banquet was given in their honor at the armory and prominent citizens there lauded and praised them in eloquent speeches. In the homes and on the streets everybody had a kind word for the soldiers. In short, nothing was too good for them. I was nominated and elected to the board of aldermen principally because I was a soldier. But when a soldier came up for office and he the man who had shared his blanket with me through the Cuban campaign, and to whose kindly care practically I owe my life, I was railed at and reviled simply because I voted for him and he not of my party. I stood by my friend who had been my friend through thick and thin and through the ravages of almost fatal disease. Why, in so doing, I have been selected as a special mark is beyond the comprehension of many clear thinkers. But I am perfectly satisfied to leave the issue with the voters of Lowell for their decision on election day, as I feel confident that they will approve of what I have done by voting for me for a second term."

INDIAN SCHOOLS

ESTELLE REEL MAKES A REPORT ON THEM.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

WASHNIGTON, Dec. 5--Miss Estelle Reele, general superintendent of the Indian schools, in her annual report makes a strong plea for compulsory education and advocates strictly industrial training for Indian children. She says the industrial branch of the work should be forced to the front and that literary instructions be narrowed to the simple, practical elements. The educational outlook for the Indians is painted as very encouraging and better buildings and more facilities for industrial training have been provided this year. The report urges a course of cooking, nursing and economic housekeeping for girls, making them home-makers in the highest sense; and farming, stock raising, the useful trades should be added to the common branches taught the boys.

49TH. REGIMENT

ORDERED TO SAIL FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 5--Orders have been issued for the remaining four companies of the 49th infantry now at the Presidio, to embark on the transport Sherman, which is scheduled to sail on Wednesday for the Philippines. A detachment of the Signal Corps now stationed at Angel Island, under command of First Lieut. Frank E. Lyman Jr. and about 125 recruits will also sail on the Sherman. Among the officers who will go on the same vessel is Chaplain W. D. McKinnon, who will report to Gen. Otis for instructions.

The Centennial will sail on Wednesday for Manila with 200 horses.

COURT MARTIAL POSTPONED

By Associated Press to The Sun.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 5--The opening of the court martial of Chaplain Shields has been temporarily postponed, the judge advocate not being ready to proceed. The chaplain, who is said to be suffering from tuberculosis, is to be removed from Alcatraz to the general hospital at the Presidio pending the results of the trial.

MILLER'S ARREST

NOT HEARD OF IN NEW YORK.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5--Captain McCluskey of the detective bureau, said today that he heard nothing officially of the reported capture of William F. Miller of the Franklyn syndicate of Brooklyn, who was said to have been placed under arrest in Montreal.

2 MILLS SHUT DOWN

FOR LACK OF PROPER WATER SUPPLY.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

MILLBURY, Mass., Dec. 5--The Union Linen Mill has shut down, owing to lack of water. The supply comes from Lake Singletary, which has not been so low for many years. The concern has a large number of orders on hand.

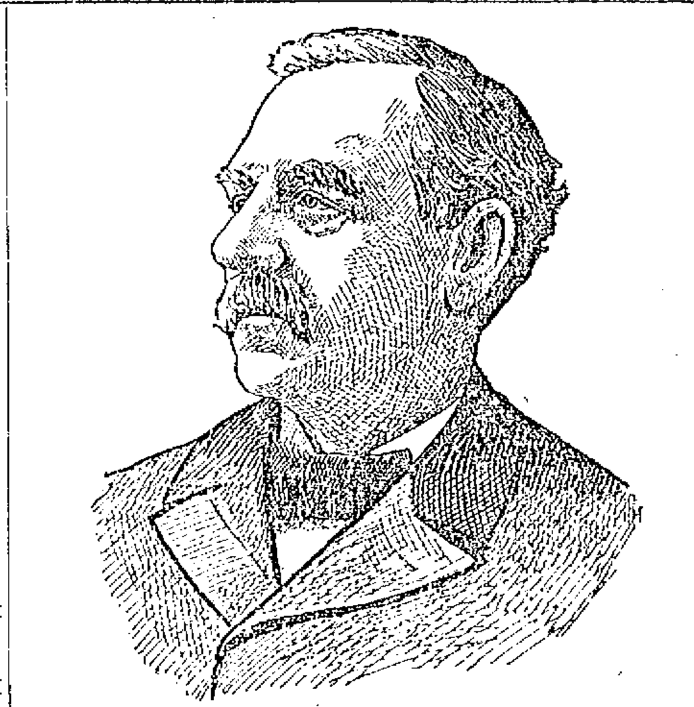
"Kid" Broad, by his victory over Dave Sullivan gained an "angel" who is willing to back him for $200.

Constipation

Headache, biliousness, heartburn, indigestion, and all liver ills are cured by

Hood's Pills

Sold by all druggists. 25 cents.



WILLIAM PITT FRYE, President of the Senate.

A MURDER CASE

Will Come Before the Grand Jury

By Associated Press to The Sun.

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., Dec. 5--The December term of the Addison county court was opened here today. The only important case to come before the grand jury is that of the State vs. Frederick Eatwood, charged with the murder of Franklin E. Fenn, in Middlebury, on the night of August 14 last. The case has excited wide interest from the attempt at killing at wholesale, said to have been made by the defendant, who, it is alleged, first shot his wife, who refused to live with him, fired several shots at Mrs. Brown, his mother-in-law, then went to the home of Franklin E. Fenn, who had married a sister of Eatwood's wife, where, it is alleged, he shot Fenn through the heart. Eastwood also fired at Mrs. Fenn, it is claimed, but inflicted only a flesh wound. Eastwood next drove around the home of Edgar C. Brown and called for him, but the man did not make his appearance. Eastwood then delivered himself up to the wife of Deputy Sheriff W. H. Cobb, while the jailer was out looking for him. Eastwood had put one bullet into his own body, but it penetrated just far enough below the heart to prevent his death. He has since recovered from his wound. His wife also got well.

BIG SEIZURE THIS MORNING.

Lieut. Palmer and Officers Perkins and Urie Leighton paid a visit to Pierre Latour's bake shop at 11 Ward street, about 5 o'clock this morning. A thorough search of the place was made and in the back room they found eight and a half gallons of whiskey and 5 gallon of wine. Mr. Latour was subsequently arrested and sent to the police station, brought to court for illegal keeping of liquor.

Don't miss the basket ball game of the season, Associate hall, Friday night.

Eyesight by absorption. Dr. Taylor.

A SENATOR DEAD

Senator Hayward of Nebraska Passed Away

By Associated Press to The Sun.

NEBRASKA CITY Neb., Dec. 5--U. S. Senator Hayward died at 6.20 a. m. today. This is the senator who, it is said, will be succeeded by Mr. Bryan if the latter accepts the position.

KENTUCKY COUNT

WILL PROBABLY BE COMPLETED TODAY.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 5.--The members of the board of election commissioners, as well as some of the attorneys interested in the canvassing of the vote, expressed the opinion this morning that the canvass of the remaining counties would be completed today in time for the contesting board to hear arguments on the disputed counties. There were, however, still sixty-eight counties to be canvassed and the work seemed certain to take the entire day. The board met at 9.30 pursuant to last night's adjournment.

MAJOR ARMSTRONG

OF 32ND INFANTRY DIED YESTERDAY AT MANILA.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.--General Otis has informed the war department of the death of Major Frank C. Armstrong, surgeon of the 32nd infantry, which occurred yesterday at Manila. The cause of death is given as tymphatic leukaemia.

CUMMISKEY ESTATE.

The lots in Pawtucketville of the Cummiskey estate sold from 2 3-4 cents per square foot to 3 1-8 per square foot to George Lynch, John Dunfey and W. B. Holloway. The sales were conducted yesterday by J. E. Conant & Co.

NASHUA ROBBERS

Held up a Granitville Resident Saturday Night

TOOK HIS MONEY AND CLOTHING

Druggist Arrested for Alleged Liquor Nuisance

The Nashua Telegram says:

Saturday evening a young man whose home is in Graniteville, a small suburb of Lowell, came to this city with the intention of visiting friends who live in the vicinity of Edgeville. He left the track, down which he had gone in order to save time and distance, and had started across the field towards the house of his friends, when he was accosted by a gang made up of six or seven young toughs. The one that seemed to be the leader seized the Lowellite by the arms, and in spite of spirited resistance threw him to the ground. He was then searched and $5 in money found in his pockets was stolen.

His coat and hat were taken from him and a new pair of shoes which he had purchased the day before were also taken to swell the booty of the thugs. Badly pounded and in a semi-conscious condition, they left him where he was discovered some time later by railroad hands.

Early Sunday morning, clothed in an old coat given him by one of the railroad boys, and an old hat, picked up in the yard, and two old shoes dug out of an ash can, he took an early electric for home. He reported the affair to Assistant City Marshal Wheeler, and the police are making a diligent search for the culprits. On account of the darkness, no description of the assailants could be obtained.

LIQUOR NUISANCE.

Liquor Inspectors Goodwin and Atkinson arrested J. Robert Jenery last night about 8 o'clock, upon the charge of maintaining a liquor nuisance at the drug store, corner of Ford and Aiken streets. The prisoner was subsequently bailed.

ALLEGED PICKPOCKETS.

Mrs. Thomas Rogers of Butterfield street had her pocketbook picked from her pocket while shopping in a Merrimack street store Saturday night. Although the woman is not positive, she believes that the purse was taken by a woman who brushed by her while she was looking at some books which she intended purchasing. She discovered her loss when she was to pay for the same. The suspect had then left the store. The purse contained about $3.

Foresters' basket ball game and dance, Associate hall, Friday evening, December 8.

MUSIC HALL

"La Belle Russe," Belasco's society drama, not frequently presented here in late years, was performed at Music hall last night by a company which included two popular favorites in Lowell, and in the assembled audience were numerous friends to greet them—Rose Stahl and William Bonelli.

The play is properly decribed as powerful. Though it opens quietly enough the interest speedily develops through the middle acts to the climax, giving opportunities for strong acting. These were well improved by Miss Stahl and Mr. Bonelli. The former was admirably fitted for the title part, and proved equal to all the demands which the role of a beautiful adventuress made upon her talents. The part calls for the display of many strong emotions, and Miss Stahl left nothing wanting in their portrayal. Mr. Bonelli was equally successful as Capt. Dudley Brand, and his acting was marked by earnestness and intensity that were undeniably moving. Especially excellent was the long speech in the second act when he and "the beautiful Russian" met face to face," and he told the story of her life and his. The company included John Ince, Jr., as a manly Sir Philip Cathrope; Thomas Tuther as the fussy Lawyer Quilton; Eliza Hudson as a sympathetic Lady Calthrope; and Little Gertrude, whose precocity was appreciated.

The play will be repeated this and tomorrow evenings and tomorrow afternoon.

Basket ball game Friday evening between Co. I. and Burkes. Purse of $50.

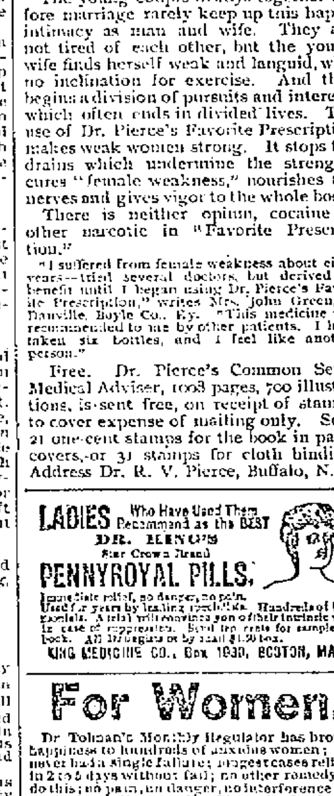
CASCADE CLUB.

The Cascade club will hold its third character and costume party Thursday evening next, at Associate hall, and it is expected to surpass all previous attempts of the club in this line. Atwood's orchestra of seven pieces will furnish music and a good time is assured all who attend.

NOTICE.

Newly mined, best quality of domestic coal in lots to suit customers, orders by mail, telephone or in person will receive prompt, honest and careful attention. John P. Quinn's new yard, 4 to 14 Dix street, off Gorham street, near the railroad bridge.

P. S. In slabs and kindlings we lead them all.



Chums.

The young couple always together before marriage rarely keep up this happy intimacy as man and wife. They are not tired of each other, but the young wife finds herself weak and languid, with no inclination for exercise. And thus begins a division of pursuits and interests which often ends in divided lives. The use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription makes weak women strong. It stops the drains which undermine the strength, cures "female weakness," nourishes the nerves and gives vigor to the whole body.

There is neither opium, cocaine or other narcotic in "Favorite Prescription."

"I suffered from female weakness about eight years--tried several doctors, but derived no benefit until I began using Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription," writes Mrs. John Green, of Danville, Boyle Co., Ky. "This medicine was recommended to me by other patients. I have taken six bottles, and I feel like another person."

Free. Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, 1008 pages, 700 illustrations, is sent free, on receipt of stamps, to cover expense of mailing only. Send 21 one-cent stamps for the book in paper covers, or 31 stamps for cloth binding. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

LADIES Who Have Used Them Recommend as the BEST DR. KING'S Star Crown Brand PENNYROYAL PILLS. Immediate relief, no danger, no pain. Used for years by leading specialists. Hundreds of testimonials. A trial will convince you of their intrinsic value in case of suppression. Send ten cents for sample and book. All Druggists or by mail $1.00 box. KING MEDICINE CO., Box 1930, BOSTON, MASS.

For Women.

Dr Tolman's Monthly Regulator has brought happiness to hundreds of anxious women; have never had a single failure; longest cases relieved in 2 to 5 days without fail; no other remedy will do this; no pain, no danger, no interference with work; by mail or at office $2. Write for further particulars. All letters truthfully answered. Dr. E. M. TOLMAN CO., 170 Tremont St., Boston.

BLOOD POISON

Primary, Secondary or Tertiary Blood Poison Permanently Cured. You can be treated at home under same guaranty. If you have taken Mercury, Iodide Potash, and still have aches and pains, Mucus Patches in Mouth, Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper Colored Spots, Ulcers on any part of the body, Hair or Eyebrows falling out, write

COOK REMEDY CO.

183 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill., for proofs of cures. Capital, $500,000. We solicit the most obstinate cases. We have cured the worst cases in 15 to 35 days. 100-page Book Free.

Paine's Celery Compound - - 64c
Vinol - - - - - - - - - - - 73c
1 Doz. Full Weight Rochelle Powders 17c

CARTER & SHERBURN'S

Low Priced Drug Store, Cor. Merrimack and Bridge Sts.

HAVE YOU SEEN

The New Store at 44 Bridge St?

We have the very latest and newest styles in capes, jackets, suits, skirts, waist, furs and trimmed hats; also men's and boys' clothing. Cheapest prices. Give us a call and see for yourself our prices and you are sure to be satisfied.

Lowell Co-Op. Supply Co.,

(Formerly of 26 Central Street.)

J. S. SVATSKIN, Prop. V. RAWLINSON, Mgr

New Fish Market

We have opened up a new and strictly up-to-date fish market at 383 Central street, where you will find FISH, FISH of all kinds. Dried and Pickled fish and everything kept in a first-class market.

NEWPORT FISH CO.

383 Central Street.

Telephone Connection.

NICE PURE CONFECTIONERY

At Wholesale and Retail.

CHRISTMAS CANDY.

Old City Hall Building.

218 Merrimack Street.

When it comes to making overcoats we are right in it with the best of them for style and quality and as for price here is where we distance all our competitors. Our rent is low and we have a practical knowledge of our business. These are the plain facts of our being able to undersell our neighbors.

Call on A. M. BERTRAND, The Fashionable Tailor 24 MIDDLE STREET.

SIX MONTHS TREATMENT FOR ONE DOLLAR OF Dr. Burkhart's VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

IN TABLET FORM—PLEASANT TO TAKE. Is sold under a long life guarantee to Cure Kidney and Liver Disease, Fever and Ague, Rheumatism, Sick and Nervous Headache, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Female Complaints, Catarrh, Indigestion, Neuralgia, Nervous Affection, Dyspepsia and Constipation.

Cures Lumbago and Gout. Dr. Burkhart's Vegetable Compound is a household word in my neighborhood and its magic powers are doubted by none. I was cured of Lumbago and Gout in 30 days. L. S. Crowel, Urbana, O.

For sale by all druggists. Thirty days' treatment for 25c; Seventy days' treatment 50c; Six months' treatment, $1.00. Trial treatment free. DR. W. S. BURKHART, Cincinnati, O.

Big Reports from Upmann's Extra 5 Greatest on Earth.

Music Hall

MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY AND MATINEE,

Dec. 4, 5, 6.

The Powerful Society Drama,

La Belle Russe.

Written by David Belasco, author of Zaza and the Heart of Maryland.

An excellent cast including Miss Rose Stahl, Mr. William Bonelli and others.

Thursday, Friday, and Saturday and Saturday Matinee.

Dec. 7, 8, 9.

A Sparkling, three act Comedy,

THE REAL WIDOW BROWN

Wholesome fun. Splendid singing. Rich Costumes.

Direction of A. Q. Scammon.

SEATS NOW ON SALE.

SAVOY THEATRE

Under the Management of Frank G. Mack and Charles F. Dempsey.

The Ladies' Favorite Resort. Vaudeville Most Refined and High Class.

Week of Dec. 4, 1899.

Special Re-engagement for One More Week of the Greatest Dancer of the Age.

SOLARET, THE QUEEN OF LIGHT.

EARL WILSON & ARDELL. Novelty Musical Artists.

CONWAY & STAATS, "Laughing Casey" and "Mr. Gale" from Yale.

CHARLES KENNA, Monologuist, Parodist and Story Teller.

SISSON & WALLACE, Cleverest of Sketch Artists.

M'LLE THEODORA, Queen of the Flying Rings.

Popular Prices 10, 20 and 30c.

Matinees daily except Monday. Prices, 10 and 20 cents. Performances commence afternoons at 2.30; evenings at 8.15.

HIGHLAND CLUB MINSTRELS.

CLUBHOUSE.

Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings, Dec. 5th and 6th.

An up-to-date Minstrel Entertainment by the ladies and gentlemen of the Highland club, assisted by their friends which the public are cordially invited to attend.

SOME FEATURES.

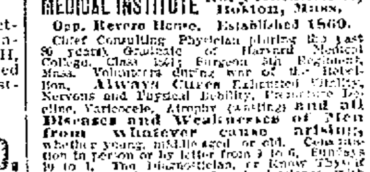
Chorus of 40 voices, full orchestra accompaniment. Something new in end men, ten well known ladies and gentlemen. George Francis Trainer in skits. Mrs. May Dunlap Leighton in her original monologue A sure hit. Joe Connor in blackface specialty. Mr. John Wibberly will give vocal selections. Music to be furnished by the Excelsior Orchestra, 14 pieces. Miss Ethel Hanson in an original dance. Mrs. Admiral Dewey." James E. Donnelly, vocal selections. Herb. Webster, Jr., and Harry Knowlton, impersonating five distinct musical characters in a sketch written expressly for them entitled "The Old Melodies."

ADMISSION—FIFTY CENTS.

TICKETS to be had at the door or from members of the club.

Club house to be thrown open to inspection of visitors after entertainment.

Strength, Vitality, Manhood.



THE SCIENCE OF LIFE

THE PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass. Opp. Revere House. Established 1860.

Chief Consulting Physician during the last 36 years, Graduate of Harvard Medical College, Class 1864; Surgeon 5th Regiment, Mass. Volunteers during war of the Rebellion. Always Cures Exhausted Vitality, Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature Decline, Varicocele, Atrophy (wasting) and all Diseases and Weaknesses of Men from whatever cause arising, whether young, middle aged or old. Consultation in person or by letter from 9 to 6. Sundays 10 to 1. The Diagnostician, or Know Thyself Manual, a vade mecum of medical science, with unqualified endorsements and testimonials, price 50c, but sent free, sealed, to every male reader mentioning this paper and date, enclosing 6c. for postage. SEND NOW. Inviolable secrecy.

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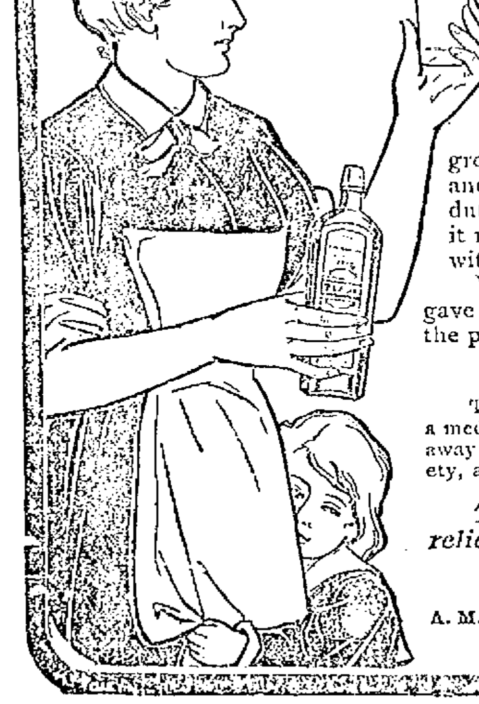
New England Telephone and Telegraph Co.

TANGIN For WOMEN



About two years ago I was in a wretched state of health; my courses were irregular; I suffered from leucorrhœa and bearing-down pains; my stomach was weak, and I felt so sick that I wanted to give up. A friend of mine told me that TANGIN had cured her. I commenced taking it, and the first bottle helped me greatly. I continued, and am now strong and healthy and able to attend to all my duties. I keep a bottle of TANGIN handy—it makes me regular, and I do not suffer now with that miserable, sickly feeling.

When my daughter reached womanhood I gave her TANGIN; it brought her around at the proper time without any trouble.

MRS. J. C. BARNES, New Brighton, N.Y.

That's what Tangin will do for you. You need a medicine *just for women* to regulate you, drive away all dread of monthly periods, all pain, all anxiety, and make the duties of life a pleasure.

Try Tangin to-day; it will surely relieve you at once.

Sold by all druggists. Sample bottle free. Write for one.

A. M. BININGER & CO.'S SUCCESSORS, New York

Established in 1778.

ROLAND MOLINEUX, Now on Trial for Murder in New York.

ERNE AND O'BRIEN

Fight Twenty-Five Rounds to a Draw

SCIENCE, PLUCK AND ENDURANCE SHOWN

Erne Had the Better of the Last Eight Rounds

O'BRIEN'S FRIENDS SATISFIED WITH DECISION

The Bout One of the Best of the Year

By Associated Press to The Sun.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—After 25 rounds of the hardest, fiercest, most continuous fighting seen in many a day, Frank Erne, the light weight champion, fought a draw with Jack O'Brien at the Coney Island A. C. tonight.

A crowd of 7000 or more stretched from the white light that beat on the boxes around the ringside, where a score of bookmakers made and accepted bets, back into the fog of tobacco smoke wafted by dim white faces.

Whenever a good blow was struck, there arose from these fog banks shouts of such hearty rejoicing that it was plain enough all the interest was not with the betters around the ring.

Betting was exceptionally heavy. Erne opened a slight favorite, but long before the preliminary contest was over the professionals, who paid little attention to spectators, were amiably and earnestly battering each other's faces, made Erne a hot choice at $100 to $50. These odds were so eagerly accepted that when the two men entered the ring the odds against O'Brien were battered down another point.

Both looked to be in perfect physical condition. Erne weighed 133 pounds. Erne was a trifle taller of the two, while O'Brien was the stockier. O'Brien's muscles lay in bunches. Erne's were larger and more flexible.

Curiously enough, they were both unusual types of the two races they represented. Erne, who is a Swede, was keen, nervous, high-strung, as tense as a fiddle string. O'Brien, an Irishman, was heavier, and slower in his movements. He had the face of a young clerk. Erne was the higher type. O'Brien looked the fighter.

Erne hit oftener. O'Brien seemed to hit harder.

In the first two rounds, Erne evidently mystified O'Brien. He was buffeted about like a shadow. His lightning-like jabs, landed on ear and jaw and nose, and when O'Brien reached for him he was dancing away across the ring.

In the second round a little stream of blood trickled down from O'Brien's ear. It was the first blood of the fight, and the Erne men cheered wildly. In the very next round one of O'Brien's right hand swings sent Erne down. He leaped nimbly to his feet, but it was a knockdown, and the O'Brienites made the roof rock. These were the only distinctive features of the early rounds.

In the eight round O'Brien came with one of his bull rushes at Erne. He landed a hard, straight left in the Swede's face, and for a moment Erne was dazed. Then the Irish boy swung right and left body blows and short jabs and uppercuts—a rain of blows. Joy, and O'Brien became an even money choice.

In the next round O'Brien followed up with a driving left on Erne's jaw, and down the Swede went. He had hardly touched the floor before he was up, and landing a vicious right hand swing, knocked the Irishman against the ropes.

The cries of the O'Brien men had hardly begun before they were drowned in the roar of the Ernes'. Then it was sharp infighting, give and take, not a toss of a cent between the two men, and when the gong sounded Erne was again the odds-on favorite.

In the 10th round, Erne, for the first time lost his over-anxiousness. He began to fight in a slower, cooler, more resolute way. He opened with a straight left hand body blow that made O'Brien wince. Then came a righ hand punch in the ribs and O'Brien's arms fell. Erne came rushing, and for a moment it looked as if the battle was over.

The next six rounds were terrific. Both boys' left eyes were closed. O'Brien's face looked like a war map of South Africa. Both boys fought with amazing vitality, considering the swiftness of the battle.

Both boys came up round after round, with their battered faces and their reddened bodies, apparently as fresh and as eager as they were when the struggle began. It is hard to make a choice where there is so much courage and coolness and skill displayed on the advantage in the last eight rounds, and when Referee Siler, after the 25th round, which was the fiercest and most bitter of all, announced a draw, the Erne men were grievously disappointed and the O'Brien men rejoiced.

Those who backed neither, contented themselves with the reflection that they had seen the best light weight battle of the past ten years.

Reserve seats for basket ball game Friday at Gallagher's, 260 Merrimack street.

MATRIMONIAL.

The following was published by request:

FINNERTY—HART.

A very fashionable wedding occurred last Wednesday evening at the residence of Mr. Thomas Hart, 47 Church street, when his youngest daughter, Katherine was united in marriage to Mr. P. J. Finnerty, a popular young man of Belvidere. The bride was attended by Miss Bridget Holan and Mr. Patrick Hynes was best man. The presents were numerous and costly: Among them were: Parlor table, Mr. Patrick Hynes; couch, Miss Bridget Holan; couch, Mr. and Mrs. Cregan; chamber set, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hart; parlor suite, Mrs. Finnerty; china closet, Miss Katherine Hart; handsome mirror, John and Winfred Heenan; morris chair, Misses McNally; parlor chair, Mr and Miss Kearns; rocker, Miss Welsh; rocker, Mr. and Mrs. Nevins; rocker, Mr. Randall; two rockers, Misses Scullion; china tea set, Misses Duffy; china tea set, Miss Katie Bohen; commode set, O'Brien Brothers; willow rocker, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson; commode set, Katie and James Mulryan; bed spread, Miss Bridget Curran; parlor lamp, Mr. J. Caskill; parlor lamp, Mr. James Carolin; parlor lamp, Mr. Connor, Mr. Gaffney; parlor lamp, Miss Teresa McKeever; barrel of flour, Mrs. McAloon; barrel of flour, Mr. Robert Bailey; $10, Mr. Frank Finerty; $10, Mr. Frank Carolin; $5, Mr. Donovan; dining room set, Mr. Hugh Finerty; extension table, Mr. James Nevins; picture, Mr. P. McPartland; pictures, Mr. and Mrs. Foley, Mr. and Mrs. Brennan; picture, Miss Maggie Nevins; marble clock, Miss Lizzie Nevins; handsome rugs, Mrs. Hartley; rugs, Mrs. Clemens; rugs, Mrs. McNally; bed spread, Miss Maggie McCullen; bed spread, Misses Nellie and Mary Lynch; table linen, Mrs. Howard; table linen, Miss Della Devine; table linen, Mrs. Kelley; fruit dishes, Madeline and Katie Hartley; table linen Mrs. Frank Finnerty; table cover, Mamie Padin; silver spoons, Miss B. Gaffney; silver spoons, Mr. John J. Cluin; silver knives and forks, Mrs. Studor; water set, Mr. Thomas Foster; water set, Miss Mary Jordan; lemonade set, Miss Nellie McCreden; lemonade set, Mr. James Nevins; silver butter dish, Mrs. W. E. Davenport; cake dish, Miss Etta Bonney, and a picture from Miss B. Carolin.

LASHUA—BROWN.

Mr. Henry Lashua, a popular Lowell and Suburban conductor, and Miss Amelia Brown, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Julius Brown, were united in matrimony last evening, at 8 o'clock, at the parochial residence of St. Jean de Baptiste church, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Fr. Perron, O. M. I. The bride was attended by her father, and the groom by an uncle of the bride, Mr. Nelson Brown. The bride looked charming in a gown of green silk, trimmed with white velvet and point lace. Immediately following the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's uncle, 42 Worthen street. A bountiful wedding repast was served, and a delightful musical program was given by Miss Mary Claus and Mr. Thomas T. Shurtleff. The happy couple were the recipients of many costly and beautiful wedding gifts. Among the number was a beautiful chair from the employes of the Lowell and Suburban, a couch from Conductor John J. Joyce, who has been the room-mate of the groom for a number of years, and a handsome baby carriage from Mrs. Cora Brown.

Among those present from out of town were Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Charbonneau, Mr. and Mrs. Venor Potter and Mr. William Beatton of Nashua.

Mr. and Mrs. Lashua will spend their honeymoon in New York, and on their return they will be at home to their friends at 42 Worthen street.

YOUNG—KELLEY.

Mr. Frank J. Young of Cambridge and Miss Emma B. Kelley of this city were married Wednesday afternoon at 5 o'clock, by Rev. Fr. Gilday, at St. Michael's parochial residence. The bride was attended by her sister-in-law, Mrs. Geo. A. Kelley of San Francisco, Cal., and her brother, Mr. George A. Kelley, was best man. A reception was held after the ceremony at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. George Jacob, 43 Lilly street. They were the recipients of many beautiful wedding gifts, among them being a handsome sideboard from Mr. and Mrs. George A. Kelly. The happy couple departed on the 9.25 train for Boston, on a brief wedding tour, during which they will visit New York city. On their return they will reside in Cambridge. Among the guests from out of town were Mr. William Farrell and the Misses Scott of Cambridge and Mrs. James Small, sister of the bride, of Cape Cod, Mass.

Basket ball game and dance, Associate hall, Friday evening. Admission 25 cents.

SAVOY THEATRE.

The opening of the second week of the Savoy under the capable management of Dempsey & Mack, the celebrated hustlers, was marked by another high-class and thoroughly excellent performance. After a very tuneful overture by Prof. Kendall, the opening number by Earl Wilson and Ardell, who are headliners in their style of performance. No musical team has come here in a long time that has been so highly entertaining.

Following them were Sisson and Wallace in a neat comedy sketch, varied with good singing and a most captivating and clever concluding ditty. Then Charles Kenna in his delightfully smooth way, came out and jollied the audience along for two encores, and after him Mlle. Theodora in the flying rings gave an excellent exhibition of her wonderful strength. Conway and Staats, as "Laughing Casey" and "Mr. Gale" from Yale, introduced a new and catchy skit. Conway is an old Lowell favorite and does his celebrated laughing song better than ever, while Mr. Staats ably assists him in the fun making. Mr. Staats is a pianist of rare talent and his original entertainment illustrating how Mendelssohn's wedding march is played at the nuptials of the 450, the song and dance couple, and the colored bridal party is immense.

The concluding number is Solaret, the queen of light, in four new and very attractive dances. The performance throughout is well worth seeing and the house should be well patronized this week.

KIDNEY DISEASE KILLS

It's Victims Are Numbered by the Hundreds of Thousands.

If you are suffering from Kidney or Bladder disease, the doctor asks: "Do you desire to urinate often, and are you compelled to get up frequently during the night? Does your back pain you? Does your urine stain linen? Is there a scalding pain in passing it, and is it difficult to hold the urine back? If so, your kidneys or Bladder are diseased."

Try putting some of your urine in a glass tumbler, let it stand twenty-four hours. If there is a sediment, or a cloudy, milky appearance, your Kidneys are sick.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy will surely relieve and cure even the most distressing cases of these dread diseases, and no physician can prescribe a medicine that equals it for diseases of the Kidneys, Liver, Bladder and Blood, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia and Chronic Constipation. It will promptly correct the bad effects of beer and whiskey. All drug stores sell it for one dollar a bottle.

By sending your address to the Dr. David Kennedy's Corporation, Rondout, N. Y., and mentioning this paper, a trial bottle, together with pamphlet of valuable medical advice, will be sent you free; postpaid by mail. Our readers can depend upon the genuineness of this offer.

SOCIAL AND FRATERNAL

The third degree was worked on one candidate by the degree staffs of Merrimack and Veritas lodges last night at the regular meeting of Merrimack lodge.

Last night at the regular meeting of Wamesit lodge, I. O. F. M. U., three applications were received and the officers were nominated to be elected at the next meeting.

Meetings were held by the following lodges last evening, and only routine business was transacted: Wamesit lodge, K. of P.; Livermore lodge, A. O. U. W.

Tomorrow evening B. F. Butler Encampment, Post 42, G. A. R., will be inspected and a camp fire and supper will follow.

At the regular meeting of the Iron Moulders' Union last night arrangements were completed for the annual ball, to take place Dec. 22d.

Prosperity Circle, F. of A., held their regular meeting last night, and there was a good attendance present. The committee appointed to draw up the new rituals and laws made a report and action will be taken at the next meeting about leaving the Forestry.

Free.
Keystone
Silver White
Gelatine
If your grocer cannot supply you send us his name and we will send you free a sample package of gelatine and recipes for desserts by the leading cooks of the country. A full size box mailed for 15 cents.
Michigan Carbon Works, Detroit, Mich.
The largest makers of gelatine in the world.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Middlesex, ss.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, creditors and all other persons interested in the estate of James Currane, alias James Currane, alias James Carrone, who died in Lowell in said county of Middlesex, intestate, leaving estate in said County of Middlesex to be administered, and not leaving a known widow, or heir in this Commonwealth:

Whereas, a petition has been presented to said Court to grant letters of administration on the state of said deceased to John W. McEvoy, public administrator in and for said County of Middlesex:

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Lowell in said County of Middlesex, on the nineteenth day of December, A. D., 1899, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And the said public administrator is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks in the Lowell Sun, a newspaper published in Lowell, the last publication to be one day at least before said Court.

Witness, Charles J. McIntire, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this fourth day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

CONGRESSMAN-ELECT ROBERTS, of Utah, Who Will Probably be Prevented from Taking His Seat.

THE Y. M. C. A.

Gave a Reception to the Leather Workers

FINE ENTERTAINMENT GIVEN

A Number of Prominent Men Spoke

Last night the leather workers, most of whom are connected with the American Hide and Leather Co., were the guests of the Y. M. C. A. and also of the young people's societies connected with the First Baptist, Branch street, Fifth street and Worthen street Baptist churches. Committees from each of these churches were on hand to welcome the leather men, and they did so in a most cordial manner, and made the evening in every way a pleasant occasion for them.

Mr. Frank W. Hall assisted and Dr. Stowell, as one of the trustees, represented the association.

The gymnasium class, under the leadership of Dr. Dietz, gave an exhibition and an entertainment followed in the hall upstairs consisting of piano and banjo music, singing and reading by Ray Gordon, Misses Alice Leith, Gertrude McQuesten, Mabel Miller, Ethel Wilson and Walter Tayler. Dr. Dietz gave an exhibition of Indian club swinging and Mr. Elmer French gave selections on the gramophone.

Mr. H. Kirk White was introduced, and he made a few appropriate remarks expressing his pleasure at seeing 300 leather workers there. He called for a vote of thanks to the Y. M. C. A. for courtesy in entertaining them, and the vote was enthusiastically expressed.

Dr. Stowell spoke a few words explaining the work of the association and the purpose to spread its influence so as to become more of a factor in the religious life of the city and especially among the young men.

Dr. Stowell spoke about the debt of the association, which was $15,600, now reduced to $700. As particularly appropriate on this occasion he mentioned a generous contribution from Mr. Kirk White of $500 and also another of $200 from Mr. Ed. White. He said that he met Senator Putnam, candidate for mayor, yesterday and told him the debt was reduced to $600. The senator said he would go down for $100, and this last contribution makes the total debt today just $500, which will be entirely wiped out before New Year's day.

Refreshments were served, young men and women from the four Baptist churches acting as waiters, and a social hour closed the reception.

O. H. LANG

GAVE A LECTURE AT THE TRAINING SCHOOL.

An interesting lecture was given last evening by Ossian H. Lang, editor of the School Journal, published in New York and Chicago, at the training school hall. The subject of his address was "The Present Ideals of Education." Mr. Lang is a fluent and easy speaker, capable of plain and thorough detail. His object last evening was to show that the present ideals of education are the results of past labors, and in order to do this he had to compare the ideals of the peoples of the very early days with those of the present time. It would be superfluous to say that Mr. Lang is interestingly familiar with Grecian history, but it is not superfluous to say that his comparisons and illustrations of ages, peoples and their ideals are as fascinating as they are perfect. In speaking of ideals, Mr. Lang said that the ideal of the Greeks was beauty; beauty of the human form and the beauty of the handiwork of man, and the speaker attributed the fall of Greece to the insufficiency of this ideal. To illustrate the faithfulness of the Greeks to their ideal, Mr. Lang said that the women of Athens used to send cards to their admirers, conveying the information that they were going in bathing at a certain time so that their admirers might be on the scene and admire their personal beauty. Mr. Lang traced the ideals of the peoples from the Grecians to the present day. He said that the resent ideal is love and that it embraces all of the other ideals. He explained why love is the highest ideal and one of the reasons he gave was because it is the basis of moral and religious characters. The neat little hall was well filled, and Mr. Lang was listened to with great interest.

ON THE STREET

One of the suburban school committeemen was a crank on the subject of fire and when he called round with the examining board, he always confined his remarks to a question addressed to the pupils as to what they would do in case the building should catch fire. The teacher was acquainted with his hobby, so she prompted her scholars as to the answers they should give when he rose to propound his accustomed inquiry. When the board called, however, this particular trustee perhaps from a desire to emulate his associates in their addresses, rose and said: "You boys and girls have paid such attention to Mr. Jones' remarks, I wonder what would you do, now, if I were to make a little speech"? Quick as though a hundred voices piped in unison: "Form a line and march down stairs."

"I'm through," said the book agent wearily. "I have notified the house that they may no longer expect me to risk my life handling their goods. For the last thirty days I have been touring the country with a universal compendium of knowledge, containing first aids for the wounded, treatment for snake bites, how to bring a drowned man to, and a thousand and one other things that every man should know, bound in calf and sold at a price within the reach of all. One day I chanced to call upon an old farmer. I tried to get him interested in the great work that I was handling, but without success until I showed him the chapter on drowning; then I saw that I had him. There was a small lake near, where the boys went in swimming and the old man lived in fear that some day someone would get drowned. Well when I showed him how fully the book treated the subject I made a sale. It was a hot day, so I accepted an invitation from the old man's son to go in swimming with them. I was hardly at the water edge when I was seized with a cramp. I slipped a good deal of water, but I managed to reach shore without much trouble, although I was greatly exhausted. While I was gasping for breath the old man came running up with the book that I had sold him. Finding the chapter on drowning, he read the directions to his sons and told them to go ahead. Before I knew what was going to happen, I was seized by two of his husky sons and hung up by the heels and pounded on the back until all the breath I had was knocked out of me. Then I was rolled over a barrel and pounded again; then a bellows was jammed on my throat, and I was pumped so full of wind that I thought I would burst. They tried every foolish idea that was in the book and it was only owing to a sound constitution that I lived through it. I'm through. I can't afford to take the chances that are in the business."

WALKING DRESS

GREAT DEMAND FOR ROUGH GOODS FOR DRESSES.

The seal of popular approval has been set upon the designs offered for winter modes and rough surfaced goods will enjoy unprecedented popularity. Homespuns, cheviots, crepons and wool grenadines come in large assortments for street dresses. Their durability and the fact that they do not "spot" serve as the required recommendations to gain their place in popular ranks.

A smart suit of mixed blue and gray homespun was stitched in tailor fashion until the seams looked as if they were boned. Around the foot was a trimming of braid designs which was very decorative at the bottom but diminished in point of elaboration as they reached the top.

The jacket was lined with royal blue silk and the lapels were faced with bengaline of the same color. The seams were all stitched with very dark blue silk braid and the vest was of pale blue shirred chiffon over a foundation of silk. The yoke was of royal blue silk embroidered and the high collar was of plain silk trimmed with braid.

ENDLESS CHAIN OF PRETTY CONCEITS.

The chain of pretty conceits for the neck is as interminable this season and their value as picturesque features of dress must not be underestimated. A pretty fresh stock fancifully finished at the front with ends of ribbon or lace that fall over a vest, often renders a bodice attractive when it might have been unpresentable without this addition.

The collar par excellence of the season is high at the sides and back, sloping to a comfortable width at the front. There is no set rule as to its finish.

Points make a pretty finish for a collar. They are set between the edges of the plain band and its lining and are stitched doubly with silk to harmonize with the material used in the stock. The front is then finished with a bow of lace or chiffon and very frequently both.

Rare old buckles take the place of brooches as regards jeweled ornamentation upon winter neck trimmings, and the more unique the design, the more fashionable is the brooch.

DEVILLED BISCUITS.

A slice of good Cheddar cheese, some Chutney, a little made mustard, cayenne, plain water biscuits. Melt the cheese and mix it to a paste with some chutney and a little made mustard. Season well with cayenne, salt, and pepper. Spread the mixture on the biscuits which should be well buttered, and grill over a clear fire for two minutes until quite hot.

IVORY SOAP PASTE.

In fifteen minutes, with only a cake of Ivory Soap and water, you can make a better cleansing paste than you can buy.

Ivory Soap Paste will take spots from clothing; and will clean carpets, rugs, kid gloves, slippers, patent, enamel, russet leather and canvas shoes, leather belts, painted wood-work and furniture. The special value of Ivory Soap in this form arises from the fact that it can be used with a damp sponge or cloth to cleanse many articles that cannot be washed because they will not stand the free application of water.

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING.—To one pint of boiling water add one and one-half ounces (one-quarter of the small size cake) of Ivory Soap cut into shavings, boil five minutes after the soap is thoroughly dissolved. Remove from the fire and cool in convenient dishes (not tin). It will keep well in an air-tight glass jar.

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TO A SILHOUETTE.

Like a shadow I can see thee,
Quaint and dainty, yet
Lacking something that I loved,
Oh, Silhouette!

Outlined sharply in my memory,
Thou stand'st out clear, my pet—
I can call thee that when looking
At thy Silhouette!

Facts About Furs

We are the largest manufacturers of FINE FURS in New England.

OUR STYLES are the very best; many are exclusively our own.

OUR SEAL SACQUES cannot be surpassed for style, fit or quality.

We make a specialty of SABLES. Our stock of Russian and Hudson Bay Sable is very large.

We make ALTERATIONS and REPAIRS promptly, in first-class manner only, at very moderate price.

EDWARD KAKAS & SONS,
162 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

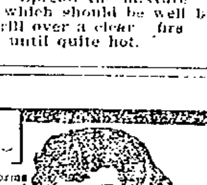
A SICK CHILD

Can be made healthy, happy and rosy by giving it True's Elixir. Worms cause ill health in thousands of children and their presence is not suspected. True's Elixir expels worms and cures all the complaints common in children, Feverishness, Costiveness, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, etc. Made of pure, harmless, vegetable ingredients.

TRUE'S ELIXIR CURES

It has been a standard household remedy for 47 years. Restores health to adults, acts immediately on the blood, cures diseases of the mucous lining of the bowels and stomach, gives tone and vigor. Price 35 cents. Ask your druggist for it. Write for book "Children and their Diseases"—free.

DR. J. F. TRUE & CO., AUBURN, MAINE.



Undigested Food

becomes poison in a few hours and is responsible for constipation, indigestion, dyspepsia, languor, nervousness and all liver and kidney ill. Where there is one or all of these ailments Hostetter's Stomach Bitters should be taken at once. It prevents as well as cures all stomach ills and is a specific for malaria and fever and ague ills. When you get it see that a private revenue stamp covers the neck of the bottle.

Refuse— Jus as good Substitutes

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

TO THE LADIES

We have a beautiful line of Desks in Oak, Mahogany and birds-eye Maple. We know the price will command your attention, for they range in price from $4.75 to $12.00. Just think of an elegant Desk for $4.75. Can you buy one elsewhere for this money?

Look around and you will find we are the lowest.

Combination Hall Trees

Add much to your hall, nothing nicer or more convenient. You get an Umbrella Stand, Shoe box, hat rack with with mirror, all in one. Your hall is the most important room in your house, and should you need a Hall Tree, call on us.

GAYNOR & CO.
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Tel. 659-5.

Beecham's pills for constipation 10¢ and 25¢. Get the book at your druggist's and go by it.

Annual sales more than 6,000,000 boxes.

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Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher
The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CORNEA, THE AQUEOUS HUMOR, THE LENS,

and the vitrous body form the dioptric apparatus of the eye. Any disturbance tending to affect the refraction of one or more of these parts will make seeing uncomfortable. A responsible optician will fit correct glasses while an unskilled pedlar may do irreparable injury.

Optician Rogers
138 Merrimack St.
Opposite R. R. Bank.

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BANKERS,
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BOSTON, MASS.
Investment Bonds.
LISTS SENT ON APPLICATION.

7 SUTHERLAND SISTERS' HAIR GROWER

Is the only preparation that will restore the hair to its original healthfulness.

—AT ALL DRUGGISTS—

THE LOWELL SUN
JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Proprietor.
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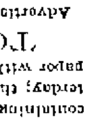
Member of the Associated Press.
$3.00 Per Year. 25c. Per Month

In Every Manufacturing City



the newspaper with the largest circulation is always an evening paper. Why is it so? Because the masses in such a community have no opportunity to read in the morning. They read in the evening, and when evening comes, they do not want a morning paper containing the news of yesterday; they prefer an evening paper with the news of

TO-DAY.

Advertisers who want to reach the masses who earn their money in Lowell and spend it in Lowell should bear this fact in mind. The people who trade in Boston read morning papers. The people who trade in Lowell read evening papers, and the leader of all the local papers, morning or evening, is The Sun—

LOWELL'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The president's message is quite lengthy, and it is evidently made to serve the double purpose of a campaign pamphlet and a defense of the blunders of the administration. As might be expected, the president in the opening passage of his lengthy message launches into an emphatic appeal for a rehabilitation of the gold standard. What he says upon this important question is chiefly included in the following passage:

I urgently recommend that to support the existing gold standard, and to maintain "the parity in value of the coins of the two metals (silver and gold) and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the market and in the payment of debts" the secretary of the treasury be given additional power and charged with the duty to sell United States bonds and to employ such other effective means as may be necessary to these ends. The authority should include the power to sell bonds on long and short time, as conditions may require, and should provide for a rate of interest lower than that fixed by the act of January 14, 1875. While there is now no commercial fright which withdraws gold from the government, but, on the contrary such widespread confidence that gold seeks the treasury demanding paper money in exchange, yet the very situation points to the present as the most fitting time to make adequate provision to insure the continuance of the gold standard and of public confidence in the ability and purpose of the government to meet all its obligations in the money which the civilized world recognizes as the best. The financial transactions of the government are conducted upon a gold basis.

From this it appears that the secretary of the treasury is to have sweeping discretionary powers in the management of the currency and in regulating the props and supports necessary to uphold the gold standard and the various devices to cover up its weaknesses. This is the most important point touched in the entire message, although the affairs of government, the relations with foreign countries and the acquisition and control of the new colonies are all treated at considerable length.

A notable feature of the message is that President McKinley refers to our new colonies, including the Philippines as if the latter had come into our possession in the same manner as did Cuba and Porto Rico.

He dismisses the military operations by stating that a full account of them will be found in Secretary Root's report. But in defense of the war waged there during the past year he urges the incessant attacks of the Filipinos and the alleged plots by which they had resolved to burn up the city of Manila and to wipe out every family except the Filipinos who were opposed to the American invasion. In proof of his claim he quotes a circular alleged to have been distributed in Manila calling the insurgents to arms for the purpose of destroying the city and annihilating the Americans, and all this he says was averted by the force and activity of the military authorities in charge of Manila.

The matter of trusts is treated in a perfunctory manner that will serve the purpose of a party platform urging congress to exert whatever power it can in controlling or restricting the trusts and asking for the co-operation of the states for the same purpose. The message, as a whole, with the exception of a few passages, has all the ring of a campaign document, and is largely made up of clap-trap which the average reader will easily recognize as given out for political effect.

EDITORIAL CRUCIFIXION OF BRYAN.

The Boston Herald yesterday devoted a column editorial to the annihilation of William Jennings Bryan as a democratic aspirant for the presidency but it is not the first or the second occasion on which the Herald essayed the task, and it is strikingly obvious at the same time that Mr. Bryan's popularity has steadily increased throughout the country since 1896, when he came so close to election to the presidency. But to quote the Herald:

"If the republican leaders were called upon to choose a presidential candidate for the democratic party, there is not much doubt that they would almost instantly select Mr. Bryan for that place."

"If silver had not been an issue in the last national election, there would be no more thought of introducing it as an issue in the coming election than there would be of taking up the Missouri compromise or any other bygone and obsolete political issue of the past. As it is, it is a corpse fastened to the democratic party which makes democratic defeat inevitable so long as it goes into the political battle thus handicapped. The chain which fastens this corpse to the party is Mr. Bryan, and it is the desire of the republican leaders to keep the chain intact as long as they can."

There is no man in this country today whose candidacy would prove half the menace to the republican party as would that of Mr. Bryan. Look at the result of the recent elections. They all show that Bryan's strength with the whole people has greatly increased; they show that his attitude upon public questions has been very generally endorsed. The republicans know this; they feel it, and it is because they feel it that they hasten to rehabilitate the gold standard, whose inadequacies even at the present moment are so alarmingly apparent.

If they think the silver issue is dead they will find out to the contrary when they undertake to fasten the gold standard more firmly upon the people. In his attitude upon imperialism, upon trusts and upon the money question, Bryan reflects popular sentiment, and if the country is divided upon the money question it will soon come to a realization of the righteousness of Mr. Bryan's demands for bimetallism after the republicans shall have passed legislation to kill the silver issue. If bimetallism is wrong, why did these same republicans so often adopt it in their platforms?

The money kings are now reaching out for too much; by their efforts in congress they will lose a large section of their present support and the tide will turn to Bryan. By the financial legislation they have proposed they will, if not defeated in congress, establish a money trust, one of the most iniquitous in existence, and after groaning for a time under its oppression the people will turn for relief to Mr. Bryan, the people's champion and tribune, the foe of the trusts in every form, the foe of imperialism, the foe of injustice and oppression in every guise, the champion of popular government as provided for in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States, rather than as interpreted by such men as McKinley and Hanna, who put cunning, trickery and dishonesty for real ability and statesmanship in managing the affairs of state. Bryan is the life and inspiration of the democratic party; the issue which the Herald claims is dead is still very much alive and Mr. Bryan is the statesman who will keep it to the forefront in practical politics until the whole fabric of public plunder upon which the gold standard is based, be torn down by popular acclaim and the corruptionists which maintain this conspiracy against the sovereign people be driven into obscurity. With Mr. Bryan as president, the people would come to their own again; the money of the constitution would be restored and the standard which has caused all our panics would be abolished forever. As Cleveland rose to power by dogged opposition to the high tariff policy, so Bryan will be elected as a result of his able advocacy of bimetallism, but unlike Cleveland he will not turn to betray the party that elected him by disavowing democratic principles. The gold organs are unable to kill either the silver issue or its great champion by any process of editorial crucifixion.

CRISP GOSSIP.

Several newspapers are trying to find out why men do not go to church. The most general reason seems to be because they do not care to.

A fool may be able to answer questions that a wise man wouldn't ask.

When a woman reads the opening chapter of a novel, she jumps to the conclusion.

The average man would be satisfied if he could get the surface of the earth but the gas and subway companies want what's under the surface.

True blue is a term that isn't applicable to milk.

The newspaper bulletins will be the centers of contemporaneous interest next Tuesday night.

"It's a great pity," said the convicted burglar to his counsel, "that you could not have made that closing speech of yours at the opening of the case."

"I don't see how that would have improved matters," said the advocate.

"It would though," explained his client, "then the jury would have been asleep when the evidence came on and I'd have stood some chance."

There is nothing like having time to burn in any emergency and I feel a good deal of sympathy with an old lady down at Plymouth whom a friend told about the other day. Plymouth, as everybody knows, is a railway terminus, and the train waits for the start after it's made up. One day my friend, who was a visitor, came to the train early, having nothing better to do. As he sat there, an old couple came tanting in, the husband fairly dragged in by his wife; he had a naturally calm and slow-looking exterior, and she was all hurry and nervousness. They sat down and the old man took his big silver watch out and looked at it. The car was so still you could hear it tick. "Why, Marthy," he drawled, "We've got ten minutes before the train starts!" The old woman snapped her eyes at him. "Taint a mite too much!" she said, "not a mite too much!" And again the car relapsed into its perfect Pilgrim quiet.

"Inspicuous Davis" is the title of the latest cake walk out. It is the composition of the famous Kerry Mills, who started us all whistling "Rastus on Parade," "Georgia Campmeeting," "Whistling Rufus" and "Happy Days in Dixie." The Davis ragtime is as good as its irresistible predecessors, and ere long I shall expect to hear it on every corner.

Kerry Mills occupies a unique position in the musical field, having originated the style of composition known as "the cake walk march (or two-step"), the first composition of that kind being the famous "Rastus on Parade."

Speaking of musical compositions, have you heard "To!" which in England is "For you." The words are by Lillian Gertrude Shaw, and the music by Rudolph Steinert, a most promising young composer who, by the way, is the son of Mr. Steinert the celebrated piano merchant. The song is a hit.

KNOWN IN LOWELL

Widow of Former Lowell Man a Hermit

LIVING ALONE IN THE SOUTH

No House in Sight of Her Cottage

Mrs. Alma Hilford, widow of the late John Hilford, a former Lowell man who enjoyed considerable prominence in manufacturing circles, is a hermit, dwelling in a little cottage near the village of Maco. The cottage stands alone on the slope of a mountain, 'way down in Georgia, no other house or dwelling in sight.

Mrs. Hilford became known to Lowell people through her second marriage. She was born in Revere and ten years ago, as Alma Frisbie, she was the belle of her native place.

Her beauty and winsome disposition captured all and not a few young men sought the favor of her acquaintance and "lived in hope." Her education had received the greatest care and it was while "finishing" at a select school in Boston that she met the one who afterwards became her choice.

Henry Bascom was an attache of a State street bank and from the standpoint of good looks and good manners was all that the most exacting sweetheart could ask. Alma, the dainty, lost her heart to him and in a moment of girlish abandon consented to elope with him.

They went to Lynn and were married by a justice. Then Alma went back home and for a year nobody knew she was married, though it was noticed that she grew distant and formal to all suitors save one. At the end of the year a baby was born and Alma was forced to admit the marriage. Her husband then brought her to Boston to live, but two months later deserted her. Then Alma, broken hearted, went back to Revere. But the baby died and shortly afterward the faithless husband died in a railroad accident.

Alma was now alone in the world. Her parents were also dead and she had no near relatives. Yet it could not be expected that one so beautiful would long remain unsought. Within a year after the death of her husband she became the wife of John Hilford of Lowell, who was then the superintendent of one of the big Fall River cotton mills.

She went to Fall River to live and life seemed to grow happy for her once more. But within a few months after their marriage Mr. Hilford was taken fatally ill and his beautiful wife brought him back to Boston to die.

After all was over she suddenly disappeared one day. Nobody asked where she had gone. When asked why she had come to far-away Georgia she replied:

"Why, indeed! Because I thought there was nothing else to live for. I haven't a relative in the world, and when my husband died it seemed to me that there was no further need for me to remain. I was sore at heart and wanted to get away from everything. My husband had purchased a ranch in Georgia, which neither of us had seen, so when all was over I concluded to go there and live. When I finally reached this place my heart failed me and I was half determined to go back to Boston again, but—you see, here I am."

And in her hermit home, she is as happy and contented as it is posible for her to be.

About her, there is no hustle and hurry that characterize city life; her companions are sweet singing birds that chirp their merry tunes to her and the pretty roses and wild flowers that live and grow about her. Around her home her artistic taste is displayed.

The tiny garden plot in front, where the brightest flowers bloom, the jessamine clambering up the roof and festooning the doorway and the soft folds of dainty white curtains at the windows bespeak a woman's hand.

Almost uncanny it seems to reach the place and find the door open by the slender, white hands of a young strangely woman, from whose pale, high-bred face looks out a pair of glorious dark eyes.

Mrs. Hilford, the owner of the glorious eyes and the waving brown hair, is not a Rosamond, but she has a past in which tragedy and unhappiness have woven a strange medley. Now, "her life over" as she says she has retired from the world as completely as if she had entered a convent. She is truly a hermit.

But perhaps her life is not over, after all. At least the tendrils of affection are not forever crushed. Woman-like she still feels that she must have something to love and something to care for. So she has pets and pets, and such queer pets. They are both her pets and her protectors.

Let a stranger approach the vine-ed wreathed porch and he will quickly be surrounded by dogs, cats and goat. These will give him a warm greeting in a manner which implies: "What do you want with our mistress"? There are a dozen.

For four years Mrs. Hilford has lived the life of a hermit in this cabin in this Georgia wild. She stepped off the train from the north one day at the Waco station, nobody knew from where. Her delicately turned wistful face commanded respect from the few people she met and the deep mourning she wore brought her sympathy. But she disclosed nothing about her past life. She brought with her a deed proving her ownership of the tract of land and the little cabin she now occupies. That was all people in Waco could find out about her. After purchasing a supply of provisions, she was driven over there and the good people of Waco have seen nothing of her since except on her rare visits to the town to replenish the supply. They have almost forgotten her. It is only now and then that any one remembers the beautiful woman in the lonely cabin. The postmaster says she has never any mail.

BOXING GOSSIP.

The following are the bouts scheduled for the week:

Tuesday—Joe Walcott vs Bobby Dobbs, New York. Charley Johnson vs B. Graham, Philadelphia.

Wednesday—Fred Morris vs. Charles Stevenson, Philadelphia.

Thursday—Martin Flaherty vs Jack Downey, Brooklyn.

Friday—Tim Kearns vs George McFadden, New York.

Saturday—Dan Dougherty vs H. Harris, Chicago.

Poor Dobbs! He must have no little courage to step into a ring with Walcott, who is now boxing as well as ever. When Dobbs was hanging around Boston he was not considered much of a boxer, and the showing he has made in contests since gives one the opinion that he has improved little.

Carrig and Hawkins will put up an interesting bout. Carrig belongs to Woburn, but for several years has been in the west, where he came out as a boxer. He has done fairly well in the ring, and the 20-round bout he fought with Kid McPartland makes him a dangerous opponent for Hawkins. The latter has gone back to some extent during the past year. There was a time that he could command big backing at San Francisco. After Sharkey got the award over Fitzsimmons a syndicate of Frisco sports offered to match Hawkins against the sailor, who was then a crude boxer.

The Flaherty and Downey bout will be a hot one, with Flaherty a likely winner, says the Boston Globe. Both are the roughest kind of boxers, and it would be no surprise if the contest was stopped before the limit. This will be their third meeting, they having already boxed a 15 and 25-round draw.

When two such aggressive boxers as Kearns and McFadden meet in the ring the patrons of the sport are sure to see some good boxing. They are also hard hitters, and the referee will not be called upon to render a decision on points, as the bout will be brought to an end by one or the other before the limit is reached. Should Kearns win he will regain some of the prestige he lost by being defeated by Jack O'Brien.

What a disconsolate trio the "Coffee Cooler," Curley and Jordan must have been when they sailed for England Saturday. Few knew of their intention to return and Billy Brady, who brought them to this country, is sore with them for going without telling him.

Brady had arranged for Jordan and Curley to box at Chicago Dec. 16, and Jordan was to have met Billy Whistler at Baltimore next week. Before leaving the English boxers said that they might return to America if they were offered more money than they received on this trip. It is almost certain that they will not get as much.

Curley, who was matched by Brady to meet Joe Bernstein at one of the New York clubs, must have a wealthy backer in England. Curley says that the backer will give a $250 purse for Dixon or McGovern and himself and bet $500 on the outside. The American sports have heard such yarns so often from English boxers that they do not take any notice of them.

Jimmy Davenport, who is now training to box Mike Sears at Lynn some time this month, writes from Dover, N. H. that he and his manager, "Bucky" Foley, have parted.

Tom Rourke has about clinched a match between Walcott and Choynski. The manager of Walcott has been anxious for some time to put Walcott against Choynski, as he believes with most sporting men that Walcott can defeat Choynski.

The clash between Bob Fitzsimmons and his brother-in-law, Julian, reveals the fact that this is not the happy family the sports believed. Julian was a good "plunger" for Fitzsimmons, and the Australian will sadly miss him if he is to stay in the boxing game. That "kicking" Julian says he gave Fitzsimmons in England never has been mentioned before.

LITTLE BUSINESS

TRANSACTED AT MEETING OF THE OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

The adjourned monthly meeting of the overseers of the poor was held at city hall last night with all the members present but Overseers Gorman, Mahoney and Hunt, and the usual monthly bills were approved. But one of them was questioned and that was finally understood and approved.

Mr. Ela, who was delegated to look into the alleged shortage of tea received several months ago, reported that the slight deficit had been more than made up by the man from whom the original lot was bought. Thus the long drawn out incident is closed.

NORTH BILLERICA.

Mr. George Bonner of Groveland, Me., is spending a few days with Mr. John Mahoney, Wilson street.

The Fr. Mathew society will give a literary entertainment after their regular meeting this evening. The following gentlemen will take part: Charles Fairbrother, T. F. Sheridan, F. Fagan, John Mahoney and Eddie Relley.

The Excelsior club of Lowell will hold a social dance at Talbot Memorial hall Saturday evening, Dec. 9. Music by Atwood's orchestra.

The T. R. and T. A. C. played a picked football team from Lowell Saturday afternoon. The visitors were defeated 11 to 0. The features of the game were the playing of O'Brine, Butterfield, McMillan, and Garner of the T. R. and T's, and Neilson of the visitors. W. Garner ref., Lafanne, umpire. C. Doyle, timer; Johnsin and McDermott, linesmen.

Mr. Albert Holt who has been spending Thanksgiving week with his parents left Monday to finish his course at Bowdoin college.

Mr. Thomas J. Garvin has accepted a position at Townes' drug store, Summer street, Lynn. Mr. Garvin will be missed by the T. R. and T. A. C. eleven as his fine playing has helped win many games this season. The club gave him a rousing send-off.

BOWLING NEWS

TEAM TWO THE VICTORS IN THE Y. M. C. I. TOURNEY.

Teams two and five of the Y. M. C. I. tournament met last night and the former defeated team five by a close score. This is the first time that team two has met defeat. Good scores prevailed among the high rated men, but aside from that the game was featureless.

TEAM TWO.

McSorley	210	145	177—532
Callahan	159	150	169—480
Tracy	129	151	147—427
*Foye	100	100	100—300
Dwyer	138	140	121—399
Totals	727	641	714—2087

TEAM FIVE.

McMahon	161	170	179—510
Murphy	160	171	187—518
*Gookin	100	100	150—350
Tobin	122	123	101—340
Buckley	111	98	313—522
Totals	657	662	683—2022

*Absent.

TRUSTEES MET

MIDDLESEX NORTH TRUSTEES ENTHUSIASTIC OVER NEXT YEAR'S PROSPECTS.

Yesterday afternoon the trustees of the Middlesex North Agricultural society met and were enthusiastic over the prospect for the coming year, the members showing a disposition to push things. The dates for the Farmers' institutes were fixed for the second Wednesdays in January, February and March. The committee chosen for the purpose reported on the cost of new sheds for live stock, and it was voted to ascertain the lines and fix the bounds to the society's grounds.

A committee of three was appointed to ascertain what other grounds could be obtained which were suitable for the society. It was voted to extend competition for premiums to any person in the state.

Adjourned to meet at call of president.

that cough or throat trouble may go to your lungs. What does that mean?

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar isn't claimed to cure consumption, but it will often prevent it. A positive cure for a cough. Sold by druggists.
Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

SOME MILL NEWS

The Cotton Market is Very Good

A GOOD DEMAND FOR STAPLE COTTONS

The Print Cloth and Print Market

The following is from the latest issue of Bennett's Weekly:

Prices continue the leading point of interest in cotton goods, although demand itself is by no means slack. On the contrary, there is a good all round business, as far as is practicable in the leading lines of staples and novelties. The situation at Fall River promises further developments as regards values. The sales of last week were sufficient to clear the market up to February and sellers declined further business at current rates. Subsequent sales have been reported at the advance, but the selling committee has discontinued the publication of prices. An advance to 3¼c is predicted for the near future.

A feature of evident significance in the market this week was the call for deliveries of goods due in January and February. This emphasizes a larger distribution by jobbers than anticipated and makes bare again a period of need that may be difficult to cover. In fact, it will not be easy for the mills to comply with this request in the case of many articles in brown cottons, of which there are now or in near prospect any stocks to draw from. In bleached goods and some colored cottons the desire may be met to a certain extent. The fact of such a demand, however, whether it can be met or not, implies conditions favorable to still higher prices.

STAPLE COTTONS.

There is a very fair persistent demand for staple of all descriptions, with business a little more feasible in bleached than in brown and colored. Fine yarn fabrics all round are scarce whether for current or next season's requirements and sellers are not open to much new business at today's price. Sellers are reluctant also to accept forward engagements on medium yarn fabrics, while heavy yarn brown goods continue sold ahead for many months. Standard drills are quoted at 6¾c and four yard sheetings at 5c. In colored cottons there were numerous advances, especially in denims, tickings, stripes and cheviots, generally of ½c a yard. At these prices agents are not any more ready to make sales than before. The advance movement is beyond control apparently, the forces contributing to it being varied, but all arising out of the present world wide business activity.

PRINT CLOTHS AND PRINTS.

The situation at Fall River disclosed further interest. While the wage question has not up to this writing been definitely settled, there was a general belief that the terms proposed by the manufacturers would be accepted by the operatives. Cloths were reported to have further advanced, but not officially. The belief was that as soon as the wage schedule was settled cloths would move up, possibly by easy stages, to 3¼c. The prospects, of course, are favorable to the position of the new season's prints but agents for the most part deferred giving out prices. Lawrence, Taylor & Co. made the price of Allen fancies 4½c and the Gloucester Manufacturing company made the price of Belmont fancies 5c, and advanced indigo shirting prints ½c a yard. Business continued good in the various lines of staples, demand being stimulated by the advance in cloths. Fine print fabrics as a rule have been practically sold for the spring season, with higher prices indicated for later trade."

Mr. Harry S. Griffin is soon to leave Lowell for New York city, where he will engage in a wholesale business.

BELLAVITA Arsenic Beauty Tablets and Pills

This Complexion Treatment is a guaranteed specific, perfectly safe and sure in its action, for the removal of various disorders of the skin, viz: Pimples, Blotches, Freckles, Sunburn, Discolorations, Eczema, Blackheads, Roughness, Redness, and restores the Bloom of Youth to faded faces. Boxes containing 10 days' treatment 50c; 30 days' treatment, $1.00; six boxes $5.00 with positive written guarantee to produce the above results or cheerfully refund $5.00 paid. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Send for circular.
Nervita Medical Co., Clinton & Jackson Sts. Chicago, Illinois.
Sold by all Druggists.

For sale by Ellingwood & Co., Druggists, Lowell, Mass.

A VERY SAD CASE

The Golden Family Almost Destitute

THE MOTHER DIES OF CONSUMPTION

And the Children are in Dire Need

A sad case was brought to light by the death of Mrs. Charles Golden at St. John's hospital Sunday morning.

Mrs. Golden lived with her three children, two boys, 16 and 17, and a girl of 14 years, at 478 Central street.

The husband has for a long time been in an insane asylum, and Mrs. Golden has been ill for some time. Three weeks ago she took her bed. Consumption had fastened a strong hold upon her and it was seen that there was no hope for her recovery. With the idea in view of making her last hours as comfortable as possible, the woman was removed to St. John's hospital and died there Sunday morning as above stated.

The oldest boy is also in the last stages of consumption and he was removed to the city farm hospital about the time his mother was removed to St. John's. He knew his mother was very ill, but as yet has not been informed of her death.

The girl has been taking care of the house and with the assistance of kind neighbors, was able to keep the rest of the family from starvation. She was suddenly taken sick with typhoid pneumonia and was taken to St. John's. She knew her mother was taken there also, but has not been told of her death. It is doubtful if she ever comes out alive. The youngest boy has been working in White's tannery for five dollars a week and has ably seconded the efforts of his sister to get the other members of the family what food they needed to keep them alive. He is in good health and with a good home in which to live, he will grow up a smart young man. Several of the neighbors have promised to give him all the assistance that they can.

THE W. C. T, U.

ARRANGING FOR NO-LICENSE RALLY TONIGHT.

There will be no mothers' meeting at the rooms this week on account of the No-License Rally this, Tuesday evening at 7.30 o'clock in Associate hall. Everybody who believes in the licensed saloon is cordially invited to go and hear what Mr. James Dunn has to say on the other side. His words are telling and come from a heart full of sympathy for the drinking man. He would offer a helping hand to lift them up.

THE ELKS

PURCHASE A LOT IN EDSON CEMETERY.

A lot has been purchased in the Edson cemetery by Lowell Lodge of Elks, upon which they intend to erect a handsome monument with a bronze elk.

The lot, which is 28x40, is graded and on each corner are granite posts with the carved inscription, "B. P. O. E." The committee appointed to prepare the lot consisted of J. L. Stevens, Dr. W. H. Downs and the board of trustees, who are M. F. Gookin, T. E. Boucher and J. J. McManmon. When complete, this lot will be one of the most beautiful in the cemetery.

"BILLO" REAGAN.

Will "Billo" Reagan, the local boxer, please call at the Sun office?

BASKET BALL

A fast basket ball game will be played at Associate hall Friday night, when the champion Burkes and the crack Company L team of Lawrence come together and do battle for supremacy. The Lawrence boys are the only team that has been able to defeat the local champions this season, accomplishing the trick early in the season. But the Lawrence team won out by only one point, the final score standing 6 to 5 against the Burke. However, an unfair referee was responsible for the home team's defeat. He gave them a cold deal for sure.

But Friday night the Burkes expect to turn the tables and if they don't, I lose my guess. But it will not be without the hardest kind of a struggle. The little phenom, "Pete" Reagan, was absent from the last game and had he played, it is a known fact that the local boys would not have been whipped.

You Can Not Cure Dyspepsia

BY DOCTORING THE SYMPTOMS

Flatulency, Gastritis, Indigestion, Sour Stomach and Nervousness

ARE SYMPTOMS ONLY

Dyspepsia in all its Forms is a Germ Disease

IN THE STOMACH.

They Cause Indigestion, Nervousness, Gastritis, Flatulency and Sour Stomach.

IN THE BOWELS

They Cause Diarrhoea, Pain, Bloating, Appendicitis and Constipation.

You can relieve these symptoms by the use of cathartics, pepsin and other digestive ferments; but that is all. TO CURE THE DISEASE YOU MUST KILL THE GERMS WHICH CAUSE IT.

Hyomei Dyspepsia Cure

is the only remedy which contains a germicide of sufficient power to do this. It is the only remedy which has a separate treatment for all the symptoms. It is the only cure which is guaranteed and your money refunded in case of failure.

Sold by all druggists or sent by mail. Price 50 cents.

Give symptoms and send for one day's treatment free.

THE R. T. BOOTH COMPANY, Ithaca, N. Y.

But the midget will be in the game Friday night all right, which means that the visitors will have to hustle.

Bill Neville, the former Burke player, will play with the Everetts Wednesday night against the Marlboro Y. M. C. A. at Marlboro. Bill ought to put up a good game but he is with a weak team. The Everetts are the team that received such a terrible slaughtering at the hands of the P. A. C. Saturday night.

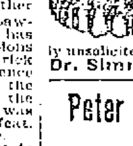
The P. A. C. will in all probability go to Fitchburg Saturday night and play the Y. M. C. L. team of that city. The Fitchburg team has already been defeated by the local team this season.

LIEUT. GARRITY WRITES.

A letter has been received from Lieut. Garrity of the 26th regiment, in which he states that the voyage to the Philippines was a very pleasant one. The boys, he says, are in the very best of spirits and in fighting trim. He believes the end of the insurrection is in sight.

Eyesight by absorption. Dr. Taylor.

Pain-Killer.
(PERRY DAVIS'.)
A Sure and Safe Remedy in every case and every kind of Bowel Complaint is
Pain-Killer.
This is a true statement and it can't be made too strong or too emphatic.
It is a simple, safe and quick cure for
Cramps, Cough, Rheumatism,
Colic, Colds, Neuralgia,
Diarrhoea, Croup, Toothache.
TWO SIZES, 25c. and 50c.



When you need artificial teeth, remember and go where you can get teeth that will give you satisfaction. Your attention is called to Dr. Simmons' other adv. in this paper which was entirely unsolicited. The very best teeth made for $8.
Dr. Simmons, Dentist, 219 Central street.

Peter J. Brady, Grocer.
NEW STORE:
Cor. Gorham and South Highland Streets.
Choice Teas, Coffees, and Spices
Try our New Brands of Flour, the Best in the City, "The King Arthur," "Crown of Gold," and Banner."

Omega Oil

What It Looks Like

Here is a picture of an Omega Oil bottle just as it looks in the drug store, except the wrapper is printed in green—not black. Please take a good look at the picture, so you can tell the genuine oil when you go to buy it. You can see the trade-mark is a leaf, with these words upon it, printed in green ink: "Omega Oil, it's Green." Near the bottom is the signature of Higinio Espinosa, written exactly as the picture shows. Never buy any liniment unless this signature plainly appears upon the wrapper. It is a guarantee that the contents of the bottle are Omega Oil, the most amazing remedy ever known for bodily aches and pains.

The Omega Chemical Co., Boston, Mass.

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HENDERSON CHOSEN

To Succeed Reed as Speaker of the House

Great Interest in the Roberts Case—Rep. Taylor Objects to Him Being Seated—Chandler Makes a Plea for Quay

By Associated Press to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Seldom if ever have such enormous crowds swarmed around the house to witness the opening scenes of the session as besieged the doors today. The assembling of a new congress always attracts a big attendance. Today the proceedings in the case of Representative-elect Roberts, which promised to be exciting and possibly sensational furnished an additional attraction. For hours before noon, the hour for the house to meet, people streamed through the corridors to the galleries which looked down upon the arena where the statesmen were congregating. By 11 o'clock a brilliant gathering had assembled. The galleries were black with people and through the swinging doors could be seen pushing hundreds who were unable to gain admission. Entrance was only obtained by card for which there was an enormous demand.

The ladies' and members' galleries were filled with brilliantly gowned women, wives of members and their friends. The executive gallery was filled with dignitaries of the government and the diplomatic gallery resplendent with representatives of foreign governments.

Early in the day a monster petition, said to consist of 7,100,000 names protesting against the seating of Mr. Roberts, was brought into the hall. It consisted of 23 rolls of names each about two feet in diameter, encased in an American flag. These rolls were stacked up in the area in front of the clerk's desk and were viewed with great curiosity. Later, Major McDowell, clerk of the house, ordered all except two of the rolls taken into the lobby.

Mr. Roberts came into the hall shortly after 11 o'clock, but he was not generally recognized and he retired to the cloak room almost immediately.

At noon the gavel of the clerk of the last house, Major McDowell, descended with a bang. The members arose and the spectators in the galleries bowed their heads while prayer was offered by the chaplain, Rev. Henry Couden.

After the invocation, the reading clerk began calling the roll.

Mr. Roberts sat listening intently for his name, and when it was called, he responded "Here" in a loud voice. There was no demonstration during the roll call. When it was concluded, Clerk McDowell announced that 352 members had answered to their names a quorum.

Mr. Hepburn of Iowa offered a resolution which was adopted, viva voce providing that the house proceed to the election of a speaker for the fifty-sixth congress. Thereupon Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio, as chairman of the republican caucus, presented the name of David B. Henderson of Iowa. The mention of the name of General Henderson was greeted with a round of applause from the republican side.

Mr. Hay of Virginia, chairman of the democratic caucus, presented the name of James D. Richardson of Tennessee, and his name drew the plaudits of the democratic side.

Mr. Ridgely of Kansas nominated John C. Bell of Colorado as the populist candidate, and Mr. Wilson of Idaho placed Francis G. Newlands of Nevada in nomination as the candidate of the silver party.

The roll was called and Mr. Morris of Minnesota, Mr. Overstreet of Indiana and Mr. Cormack of Tennessee, were appointed tellers.

Mr. Newlands, himself a candidate, voted for Mr. Richardson.

The roll call resulted:

Henderson, 177; Richardson, 153; Bell, 4, and Newlands, 2.

The clerk thereupon announced the election of Mr. Henderson, amid great republican applause. He designated Messrs. Richardson, Bell and Newlands a committee to escort the speaker to the chair.

The committee retired to the lobby and after a short wait, the doors of the main portal of the house swung open and General Henderson entered upon the arm of Mr. Richardson, followed by the other two members of the committee. In this order the procession moved down the main aisle, the members of either side rising and cheering. Mr. Richardson, in a neat speech, introduced the speaker who addressed the house as follows:

"Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:—

"The voice of this house has called me to grave responsibilities. For that call I am most profoundly grateful, and I am keenly sensible of the weight of the responsibilities that attach to this great office. I am encouraged, however, by the thought that no member of this body can escape responsibility, either to his people or to his country. All of us are under bonds to do our best.

"The approval of the country; the approval of one's own conscience, the attainment of great results, are not secured by petty contests on narrow fields, but must be sought and won on broad, patriotic lines oft bought and action.

"It is my duty, as it will be my aim and pleasure, to impartially administer the laws for our government, but no speaker can be successful unless he has the co-operation of the members of this house.

"The generous partiality and kindness that have been shown to me by the entire membership here, encourage me to believe that such imperfections as I may have may be modified by the considerate and supporting disposition of those constituting this great body.

"I am ready to take the oath of office."

In accordance with the time-honored custom, the oldest member of the house in point of membership, Mr. Harmer, of Pennsylvania, administered the oath to the speaker. The speaker then announced that the oath would be administered to members by states.

As the names of the members were called they appeared at the bar in groups and were sworn in by the speaker.

When the name of Brigham H. Roberts was reached in the house roll call the Utah member-elect, proceeded alone in the area in front of the speaker's stand to take the oath. At the same time, Representative Taylor of Ohio, secured recognition and protested against the swearing-in of Mr. Roberts, on the ground that he is a polygamist and not a properly naturalized American citizen. Representative McRae of Arkansas followed with a protest from the democratic side, saying this issue was one involving the sacredness of the American home, a sentiment that brought an outburst of applause.

Speaker Henderson then addressed Mr. Roberts, saying: "Will the gentleman stand aside until the roll call is completed?"

Mr. Roberts assented with the statement that in so doing he waived none of his rights.

"I can assure the gentleman," answered the speaker, "that he waives none of his rights by this course."

Mr. Roberts then resumed his seat, and the roll call proceeded.

The following is the text of a resolution presented by Mr. Taylor for the appointment of a special committee to investigate Roberts' case:

"Whereas, it charged that Brigham H. Roberts, a representative-elect to the Fifty-sixth congress from the state of Utah, is ineligible to a seat in the house of representatives, and

"Whereas, such a charge is made through a member of the house on his responsibility as such member, and on the basis, as he asserts of public records, affidavits, and papers evidencing such ineligibility,

"Resolved, that the question of the prima facie right of Brigham H. Roberts to be sworn in as a representative from the state of Utah in the Fifty-sixth congress as well as his final right to a seat therein as such representative be referred to a special committee of nine members of the house to be appointed by the speaker, and until such committee shall report upon and the house decide such question and right, the said Brigham H. Roberts shall not be sworn in or be permitted to occupy a seat in this house and said committee shall have power to send for persons and papers and examine witnesses on oath in relation to the subject matter of this resolution."

It was agreed by unanimous consent that the consideration of the protest should go over until after tomorrow, to follow the reading of the president's message. The swearing of the remaining members then proceeded.

The officers of the house, Clerk McDowell of Pennsylvania, Sergeant-at-arms Cassen of Wisconsin, Doorkeeper Clark of New York, and Postmaster McElroy of Ohio were elected.

The usual resolutions to inform the president and the senate that the house was organized was adopted.

A committee consisting of Messrs. Payne of New York, Payne of Illinois and Richardson of Tennessee was appointed to wait on the president with a similar committee from the senate.

THE SENATE

CHANDLER MOVED TO SEAT QUAY.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—In the shadow of recent death, the Senate convened at noon today in its first session of the Fifty-sixth congress.

Since the close of the Fifty-fifth congress, the senate chamber has been entirely refitted.

As usual on the opening day of a session of congress, the chamber was a veritable conservatory. The odor of the rarest and loveliest of blooming plants was heavy on the air. Scarcely a single senator was forgotten in the lavish floral display.

Promptly at 12 o'clock, Mr. Frye of Maine, president pro tem., called the senate to order. The blind chaplain, Rev. Dr. Milburn, pronounced the invocation, making a touching reference to the death of the vice-president.

Mr. Bacon (Ga.) was the first member to be recognized by the chair. He presented on behalf of Mr. Mallory, (Fla.) who was detained from the session by illness, the credentials of Senator-elect Taliaferro of Florida. They were filed.

Mr. Penrose (Pa.) presented the credentials of Matthew Stanley Quay, appointed senator from Pennsylvania by the governor.

On motion of Mr. Cockrell (Mo.) the credentials of Mr. Quay were referred to the committee on privileges and elections. In this connection, Mr. Chandler (N. H.) offered a resolution that Senator Quay be admitted as a senator from Pennsylvania.

This resolution also went to the committee privileges and elections.

Remonstrances and memorials against the seating of Mr. Quay were presented by Mr. Burrows (Rep. Mich.) and Mr. Jones (Dem. Ark.)

The credentials of Mr. Hayward of Nebraska were presented and subsequently the announcement was made by Mr. Thurston of Nebraska, that owing to critical illness, Mr. Hayward was unable to be present.

By direction of the chair, the new senators then were presented at the secretary's desk wher the oath of office was administered to them by the president pro tem.

Accompanied, each by his colleague, the new senators and those re-elected, were presented to the presiding officer and sworn in.

Those who took the oath were: Senators Aldrich, R. I.; Beveridge, Indiana; Burrows, Michigan; Clark, Montana; Clark, Wyoming; Cockrell, Missouri; Culberson, Texas; Daniel, Virginia; Davis, Minnesota; Depew, New York; Foster, Washington; Gallinger, New Hampshire; Hanna, Ohio; Hawley, Connecticut; Kean, New Jersey; Lodge, Massachusetts; McComas, Maryland; McCumber, North Dakota; Money, Mississippi; Stewart, Nevada, and Taliaferro, Florida.

After the administration of the oath, the roll call showed the presence of 75 members.

Mr. Cullom (Ill.) offered the usual resolution that the secretary inform the House of Representatives that the senate was ready to proceed to business.

Mr. Platt (Conn.) offered a resolution that two senators be appointed to join a like committee of the house to await upon the president and inform him that congress had assembled.

Mr. Platt (Conn) and Mr. Jones (Ark) were named as the committee on the part of the senate.

Mr. Carter (Mont.) presented a memorial and protest against the seating of Senator-elect Clark of Montana and also a petition from the governor and other prominent citizens of Montana, asking for an early hearing of the protest against Mr. Clark. The entire matter was referred to the committee of privileges and elections.

Mr. Sewell (N. J.) announced the death of Vice-president Hobart and offered a resolution that the senate be suspended in order that the distinguished public services of the deceased and the virtues of his private character may be fittingly commemorated."

Mr. Kean (N. J.) then, at 12.33 p. m., moved as a further mark of respect that the senate adjourn and the chair declared the motion carried.

MOLINEUX TRIAL

Was Opened by Counsel This Morning

LAWYER WEEKS ENTERS A PROTEST

Against Having Name of Barnet Mentioned

By Associated Press to The Sun.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—The actual trial of Roland B. Molineux, charged with causing the death of Mrs Kate J. Adams, began today. Twelve days were consumed in selecting a jury.

Before the trial proceedings had started, Dr. Alexander McLean entered the court room. He said he was present as the medical adviser of the defence.

The indictment was read, Molineux standing. He was unmoved but his father's eyes filled with tears.

Barlow S. Weeks, senior counsel for the defence, moved for a dismissal of the indictment, on the ground that the proof was not sufficient.

The court over-ruled the motion and assistant district Attorney Osborne began his opening speech. He recited in detail the manner in which Mrs. Adams came to her death.

Mr. Osborne, in his address, mentioned the name of Henry C. Barnet, who he said had been poisoned in nearly the same way that Mrs. Adams had.

Mr. Weeks protested against the name of Barnet figuring in the trial, but Recorder Goff over-ruled the objection. Mr. Osborne continued, describing the illness and death of Barnet.

Mr. Osborne went at great length to sending the poison, which Mrs. Adams took, to Harry S. Cornish, and pictured to the jury the inner workings of the sender's mind at the time.

How the poison, cyanide of mercury, was discovered by the sender was taken taken up in detail by Mr. Osborne.

On the question of handwriting Mr. Osborne drew attention to the two specimens of disguised writing connected with the case. In one he said there was an attempt to embody all the characteristics shown by a certain chirography. In the other the writer did not try to imitate any one else's handwriting, but instead endeavored to leave out of his handwriting all the evidence that would bring out any of the writer's personal characteristics.

Following this, counsel presented a summary of the things to be proven by the state.

SIX WERE KILLED

Passenger Trains Collided Near Denver

By Associated Press to The Sun.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 4.—Two passenger trains of the Denver and Rio Grande were wrecked by a collision today near Salida. It is reported that six bodies have been taken from the wreckage.

COLD WEATHER

REPORTED IN WESTERN AND NORTHWESTERN STATES.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4—The weather bureau issues the following special bulletin.

"The coldest weather of the season is reported this morning in the western and northwestern states, with temperature zero to 10 below from northwestern Iowa over western Minnesota and the Dakotas, and snow throughout the states of the Ohio valley and the lake regions.

"The lowest temperature of the season will be experienced tonight in the Middle Atlantic states, with minimum about 20 degrees, and heavy frosts will occur tonight on the Gulf and South Atlantic coast lines."

26TH. SOLDIERS

Two of Them Reported Dead by Otis

By Associated Press to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—General Otis' latest casualty list is as follows:

Manila, Dec. 3.—Following deaths since last report:

Drowned, Rio Grande, Oct. 27, Clarence Honeycutt, K, 24th infantry; acute dysentery, Nov. 26, Thomas Smith, K, 24d infantry; 27th, Thomas B. Pall, E, 27th; 28th, Dewone Goodrich, artificer, 9th infantry; 29th, Lewis W. Mohun, carpenter, L, 9th infantry; gunshot in action, 27th, Richard H. Corbett, 26th infantry; 24th, Harry Hiscock, sergeant, H, 26th infantry; 25th, James E. Rooney, A, 26th infantry; 29th, John C. Wetherby, E, 4th infantry; typhoid fever, 29th, Roy Storm, L, 3d infantry; chronic diarrhoea, 30th, Jas. M. Hart, A, 9th infantry; Dec. 1st, Fay Foster, D, 5th infantry.

APPROPRIATIONS

Asked for by the Secretary of the Treasury

THE AGGREGATE EXCEEDS LAST YEAR'S

Large Amounts Needed by Every Department

By Associated Press to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The secretary of the treasury today transmitted to the house of representatives estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901. The aggregate of the appropriations estimated for is $631,081,991, an increase over the estimates for the present fiscal year of $38,093,618, and an increase over the appropriations for the present fiscal year of $34,185,014. Following is the total recapitulation by departments of the estimates for next year, including appropriations for the present year, omitted:

Estimates for 1901—Legislative, $9,936,257; executive, $257,140; state department, $2,153,278; treasury department, $102,171,442; war department, $199,112,351; navy department, $74,469,499; interior department, $171,669,841; post office department, $1,571,655; department of agriculture, $1,306,257; department of labor, $172,980; department of justice, $6,279,570; grand total, $631,081,991.

For purchase of land adjacent to naval academy, $311,000. For four new double houses, $75,000.

For the purchase of additional land adjacent to government hospital for the insane at Washington, $245,000. Works for the defense of ports of Porto Rico, batteries, etc., $5,980,000; installation of range and position finders, $150,000; sites for fortifications and sea-coast defenses, $200,000; armament of fortifications and other works of defense, $11,728,938. For the construction of buildings at military posts, barracks and quarters for the artillery in connection with project for sea coast defense, $2,400,000.

Following are some of the river and harbor improvements estimated for under continuing contracts where the sum asked for is $100,000 or more: Boston harbor, $150,000; Union river, Maine, $155,000; Providence river and Narragansett bay, $150,000.

The total appropriations asked for on account of river and harbor improvements under continuing contracts system is $16,589,026, an increase of nearly $10,000,000 above present appropriations. Under the Missouri river commission $1,000,000 is asked for, and under the Mississippi river commission $3,300,000, also the following river and harbor improvements.

Mystic river, Mass., $160,000; Boston harbor, $272,000; Gloucester, Mass., $150,000; Nantucket, Mass., $155,000; Newburyport, Mass., $199,000; Sandy Bay, Cape Ann, Mass., harbor of refuge, $150,000; Point Judith, R. I., harbor of refuge, $250,000; Woods Holl, Mass., channel, $112,000. The total amount estimated for under the title of public works is $76,416,235, as against $40,604,400, under the current appropriations.

Appropriations for 1900—Legislative $10,425,252; executive $245,708; state department $21,037,839; treasury department $86,501,110; war department $183,838,205; navy department $53,253,549; interior department $167,502,515; post office department $1,571,655; department of agriculture $3,756,161; department of labor $172,980; department of justice $6,352,077; grand total $576,816,976.

Among the estimates for the next fiscal year are the following:

Army and navy pensions $141,000,000; expenses of pension examining surgeons $500,000; all other expenses $500,232, making the total on account of pensions $141,230,323. This is $3,350 less than the appropriations for the current year. New B. penitentiary and other buildings at Sitka, Alaska, $100,000; laboratory, Marine hospital service $40,000; government buildings at Baltimore, Md., $50,000; Cleveland, O., $50,000; Chicago, $250,000; Fitchburg, Mass., $75,000; Indianapolis, $300,000; Norwich, Conn., $42,000; Omaha, Neb., $350,000; Philadelphia, Pa., $94,000.

Among the fixed aids to navigation to cost over $10,000 are the following: Steam fog signal entrance to Cutler's harbor, Maine, $30,000; light and fog signal station at Buck Island, Mo., $15,000; same at Rockland breakwater, Me., $40,000; same at Stamford ledge, Boston harbor, $17,000; same at New London, Conn., $15,000; same at Peck's ledge, Conn, $10,000.

Important increases in appropriations are asked for improvements and extensions of the following navy yards and naval stations:

For the navy yard at Portsmouth, N. H., $92,000, increase nearly $50,000; navy yard at Boston, $2,210,350, increase about $1,100,000; naval station, New London, $70,000, increase $5,000; navy yard, Brooklyn, $3,917,000, increase nearly $1,000,000; navy yard League Island, $1,063,000, increase $1,063,000; navy yard, Washington, $67,000, increase $50,000; navy yard, Norfolk, Va., $1,630,000, increase $1,000,000; naval station, Port Royal, S. C., $82,000, increase $25,000; naval station, Key West, Fla., $115,000; naval station, San Juan, Porto Rico, $50,000; navy yards, Pensacola, Fla., $1,330,000; naval reservation, Algiers, La., $40,000; navy yard, Mare Island, Calif., $1,930,000; naval station, Puget Sound, Wash., $200,000; dredging Dry Tortugas, Fla., $200,000; maintenance naval station, Havana, Cuba, $50,000; dry docks, Algiers, La., $350,000; towards completion of dry dock, at Portsmouth, N. H., $200,000; Boston, $100; League Island, $100,000; Mare Island, $200,000. For buildings for cadets' quarters at Naval Academy, Annapolis, not to exceed in total cost $2,500,000; $3,500,000; power house Naval academy, $200,000; storage warehouse, workshops, etc., at Naval Academy, $200; continuation of sea wall at Naval Academy, $50,000; foundation for gun battery and beacons, $90,000; back subways, $25,000.

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Boston & Maine Railroad

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

In effect October 2, 1899. Trains leave Merrimack street depot, Lowell, as follows:

For Boston, 5.43, 6.23, c6.45, w6.50, 7.04, 7.20, 7.25, 7.31, 7.45, w7.50, 8.57, c9.19, w9.25, 9.50, w10.50, 11.02, 11.44 a. m., w12.00, 12.19, w12.45, 1.43, w2.24, c3.03, w3.15, 3.35, w3.50, 4.25, w5.15, 5.22, c5.40, w6.15, w6.22, 6.50, 7.43, w9.25 p. m. SUNDAYS, 7.50, 8.45, 9.25, w9.45, 8.48, 9.13 a. m., w12.05, w1.00, 4.35, w5.33, 5.53, w7.25, 9. m.

For Lawrence, 6.25, w6.50, 7.31, w8.30, w9.50, 10.35, w10.50 a. m.; w12.05, w2.30, w3.55, 5.15, w5.35, w6.45, w7.07, w9.25, w11.35 p. m. SUNDAYS, w8.15 a. m.; w12.05, w5.50, w7.25 p. m.

For Haverhill, Mass., 7.31 a. m.; w12.05, 1.55, w2.30, 5.33 p. m.

For Haverhill, 6.23, 6.50, 7.31, 8.30, 9.25, 10.50 a. m.; 12.05, 1.55, 2.30, w3.55, w5.15, 5.15, 5.00, 6.55, 8.15, 11.35 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a. m.; 12.05, 5.50, 7.25 p. m.

For Newburyport, Amesbury and Portsmouth, 6.25 a. m.; 12.05, 2.30, 3.55, 5.15 p. m.

For Exeter and Dover, 6.23, 7.31, 8.30, 11.10; 12.05, 2.30, 3.55, 5.15 p. m. SUNDAYS, 6.20 p. m.

For Rochester and Alton Bay, 8.30 a. m.; 12.05, 3.55 p. m.

For Somersworth, N. H., Saco, Old Orchard and Portland, 6.23, 7.31, 8.30 a. m.; 12.05, 3.55 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p. m., for Somersworth and Portland.

For Augusta, Bath, Waterville, 6.23, 8.30, a. m.; 12.05, 5.15 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p. m.

For Lewiston, 6.23, 8.30, a. m.; 12.05, 5.15, m.

For Skowhegan, 8.30 a. m.

For Bangor, Belfast, and Rockland, 8.30 a. m.; 5.15 p. m., ex. Saturday for Belfast and Rockland. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p. m.

For St. John's, N. B., Halifax, N. S., Montreal and Quebec, 5.15 p. m. (5.15 does not connect Saturdays.) SUNDAYS, 5.30 p. m.

For Eastport and St. John (via steamer from Portland), on (Mondays, for St. John only) and Thursdays, at 12.05 p. m.

For Castine, Deer Isle, Sedgewick, Bar Harbor, Jonesport and Machiasport (via steamer Frank Jones from Portland), Tuesdays and Fridays at 5.15 p. m.

For Woburn, 6.23, 7.04, 7.31, *7.48, 11.03 a. m.; 1.43, 1.28 p. m.; SUNDAYS, 8.48 a. m.; 4.25, 5.55 p. m.

For Ayer and Way Stations—7.10 a. m.; 12.00, 5.01 and 5.42 p. m. SUNDAYS, 2.15 p. m.

For Amherst, Milford and Wilton, 9.12 a. m.; 1.00, 3.41, 5.10 p. m. SUNDAYS, 7 p. m.

For Greenfield, Peterboro, Bennington, Hillsboro and Keene, 9.12 a. m.; 3.41 p. m. SUNDAYS, to Hillsboro, 7 p. m.

For Nashua, Manchester and Concord, 7.10, 9.12, *9.40 a. m.; *12.12, 1.00, *1.40, 3.41, *5.40, 6.27, *8.10, *8.40 p. m. SUNDAYS, 10.00 a. m. (to Nashua only), 3.00 a. m.; 2.00, 5.02, 8.10, 8.40 p. m.

For Franklin, Lebanon and White River Junction, 9.12, *9.40 a. m.; *12.12, *1.40 (to Franklin only), 5.40, *8.10 p. m.

For Warner, Bradford, Sunapee, Newport, (N. H.) Claremont and Claremont Junction, 7.10 a. m.; 1.40 p. m.

For St. Johnsbury and Lyndonville, via Wells River, *9.40 a. m.; *1.40, *8.40 p. m.

For Montpelier, Essex Jct., Burlington, St. Albans, St. Johns and Montreal, via Central Vermont Line, *9.40 a. m.; *12.12, *8.40 p. m.

For Montreal and Quebec, via Montreal and Boston Air Line, *9.40 a. m.; *8.40 p. m.

QUEBEC EXPRESS, via Plymouth and Sherbrooke, *9.40 a. m.; *8.40 p. m. ex. Sat.

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bWednesdays and Saturdays only.

wVia Western Division.

cVia Bedford. xVia Wilmington Junction.

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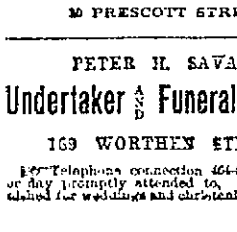

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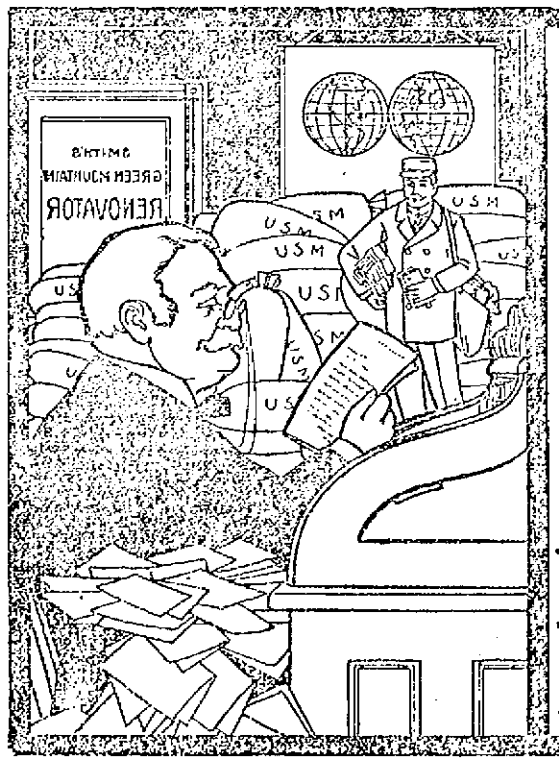

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Appeal for Legislation in Support of Gold Standard

Lengthy Defense of the Administration of the War in the Philippines—The Message Evidently Put Forth as a Campaign Document—Trusts Referred to in a Harmless Way

By Associated Press to The Sun.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

At the threshold of your deliberations you are called to mourn with your countrymen the death of Vice President Hobart, who passed from this life on the morning of Nov. 21 last. His great soul now rests in eternal peace. His private life was pure and elevated, while his public career was ever distinguished by large capacity, stainless integrity and exalted motives. He has been removed from the high office which he honored and dignified, but his lofty character, his devotion to duty, his honesty of purpose, and noble virtues remain with us a priceless legacy and example.

The Fifty-sixth congress convenes in its first regular session with the country in a condition of unusual prosperity, of universal good will among the people at home and in relations of peace and friendship with every government of the world. Our foreign commerce has shown great increase in volume and value. The combined imports and exports for the year are the largest ever shown by a single year in all our history. Our exports for 1899 alone exceeded by more than $1,000,000,000 our imports and exports combined in 1870. The imports per capita are 20 percent less than in 1870, while the exports per capita are 58 percent more than in 1870, showing the enlarged capacity of the United States to satisfy the wants of its own increasing population, as well as to contribute to those of the peoples of other nations.

Exports of agricultural products were $784,776,142. Of manufactured products we exported in value $339,592,146, being larger than any previous year. It is a noteworthy fact that the only years in all our history when the products of our manufactories sold abroad exceeded those bought abroad were 1898 and 1899.

Government receipts from all sources for the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1899, including $11,798,314.14, part payment of the Central Pacific railroad indebtedness, aggregated $610,982,004.35. Customs receipts were $206,128,481.75, and those from internal revenue $273,437,161.51.

For the fiscal year the expenditures were $700,093,564.02, leaving a deficit of $89,111,559.67.

The secretary of the treasury estimates that the receipts for the current fiscal year will aggregate $640,958,112, and upon the basis of present appropriations the expenditures will aggregate $600,958,112, leaving a surplus of $40,000,000.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, the internal revenue receipts were increased about $100,000,000.

The present gratifying strength of the treasury is shown by the fact that on Dec. 1, 1899, the available cash balance was $278,004,837.72, of which $239,744,905.36 was in gold coin and bullion. The conditions of confidence which prevail throughout the country have brought gold into more general use, and customs receipts are now almost entirely paid in that coin.

AS TO FINANCE.

The strong position of the treasury with respect to cash on hand and the favorable showing made by the revenues have made it possible for the secretary of the treasury to take action under the provisions of section 3694, revised statutes, relating to the sinking fund. Receipts exceeded expenditures for the first five months of the current fiscal year by $13,413,389.91, and, as mentioned above, the secretary of the treasury estimates that there will be a surplus of approximately $40,000,000 at the end of the year. Under such conditions, it was deemed advisable and proper to resume compliance with the provisions of the sinking fund law, which for eight years has not been done, because of deficiencies in the revenues. The treasury department, therefore, offered to purchase during November $25,000,000 of the 5 percent loan of 1904, or the 4 percent funded loan of 1907, at the current market price. The amount offered and purchased during November was $18,408,600. The premium paid by the government on such purchases was $2,263,521, and the net saving in interest was about $2,885,000.

The success of this operation was sufficient to induce the government to continue the offer to purchase bonds to and including Dec. 23, instant, unless the remainder of the $25,000,000 called for should be presented in the meantime for redemption.

Increased activity in industry, with its welcome attendant—a larger employment for labor at higher wages—gives to the body of the people a larger power to absorb the circulating medium. It is further true that year by year, with larger areas of land under cultivation, the increasing volume of agricultural products, cotton, corn and wheat, call for a larger volume of money supply. This is especially noticeable at the crop-harvesting and crop-moving period.

In its earlier history, the national banking act seemed to prove a reasonable avenue through which needful additions to the circulation could from time to time be made. Changing conditions have apparently rendered it now inoperative to that end. The high margin in bond securities required, resulting from large premiums which government bonds command in the market or the tax on note issues, or both operating together, appear to be influences which impair its public utility.

The attention of congress is respectfully invited to this important matter, with the view of ascertaining whether or not such reasonable modifications can be made in the national banking act as will render its service in the particulars here referred to more responsive to the people's needs. I again urge that national banks be authorized to organize with a capital of $25,000.

I urgently recommend that, to support the existing gold standard, and to maintain "the parity in value of the coins of the two metals (gold and silver), and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the market, and in the payment of debts," the secretary of the treasury be given additional power and charged with the duty to sell United States bonds and to employ such other means as may be necessary to these ends. The authority should include the power to sell bonds on long and short time, as conditions may require, and should provide for a rate of interest lower than that fixed by the act of Jan. 14, 1875. While there is now no commercial fright which withdraws gold from the government, but, on the contrary, such widespread confidence that gold seeks the treasury, demanding paper money in exchange, yet the very situation points to the present as the most fitting time to make adequate provision to insure the continuance of the gold standard, and of public confidence in the ability and purpose of the government to meet all its obligations in the money which the civilized world recognizes as the best. The financial transactions of the government are conducted upon a gold basis.

We receive gold when we sell United States bonds and use gold for their payment. We are maintaining the parity of all the money issued or coined by authority of the government. We are doing these things with the means at hand. Happily at the present time we are not compelled to resort to loans to supply gold. It has been done in the past, however, and may have to be done in the future. It behooves us, therefore, to provide at once the best means to meet the emergency when it arises, and the best means are those which are the most certain and economical. Those now authorized have the virtue, neither of directness nor economy. We have already eliminated one of the causes of our financial plight and embarrassment during the years 1893, 1894, 1895 and 1896. Our receipts now equal our expenditures; deficient revenues no longer create alarm. Let us remove the only remaining cause by conferring the full and necessary power on the secretary of the treasury and impose upon him the duty to uphold the present gold standard and preserve the coins of the two metals on a parity with each other, which is the repeatedly declared policy of the United States.

In this connection, I repeat my former recommendations that a portion of the gold holdings shall be placed in a trust fund from which greenbacks shall be redeemed upon presentation, but when once redeemed shall not thereafter be paid out except for gold.

THE MERCHANT MARINE.

The value of an American merchant marine to the extension of our commercial trade and the strengthening of our power upon the sea invites the immediate action of the congress. Our national development will be one-sided and unsatisfactory so long as the remarkable growth of our inland industries remains unaccompanied by progress on the seas. There is no lack of constitutional authority for legislation which shall give to the country maritime strength commensurate with its industrial achievements and with its rank among the nations of the earth.

The past year has recorded exceptional activity in our shipyards and the promises of continual prosperity in shipbuilding are abundant. Advanced legislation for the protection of our seamen has been enacted. Our coast trade, under regulations wisely framed at the beginning of the government and since, shows results for the past fiscal year unequaled in our records or those of any other power. We shall fail to realize our opportunities, however, if we complacently regard only matters at home and blind ourselves to the necessity of securing our share in the valuable carrying trade of the world.

Last year American vessels transported a smaller share of our exports and imports than during any former year in all our history, and the measure of our dependence upon foreign shipping was painfully manifested to our people.

The other great nations have not hesitated to adopt the required means to develop their shipping as a factor in national defense and as one of the surest and speediest means of obtaining for their producers a share in foreign markets. The expense is as nothing compared to the advantage to be achieved. The re-establishment of our merchant marine involves in a large measure our continued industrial progress and the extension of our commercial triumphs.

THE CONTROL OF TRUSTS.

Combinations of capital organized into trusts to control the conditions of trade among our citizens are justly provoking public discussion, and should early claim the attention of the congress. The industrial commission, engaged in extended hearings upon the subject of combinations in restraint of trade and competition, have not yet completed their investigation. The subject is one giving rise to many divergent views as to the extent of the injuries to the public which may result from large combinations concentrating more or less numerous enterprises and establishments. It is universally conceded that combinations which engross or control the market of any commodity necessary to the general community by suppressing natural and ordinary competition whereby prices are unduly enhanced to the general consumer are obnoxious not only to the common law, but also to the public welfare. There must be a remedy for the evils involved in such organizations. If the present law can be extended more certainly to control or check these monopolies or trusts, it should be done without delay.

An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies was passed by congress on the 2nd of July, 1890. The provisions of this statute are comprehensive and stringent. It declares every contract or combination, in the form of a trust or otherwise, to be unlawful. It denominates as a criminal every person who makes any such contract or engages in any such combination or conspiracy and provides a punishment by fine or imprisonment. It invests the several circuit courts of the United States with jurisdiction to prevent and restrain violations of the act. The act is aimed at every kind of combination in the nature of a trust or monopoly in restraint of interstate or international commerce.

The prosecution by the United States of offenses under the act of 1890 has been frequently resorted to in the federal courts, and notable efforts in the restraint of interstate commerce such as the Trans-Missouri Freight association and the Joint Traffic association have been successfully opposed and suppressed.

President Cleveland in his annual message of Dec. 7, 1896, after stating the evils of these trust combinations, says: "Though congress has attempted to deal with this matter by legislation, the laws passed for that purpose thus far have proved ineffective not because of any lack of disposition or attempt to enforce them, but simply because the laws themselves as interpreted by the courts do not reach the difficulty. The decision of our highest court on this precise question renders it quite doubtful whether the evils of trusts and monopolies can be adequately treated through federal action, unless they seek directly and purposely to include in their objects transportation or intercourse between states or between the United States and foreign countries."

The state legislation to which President Cleveland looked for relief from the evils of trusts has failed to accomplish fully that object. It is apparent that uniformity of legislation upon this subject in the several states is much to be desired. It is to be hoped that such uniformity may be obtained and that means may be found for congress to supplement state legislation. The whole question is so important and far reaching that I am sure no part of it will be lightly considered.

OUR RELATIONS ABROAD.

The claim of the Austro-Hungarian government for indemnity for the killing of certain subjects by the authorities at Lattimer, Pa., while suppressing an unlawful tumult of miners, Sept. 10, 1897, in view of the verdict of acquittal rendered by the court before which the sheriff and his deputies were tried for murder, has been declined.

It is gratifying to know that the Belgian government has mitigated the restrictions on the importation of cattle from the United States.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

The contract of the Maritime Canal company of Nicaragua was declared forfeited by the Nicaraguan government in October on the ground of non-fulfillment. The Maritime Canal company has lodged a protest. The Nicaraguan canal commission having completed its labors, was dissolved on May 31, and on June 10 a new commission, the Isthmian canal commission, was organized. This commission entered promptly upon the work intrusted to it, and is now carrying on examination in Nicaragua along the route of the Panama canal. The work will be prosecuted as expeditiously as possible. The importance of this work cannot be too strongly pressed upon congress.

CORDIALITY WITH GERMANY.

Our relations with Germany continue to be most cordial. The increasing intimacy has been marked by permission for the landing on our shores of a cable from Borkum Emden, and the conclusion of a parcel post convention with the German empire. The several governments of the empire seem reluctant to admit the natural excellence of our food productions. It is to be hoped that in time the two governments will act in common accord to insure the purity and wholesomeness of all food products imported by either country from the other. Efforts to obtain for the American life insurance companies a full hearing as to their business operations in Prussia have happily succeeded.

THE CANADIAN COMMISSION.

In my last annual message I referred to the pending negotiations with Great Britain in respect to Canada. A joint high commission had been created for the purpose of adjusting all unsettled questions between the United States and Canada, embracing 12 subjects. Apart from these questions the most friendly disposition has marked the intercourse of the United States with Great Britain.

THE BOER WAR.

This government has maintained an attitude of neutrality in the unfortunate contest between Great Britain and the Boer states of South Africa. The United States representative at Pretoria was early instructed to see that all neutral American interests be respected by the combatants. Upon the withdrawal of the British agent from Pretoria the United States consul was authorized to exercise the customary good offices of a neutral for the care of British interests. In the discharge of this function opportunity has been afforded to show the impartiality of this government toward both the combatants.

THE ITALIAN LYNCHING.

For the fourth time in the present decade question has arisen with the government of Italy in regard to the lynching of Italian subjects. The latest of these deplorable events occurred in Tallula, La., whereby five unfortunates of Italian origin were taken from jail and hanged. The authorities of the state and representatives of the Italian embassy have separately investigated the occurrence. A satisfactory solution will doubtless be reached.

The president refers to the necessity of a cable to Manila, mentioned in his message of last February. He recommends that in case congress should not take measures to bring about this result the postmaster general be authorized to invite competitive bids for the establishment of a cable.

OUR PLEDGE TO CUBA.

My annual message of last year was necessarily devoted to the results of the Spanish war and the conditions it imposed for the future. The treaty of peace has restored friendly relations between the two powers. The withdrawal of the authority of Spain from the island of Cuba was effected by the 1st of January, so that the full re-establishment of peace found the relinquished territory held by us in trust for the inhabitants, under the direction of the executive to build up that tranquil development of the domestic state as proclaimed in the joint resolution adopted by congress, by which the United States disclaimed any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over Cuba.

By the treaty of peace the Spanish people of the island have until April 11, 1900, to elect whether they will remain citizens of Spain or become citizens of Cuba. By that time the result of the census will be tabulated and we shall proceed to provide for elections which will commit the municipal government of the island to the officers elected by the people. In the meantime and so long as we exercise control over the island the products of Cuba should have a market in the United States on as good terms as are given to the West India islands. For the relief of the distressed in the island of Cuba the war department has issued supplies to destitute persons which amounted to 5,493,000 rations at a cost of $1,417,554.07. To promote the disarmament of the Cuban volunteer army and in the interest of public peace there was disbursed $2,547,750, paid from the emergency fund provided for that purpose. Out of the Cuban island revenues during the six months ending June 30, 1899, $1,712,014.20 was expended for sanitation; $293,881.70 for charities and hospitals, and $88,944.03 for aid of the destitute.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

In response to the invitation of his majesty the Emperor of Russia a commission from the United States attended the peace conference at The Hague. The occasion seemed opportune for the serious consideration of a plan for the pacific adjustment of international differences and a definite project for a permanent international tribunal. The final act of that conference, in short, provided for maintenance of general peace, the exercise of good offices and mediation, formation of commissions of inquiry and international arbitration. The mediation provided for is purely voluntary and advisory.

THE ARMY.

Since my last message and in obedience to acts of congress the remaining volunteer force enlisted for the Spanish war has been discharged. Of the volunteers 667 officers and 14,831 men serving in the Philippines and 1650 of the regulars, who were entitled to be mustered out voluntarily, remained at the front until their places could be filled by new troops. By virtue of the authority of congress the regular army has been increased to 61,999 enlisted men and 2248 officers, and new volunteer regiments have been organized aggregating 33,050 men and 1524 officers. The force in Manila now consists of 1453 officers and 45,936 men. When the troops now under orders shall reach Manila the force will comprise 2051 officers and 63,483 men. The muster out of the great volunteer army and the creation of a new army has been the work of great magnitude, well and ably done, for which too much credit can not be given the war department. During the year past the force in Cuba and Porto Rico has been reduced to a total of 421 officers and 13,051 men.

THE NAVY.

The message refers to the "spirit and high efficiency" which has characterized the service and the pride of the nation in its achievements. The president says the people will justify liberal appropriations, and he unites with the secretary in recommending that congress enact such special legislation as may be necessary to enable the department to make contracts early in the coming year for armor plate of the best quality that can be obtained in this country for the Maine, Ohio and Missouri, and that the act limiting the price of armor to $300 per ton be removed.

PENSION DEPARTMENT.

The pensioners of the United States in all wars, June 30, 1899, numbered 991,519. The number added during the year was 40,991; the number dropped from all causes was 43,186. Claims disallowed numbered 107,919. The amount disbursed for army and navy pensions during the year was $138,355,052.16, which was $1,651,461.61 less than the appropriations. The president, in accordance with the wish of the national encampment, G. A. R., recommends the modification of the act of June 27, 1890, which prescribes the amount of income that determines pensionable status of a dependent widow. The president recommends that the amount of income allowed independent of the proceeds of her daily labor should not be less than $250 per annum, and he urges that the congress shall so amend the act as to make this provision.

THE PHILIPPINES.

The president introduces the subject with a reference to the treaty of peace between Spain and the United States under the provision of which the Philippine archipelago was ceded to the United States for $20,000,000, and says: I have every reason to believe, and I still believe, that this transfer of sovereignty was in accordance with the wishes and aspirations of the great mass of the Filipino people. From the earliest moment no opportunity was lost of assuring the people of the islands of our ardent desire for their welfare and of the intention of this government to do everything possible to advance their interests.

The president quotes from various orders issued to those in command of the United States military and naval forces at Manila to show that it was the object of the United States to protect the people and to establish a beneficent government, even before the treaty of peace was signed. After the treaty had been ratified, the message says, orders were sent to the commander to proclaim the kindly intention of the government and saying it was "most important that there should be no conflict with the insurgents." The president then gives an account of the appointment of the Philippine commission who, assisted by Admiral Dewey and General Otis, were to "facilitate the most humane and effective extension of authority throughout the islands," and says: But before their arrival in Manila the sinister ambition of a few leaders of the Filipinos had created a situation full of embarrassment for us and most grievous in its consequences to themselves. The clear and impartial preliminary report of the commissioners which I transmit herewith gives so lucid and comprehensive a history of the present insurrectionary movement that the story need not be here repeated. It is enough to say that the claim of the rebel leader that he was promised independence by any officer of the United States in return for his assistance has no foundation in fact and is categorically denied by the very witnesses who were called to prove it. No sooner had our army captured Manila than the Filipino forces began to assume an attitude of suspicion and hostility which the utmost efforts of our officers and troops were unable to disarm or modify. Their kindness and forbearance were taken as a proof of cowardice. The aggressions of the Filipinos continually increased until finally, just before the time set by the senate of the United States for a vote upon the treaty, an attack, evidently prepared in advance, was made all along the American lines, which resulted in a terribly destructive and sanguinary repulse of the insurgents.

The president then gives the details of the uprising and slaughter proposed by the insurgents in Manila, the success of which was prevented by General Otis, into whose hands fell a copy of the order of the insurgent government, directing the massacre. This, the president says, was the unhappy condition of affairs which confronted our commissioners on their arrival in Manila. What they actually found can best be set forth in their own words:

"Deplorable as war is, the one in which we are now engaged was unavoidable by us. We were attacked by a bold, adventurous and enthusiastic army. No alternative was left to us except ignominious retreat.

"It is not to be conceived of that any American would have sanctioned the surrender of Manila to the insurgents. Our obligations to other nations and to the friendly Filipinos and to ourselves and our flag demanded that force should be met by force. Whatever the future of the Philippines may be, there is no course open to us now except the prosecution of the war until the insurgents are reduced to submission."

The course thus clearly indicated, says the message, has been unflinchingly pursued. Civil government cannot be thoroughly established until order is restored. Although operations have been somewhat interrupted and checked by a rainy season of unusual violence and duration, our soldiers have gained ground in every direction, and now look forward confidently to a speedy completion of their task. The unfavorable circumstances connected with an active campaign have not been permitted to interfere with the equally important work of reconstruction. Here, again, the president invites attention to the report of the commissioners for the interesting and encouraging details of the work already accomplished in the establishment of peace and order, and the inauguration of self-governing municipal life in many portions of the archipelago. The system of government established in the Island of Negros, which was the first to accept American sovereignty, is given in detail in the message.

The president then says: Everything indicates that with speedy suppression of the Tagalo rebellion, life in the archipelago will soon resume its ordinary course, under the protection of our sovereignty, and the people of those favored islands will enjoy a prosperity and a freedom which they have never before known. Already hundreds of schools are open and filled with children. Religious freedom is sacredly assured and enjoyed. The courts are dispensing justice. Business is beginning to circulate in its accustomed channels.

The future government of the Philippines rests with the congress of the United States. Fewer graver responsibilities have ever been confided to us. If we accept them in a spirit worthy of our race and our traditions, a great opportunity comes with them. The islands lie under the shelter of our flag. They are ours by every title of law and equity. They cannot be abandoned. If we desert them we leave them at once to anarchy and finally to barbarism. We fling them, a golden apple of discord, among the rival powers, no one of which would permit another to seize them unquestioned. The suggestion has been made that we could renounce our authority over the islands, and, giving them independence, could retain a protectorate over them. The proposition will not be found, I am sure, worthy of your serious attention. Such an arrangement would involve at the outset a cruel breach of faith. It would place the peaceable and loyal majority, who ask nothing better than to accept our authority, at the mercy of the minority of armed insurgents. It would make us responsible for the acts of the insurgent leaders, and give us no power to control them. It would charge us with the task of protecting them against each other, and defending them against any foreign power with which they chose to quarrel. In short, it would take from the congress of the United States the power of declaring war and invest that tremendous prerogative in the Tagal leader of the hour.

It does not seem desirable that I should recommend at this time a specific and final form of government for these islands. When peace shall be restored it will be the duty of congress to construct a plan of government which shall establish and maintain freedom and order and peace in the Philippines. The insurrection is still existing, and when it terminates further information will be required as to the actual condition of affairs before inaugurating a permanent scheme of civil government. As long as the insurrection continues the military arm must necessarily be supreme. But there is no reason why steps should not be taken from time to time to inaugurate governments, especially popular in their form, as fast as territory is held and controlled by our troops. To this end I am considering the advisability of the return of the commission, or such of the members thereof as can be secured, to aid the existing authorities and facilitate this work throughout the islands. I have believed that reconstruction should not begin by the establishment of one central civil government for all the islands, with its seat at Manila, but rather that the work should be commenced by building up from the bottom, first establishing municipal governments, and then provincial governments, a central government at last to follow.

Until congress shall have made known the formal expression of its will, I shall use the authority vested in me by the constitution and statutes to uphold the sovereignty of the United States in those distant islands, as in all other places where our flag rightfully floats. I shall put at the disposal of the army and navy all the means which the liberality of congress and the people have provided to cause this unprovoked and wasteful insurrection to cease. If any orders of mine were required to insure the merciful conduct of military and naval operations, they would not be lacking, but every step of progress of our troops has been marked by a humanity which has surprised even the misguided insurgents. The truest kindness to them will be a swift and effective defeat of their present leader. The hour of victory will be the hour of clemency and reconstruction.

HAWAII.

Concerning Hawaii, the message says: It is manifestly important that an act shall be passed as speedily as possible erecting these islands into a judicial district, providing for the appointment of a judge and other proper officers, and methods of procedure in appellate proceedings, and that the government of this newly acquired territory under the federal constitution shall be fully defined and provided for.

ALASKA.

A necessity for immediate legislative relief exists in the territory of Alaska. Substantially the only law providing a civil government for this territory is the act of May 7, 1884. This is meagre in its provisions, and is fitted only for the administration of affairs in a country sparsely inhabited by civilized people and unimportant in trade and production, as was Alaska at the time this act was passed. There is no authority, except in congress, to pass any law, no matter how trivial. I see no reason why a more complete form of territorial organization should not be provided, embodying a system of laws providing for the incorporation and government of towns and cities having a certain population, giving them the power to establish and maintain a system of education to be locally supported, and ordinances providing for police, sanitary and other purposes.

PORTO RICO.

I recommend that legislation to the same end be had with reference to the government of Porto Rico. The time is ripe for the adoption of a temporary form of government for this island. The system of civil jurisprudence now adopted by the people of this island is described by competent lawyers, who are familiar with it, as thoroughly modern and scientific, as far as it relates to matters of internal business, trade, production and social and private rights in general. The cities of the island are governed under charters, which probably require little or no change. So, that with relation to matters of local concern and private right, it is not probable that much, if any, legislation is desirable; but with reference to public administration and the relations of the island to the federal government, there are many matters which are of pressing urgency. Since the cession Porto Rico has been denied the principal markets she has long enjoyed, and our tariffs have continued against her products as when she was under Spanish sovereignty.

The markets of the United States should be opened up to her products. Our plain duty is to abolish all customs tariffs between the United States and Porto Rico, and give her products free access to our markets.

It is desirable that the government of the island under the law of belligerent right, now maintained through the department of executive, should be superseded by the administration entirely civil in its nature. For present purposes I recommend that congress pass a law for the organization of a temporary government, which shall provide for the appointment by the president, subject to confirmation by the senate, of a governor and such other officers as the general administration of the island require, and that for legislative purposes, upon subjects of a local nature, not partaking of a federal character, a legislative council, composed partly of Porto Ricans and partly of citizens of the United States, shall be nominated and appointed by the president, subject to confirmation by the senate, their acts to be subject to the approval of the congress or the president prior to going into effect. In the municipalities and other local subdivisions, I recommend that the principle of local government be applied at once, so as to enable the intelligent citizens of the island to participate in their own government, and to learn by practical experience the duties and requirements of a self-contained and self-governing people. I have not thought it wise to commit the government of the island to officers selected by the people, because I doubt whether in habits, training and experience, there are such as to fit them to exercise at once so large a degree of self-government, but it is my judgment and expectation that they soon will arrive at an attainment of experience and wisdom and self-control that will justify conferring upon them a much larger participation in the choice of their insular officers.

CIVIL SERVICE.

Concerning the order of May 29, 1899, amending the civil service laws, the president says: The principal purpose of the order was to except from competitive examination certain places involving fiduciary responsibilities or duties of a strictly confidential, scientific or executive character, which it was thought might better be filled by noncompetitive examinations, or in the discretion of the appointing officer than by open competition. All of the amendments had for their main object a more efficient and satisfactory administration of the system of appointments established by the civil service law. The results attained show that under their operation the public service has improved. It is believed that the merit system has been greatly strengthened and its permanence assured.

The 14th of December will be the 100th anniversary of the death of Washington. I have been glad to learn that in many parts of the country the people will fittingly observe this historic anniversary.

IN CONCLUSION.

Presented to this congress are great opportunities. With them come great responsibilities. The power confided to us increases the weight of our obligations to the people, and we must be profoundly sensible of them as we contemplate the new and grave problems which confront us. Aiming only at the public good, we cannot err. A right interpretation of the people's will and of duty cannot fail to insure wise measures for the welfare of the islands which have come under the authority of the United States and inure to the common interest and lasting honor of our country. Never has this nation had more abundant cause than during the past year for thankfulness to God for manifold blessings and mercies for which we make reverent acknowledgment.

WILLIAM M'KINLEY.
Executive Mansion, Dec. 5, 1899.

FRENCH PAINTING

WALTER PERRY LECTURES AT MIDDLESEX WOMAN'S CLUB.

Yesterday afternoon the Middlesex Woman's club gave the first of a series of lectures on art at their rooms, Walter S. Perry, director of the department of fine arts, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, being the speaker. His subject was "French Painting," and he traced the evolution of French painting from the earliest times, through the influence of the Italian decadent school, and covered the paintings of the various artists down to the present century. The influence of the times and the national characteristics upon the work of French artists was shown. The French people are not especially creative, he said, but they have the faculty of assimilating the creations of others, and these same characteristics are seen in their paintings. But the French have now reached the point where no man will mistake their art for that of any other nation.

The lecture was illustrated with the stereopticon, and the pictures thrown upon the screen were copies of representative French paintings from the earliest times, showing the Italian influence, the classic period of the 17th century, age of Louis XIV, and Louis XV, revival of classic art, and the transition period, then the romanticist school. The paintings of Clouet, Lebrun, Lesueur, Poussin, Claude Lorraine, Boucher, Greuze, and others, were the subjects copied.

At his next lecture Mr. Perry will continue the subject of French painting, studying the works of more modern times.

PORTUGUESE CATHOLICS

ARE GOING TO GET A CHURCH OF THEIR OWN.

The Portuguese of Lowell, members of the Catholic church, are endeavoring to get together and have a place of worship of their own. According to a leader in the movement there are about 1200 men, women and children Portuguese in Lowell. The majority of these have been attending St. Peter's church, but many do not go to church at all, the language being strange to them. Rev. Father Plunkett, a Portuguese priest of Boston, came to Lowell a week ago Sunday and held a meeting in St. Peter's hall. A committee was appointed. This committee organized Sunday evening by the choice of officers. A committee was appointed to visit the Portuguese families this week and report at a meeting to be held in the same place next Sunday at 7 p. m.

Mrs. John P. Quinn and little Rita Quinn of Phillips street, have gone to New York city for a few weeks.

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STORY OF MILL LIFE

Taken From Actual Conditions Prevaling in Lawrence

As Told by a Writer Who Has Gone Into the Mills and the Corporation Boarding Houses to Investigate the Status of the Operatives

The following interesting article on mill life in Lawrence appeared in the Boston Journal, Sunday:

If there is any word in the English language more precious and tuneful than Home, I am very certain that I, for one, have never come across it.

In the city of Lawrence, the mill people can very logically be divided into three classes. They call them respectively Homers, Boarders and Mealers. Taken simply as words with definite meanings, the first named is all right, the second is passable, but the third, both in fact and fancy, is an abomination.

Begining near the North Lawrence railroad station and traveling from west to east, you will pass in succession the Pacific the Atlantic, and the Washington mills, as well as some others not quite so extensive. Between them and the city, or the principal part of it runs a sluggish silent canal, which is bridged at convenient intervals.

ANT-LIKE ARMY OF WORKERS.

If you happen to stand on one of these bridges any evening in the week except Saturday, say a few minutes before 6 o'clock, you will be able to hear the dull roar of the machinery of the mills, you will also notice the brilliant illumination of the buildings from pit to summit, and you can watch, without moving from the spot, the figures of the ant-like army of workers within, flitting hither and thither, tending their looms and watching their frames wth unceasing activity and diligence. But suddenly the scene begins to change right before your eyes. You can now see the men jumping out of their overalls, grabbing hats, umbrellas and coats, while the girls begin to roll up their mill garments, fix their hair and make ready for departure. Two minutes later, when the bells in the towers begin to clang, the machinery stops as if by magic; you see a great crowd of figures moving swiftly toward the portals; the lights grow dim and then die out, while something like ten thousand men, women and children are darting and hurrying across the bridges, literally chasing each other home as fast as their weary limbs will allow. So suddenly and swiftly has this transformation taken place that the bells have not yet had time to strike the hour.

There are now two great streams of mill workers homeward bound. One of them, which comprises the great majority, strikes directly out across the city, spreading into thin lines and then vanishing among the streets and by-ways where their homes are located. These are the Homers.

The other stream which probably numbers a couple of thousand or so after crossing the bridges, turns to the right or the left and finally finds refuge among the streets of boarding houses which line the canal for a half or three-quarters of a mile. These people, of course, are the boarders and mealers.

Now when a man has secured employment or the promise of work the next thing he has to look out for is his boarding house.

A few inquiries on Pacific street revealed the fact that there are two kinds of boarding houses in this part of the city, namely: the corporation establishments and those which are run by private enterprise and capital.

I paid visits of investigation to several of the private ones, but in the end I concluded to put up for a few weeks as the guest of the corporation. The terms were about the same and their business methods were not very different.

NO PAY; NO BOARD.

To begin with, I tried one place after another, to see if I could get boarded until pay day on the strength of my job; but I found that wouldn't work, or rather, as they put the case to me themselves, it had been worked to their cost quite too often already.

So with my cash in hand and my mind made up, I pulled the bell in the most promising looking doorway of the corporation group of houses, and soon found myself considering the terms with the proprietor. I said to him:

"I have work in this neighborhood and would like to get boarded. What do you charge?"

"All right; guess we can accommodate you. Do you want a room to yourself or with a mate?"

"Guess I'll go it alone for awhile."

"Well, that'll be $3.75 a week; $3.50 with a mate."

"All right; let me see the rooms, please."

"Hi, Biddy! Bring them keys."

So when Biddy appeared with the keys I followed the master of the house up two flights of stairs.

A ROW OF ROOMS—OR CELLS.

As we stood at the head of the first stairway we looked along a narrow and dark corridor up which a chamber girl was sweeping and driving a cloud of dust toward the head of the stairway, where, I suppose, she could see what to do with it. On the right hand side of this passage there is a row of rooms, or perhaps we may as well call them cells, to begin with, which are numbered throughout the house from one to forty something.

As we pass along we find some of the doors open, some closed. But it makes no difference. When you have seen one you have seen them all. So I followed my conductor up another flight, and then we entered Room No. 21.

NO. 21.

It measures about eight feet one way and twelve the other. There is a bed in it, a chair and a small stand with a bowl and a pitcher of water. There is also a rope for a fire escape, with directions for handling the same. The floor was perfectly bare, except for the litter.

The landlord threw open the window and exclaimed:

"Guess you'll be all right here. It's a little out of order just now, but the girl will fix it up. I'll go and get another key for you. This don't fit, and you want to keep your door locked, you know. None of my regulars will touch anything, but there's always a lot of strangers round a house like this, so you have to be careful, that's all. The man who had this room last wasn't very clean. He got drunk last night and was arrested, so I don't think he'll come back this way. Just a minute till I get the key."

"I TOOK COURAGE TO LOOK AROUND."

Off he went and I took courage to look around me.

The place was simply filthy. The walls, closet, shelves, floor and bed linen cannot be correctly described in any other way. And I certainly could not lay all the blame on the last drunken occupant, for the dirt and the tobacco stains must have been there for months, at least.

When the man returned with the key I asked him if the house was a regular corporation establishment.

"Oh, yes," he quickly replied, "and that's the reason we got to be kinder neat and particular. You see, my house girls is mighty smart girls, I can tell you; no fooling about them. There's an inspector comes around once in a while to see that everything is just so; and besides there's a corporation cop we can call on any time in case of trouble. It's all right, I can tell you!"

"I shouldn't wonder. About how many boarders do you accommodate?"

"Forty or fifty."

"Men, women and girls?"

"Yes; but of course the men keep where they belong and the girls is good, any way."

A POLITE REQUEST FOR MONEY.

So the man laughed and jingled his keys, which I took as a polite request for some money.

Without more ado I paid for a week's board and lodging, and then the landlord left me alone.

I was by no means impressed with my surroundings, but I thought I could stand it long enough to find out by personal and practical experience just exactly how these two or three thousand mill hands are treated in this world, and what they receive with the assistance of the corporation for the sum of $3.75 per week.

A GLANCE AT THE LABOR PROBLEM.

To my mind there is just one way of looking at this side and branch of the labor problem, and it shows up before me something after this fashion:

Here are a great number of human beings engaged in producing certain articles that we, the general public, call for and desire. They come to Lawrence, as I did, looking for work. They get employment in the mills, and while thus at work they must board somewhere. In other words, they must accept and make use of the facilities and conditions as they find them.

It is no argument at all to call names, for the question really is, Have they a chance to live like human beings or like cattle? If these accommodations are fit only for beasts, is not the bum and the drunkard encouraged and speeded on his way by providing him with such treatment and surroundings for his money? These people work incessantly all day long and then come home to pass the evening and night under what may be called repulsive conditions. Their nerves become deadened, their sensibilities become dulled and then we say they have become accustomed to these things and cannot appreciate anything better.

NATURE'S REVENGE.

But nature steps in and takes her revenge in a peculiar way. The man takes to beer and whiskey to revive in himself the sensation of pleasure which his work and his place in society have robbed him of. Whereupon we read him a temperance lecture and pray and make laws for him in all manner of churches and court houses.

But after satisfying myself in regard to my room, I was naturally anxious to sample the board, and I must say I was agreeably surprised to find that it was good and that there was plenty of it. I remained in this boarding house nearly two weeks and have no fault to find with the food nor the manner of serving it. But the rest of the establishment and its peculiar workings require more extended consideration.

Taking it altogether, I think the first night I spent under this roof can be taken as a very good example of life and manners in a corporation boarding house. When I had finished my supper, I followed some of the men out on the porch or piazza, where some of us secured chairs and made ourselves comfortable talking and smoking. The street itself was rather dark at the time, with just a lamp or two glimmering in the distance, and besides, a long row of beautiful trees borders the canal, which runs parallel with the street, giving to the avenue a gloomy and cloister-like appearance. I was lucky enough to secure a chair, which I drew to a corner of the porch, where I could think a little and listen to the conversation around me.

Some of the girls who had been at table ran directly upstairs after supper; some who were simply mealers passed out into the street, while two or three of the regulars strolled up and down in front of the boarding house, cracking jokes about kissing bugs and Dewey, and exchanging remarks with the men who were lounging and sitting around.

THE "MAJOR" APPEARS.

In course of time, an elderly, fairly dressed individual came out of the house, dragging a chair behind him, which he placed close to mine. Then he sat down and commenced to get ready for a smoke. We soon began to talk about the weather. Then after a while, we fell to criticising two or three Johnny Bulls and a Dutchman who were having a noisy argument on the next door piazza about the difference in purchasing power in England and America between the two representative coins, a "bob" and a "quarter."

The name of my companion was Howard, although everybody greeted him as the "Major" and he appeared to be very well known and quite a favorite in the neighborhood. He was a ruddy, stoutly built American, who as far as I could learn from a few days' acquaintance, had spent the greater part of his life up to date in passing from Lowell to Lawrence and return. He was not a weaver, but a mechanic of some kind, skilled in making and repairing machinery. He was a married man, although his wife lived in Lowell and worked in a mill there, while he took up his quarters in Lawrence and worked at loomfixing or some such work.

IGNORANT MEN SCARCE.

And now I wish to insert a kind of a side note which will apply to all parts of my story and to every city that I have visited. It is this: Ignorant men are very scarce. I had to hunt for them, and curious to relate, when I came across one, I could not help being surprised that he usually had a good job, and knew how to keep it. As a rule, I found the ignorant man industrious and in a measure contented. He has no book learning, can seldom write his own name, but somehow he seems to have arrived at that ideal, to attain which thousands are educated and refined in vain. In short he has a model home and his children, reared in adversity, become model and successful citizens.

On the other hand the great majority of mill works have book learning enough and they are remarkably well posted in the ways of the world and in current events, but few of them seem to acquire what the ignorant man has by nature. Now this is no sermon, but a running commentary on the behaviour of mill people, and the moral of it is in this conclusion that an ounce of the cardinal virtues is worth a ton of book learning, a fact which is not recognized sufficiently in the schools nowadays, as some people are bold enough to remark.

THE "MAJOR'S" COMMENTS.

All this brings us naturally back to the major and the corporation boarding house. The conversation drifted from one subject to another, until I began to get curious about boarding house life. I said to him: "You seem to know most everybody round here. What kind of a place is it, anyway?"

"Oh, the place is pretty good of its kind, and old Fowler, who runs it, ain't half a bad fellow. You been here long?"

"No; I'm a total stranger in these parts, and of course I want to get the best board I can for my money."

"Well, you can't find much fault with the board, but the rooms are a little off. They look kinder piggish, and what's worse they are alive."

"Alive?"

"You bet they are. You'll know all about that before morning, if you don't already. But it isn't this house alone, nor the next, nor the block, but the whole street. Half of us don't mind it, never had it any other way; the other half gets mad once in a great while, but there it ends."

At that moment a new arrival came on the scene.

She appeared to be a young woman, perhaps 25 years of age. Goodlooking, I thought at the time, but next day when I saw her in full sunlight, I changed my mind.

SHE HAD BEEN TO A PICNIC.

She romped into the house in the greatest state of excitement. She had been to a picnic; such a time as they'd had! The major nudged me and whispered:

"She's full, and that's her married sister waiting for her inside. Now there'll be a row, sure. They are a pair, I can tell you."

Then followed a dialogue in the choicest Billingsgate between the two sisters, to the amusement of the audience.

"Who is she?" I asked the major.

"Oh, she's a corker!" he replied, "and her sister is not much better. She works in one of the mills when she's sober, which isn't any too often. They've gone up stairs now to finish their row. In about half an hour the cop will be called in to separate them. The unmarried girl used to be as nice and smart a girl as you'd wish to see. She could earn ten dollars a week easily; but she took to scouring, and now there's nothing too hard or tough for her."

"But how do these characters get into the boarding houses?" I wonder somebody don't kick."

"Well, of course they are not supposed to mix the sexes in these places, but they do it just the same, and have done so ever since I can remember. It may look all right to outsiders, but I tell you there's strange things going on around here, but you've got to learn the ropes to find it out."

WHAT "SCOURING" MEANS.

"But tell me, what do you mean by scouring?"

"Oh, that's a habit a great many mill girls have got of chewing snuff. They call it scented snuff. You can buy a package for five cents in most any drug store."

"But how do they use it?"

"Well, some of them chew it and others simply scour. The chewers keep a bag of the stuff and use a spoon. They pull the lower lip forward, pour in a quantity, and suck it. The scourers use soap. They press their teeth down hard into a cake of the substance until their gums are well greased; then they rub or scour the snuff in. They say they get a dreamy intoxicating sensation from it which is delightful.

"When they once get into the habit they can't stop it. When you talk to one of these girls the smell of the stuff seems to come right off her lungs, and reminds you of a sick person who has been taking ether."

The major and I sat under the porch talking in this way until nearly nine o'clock, while the cook and the rest of the house girls were indulging in a general romp all around us. Then the major invited me up to his room to continue our little talk, as it was getting chilly outside.

His room was no better and no worse than my own.

I was anxious to get more information about this scouring business, so, as soon as we were seated, I said to him:

"I'd like to see some of these women scouring. I can hardly credit what you say."

The major laughed softly and replied:

"You can see them at it most any night in the week if you want to. There's two or three of them round here that have their little smoke talks just like the men. They often meet in the Lame Duck's room. We'll pay them a visit one of these nights, if nothing happens."

THE CORPORATION RULES.

But before proceeding with the strange revelations of the major it will be well to give the rules and regulations for the government of these model boarding houses just as we find them posted in conspicuous positions in the hallways. Here they are:

RULES FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CORPORATION BOARDING HOUSES.

NOTICE.

Sitting or standing about the outside door is not allowed. The person in charge of this house will see this rule strictly enforced.

These houses are leased to persons who are supposed to have control of all the boarders, to make such arrangements as their individual judgment may dictate, and the inmates are expected to conform to the same.

The lease is granted on the following conditions:

1. That every reasonable effort shall be made to secure the health, comfort and happiness of the inmates, as in a well-regulated family.
2. That a strict regard be paid to neatness in and around the houses, for ventilation, bathing, quietness and general good order.
3. That the house be closed every night at 10 o'clock, and not opened again for boarders, except for special reasons.
4. That the boarding of the two sexes in the same house can only be allowed by personal application to the agent.
5. That no ashes are kept in wooden receptacles.
6. That the property of the corporation is well cared for and all damage promptly repaired at the expense of lessee.
7. That all improper conduct shall be immediately reported at the counting room.
8. That the houses be open to inspection at all times by the agent.
9. That the Sabbath be properly observed, and the strictest propriety of conduct be enforced at all times.

Perhaps you think this set of rules and regulations ought to rise up in judgment against somebody. Well, wait a little until we furnish a few more illustrations of their value and weight in the practical every night life of the institution.

SORE FEET

Caused by corns, bunions, or callouses, quickly cured by using WAKEFIELD'S FIR BALSAM SALVE. Price, 25c.

Goodale's Drug Store, cor. Central and Jackson Streets

A. G. POLLARD & CO.

MERRIMACK, PALMER AND MIDDLE STREETS.

In Our Shoe Dept.

We Always Give REAL BIG VALUES at SMALL PRICES. Sometimes extra good lots as following lots:

CHILDREN'S SHOES

Of Box Calf, heavy sole, reinforced back stay, strongly made, and waterproof.

Sizes 5 to 8, 79c.
Sizes 8 1-2 to 11, 98c.
Sizes 11 1-2 to 2, $1.25.

Another bargain is a small lot of the "Rochester" line of Misses' Shoes, made by the celebrated maker, P. Cox, of New York, usually worth $2.00. Our price, $1.49.

For Boys we have a good, stout, well made Shoe, worth $2.00, at $1.23.

LADIES' SHOES

It is hard to get a real good shoe to sell at $1.00, but we have secured an excellent line of both Button and Lace Shoes, Kid and Patent Tip, well made, good shape, and altogether a good value at 98c. Our popular line is the one we sell at $1.49, and it is a surprise to many that we can sell as nice and as good a shoe for style and appearance as we do for only $1.49; and we have a line at $1.98 that compares well with any of the much advertised lines at $3.00 and $3.50; all widths and sizes, latest styles, $1.98.

BASEMENT.

A. G. Pollard & Co.

CREDIT TO ALL

OUR TERMS:

$ 5.00 worth of goods—	50c. down—	50c. week	
10.00 " " "	75c. "	75c. "	
15.00 " "	$1.00 "	$1.00 "	
25.00 " " "	1.50 "	1.50 "	

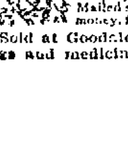
Everything is here and plenty of it, to clothe MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD.

Every garment is marked in plain figures. There is only one price and that's the right price, and that's the price for cash or credit. Our guarantee: "Your money back whenever you see you have been mistaken," goes with every article we sell.

Caesar Misch

ODD - FELLOWS - BLOCK
78 MIDDLESEX ST., LOWELL.

A. STRAUSS, Manager.



WHEN IN DOUBT, TRY

STRONG AGAIN! Sex-ine Pills

They have stood the test of years, and have cured thousands of cases of Nervous Diseases, such as Debility, Dizziness, Sleeplessness and Varicocele, Atrophy, &c. They clear the brain, strengthen the circulation, make digestion perfect, and impart a healthy vigor to the whole being. All drains and losses are checked permanently. Unless patients are properly cured, their condition often worries them into Insanity, Consumption or Death. Mailed sealed. Price $1 per box; 6 boxes, with iron-clad legal guarantee to cure or refund the money, $5.00. Send for free book. Address, PEAL MEDICINE CO., Cleveland, O.

Sold at Goodale's Drug Store, the best and cheapest place in Lowell for drugs and medicines, 217 CENTRAL STREET.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A good piano cheap. Address "F. A. C.," Sun office.

FOR SALE—Rabbit hound. Wm. Redding, 2[illegible] First street.

FOR SALE—Most complete line of bath cabinets in the world. One agent sold 300 in four months. Irwin Co., 123 Chambers street, New York.

FOR SALE—Ten R. I. P. A. N. S. for five cents at druggists. One gives relief.

FOR SALE—On Cross street, good 7-room cottage house in good repair, large barn, lots of carriage room, concrete driveway, [illegible] feet of land, price only $[illegible]. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

FOR SALE—On Bridge street, two tenement house, 7 rooms in each tenement, price $[illegible]. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

FOR SALE—Near Gorham street, cottage house, good sized lot of land, price $[illegible]. On easy terms. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

FOR SALE—A good place for the money, three miles from the city, 12 acres of land, 9 room-house, large barn and hennery and sheds, this is a bargain, $[illegible]. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

FOR SALE—Good farm in N. H., 125 acres of land, fair buildings, 1 mile from depot, lots of wood and timber, price $[illegible]. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

FOR SALE—Good boarding house, very cheap. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

FOR SALE—Near Westford street, cottage house and barn, price $[illegible]. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISS LILY CONCLE—Trance medium, sittings from 8 to 11 a. m., and 1 to 10 p. m., 40 John street.

VONNIE, the queen of life readers and palmists is here for a short time. This gifted lady differs from all other clairvoyants and mediums—has never had a single failure. No matter what your troubles are, don't despair. Come and see this wonderful woman. She can help you. Gives advice on love, marriage, and business; tells you of friends and enemies; describes your future husband or wife; gives names and lucky days. $1 sitting for 50c this week. Bon Marche, room 11. Satisfaction guaranteed or no pay. Office hours from 10 a. m. until 9 p. m. Sundays, from 2 p. m. until 6 p. m. Take the elevator.

Christmas presents free. Send no money. For selling our jewelry novelties, watches, bracelets, rings, etc, given away absolutely free. Send us your name and full address and we will mail you a package of fast selling novelties, the latest fad, to sell among friends at ten cents each. When sold, send us the money and we will give you your choice of our list of premiums which we send with package; don't lose this grand opportunity; write for the outfit at once. Anawan Jewelry Co., North Attleboro, Mass.

DON'T Patronize the Coal Trust. Buy your coal of Haley, Whidden street.

LADIES—Chichester English Pennyroyal Pills (Diamond Brand) are the best, safe, reliable. Take no other. Send 4c in stamps for particulars. "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

MONEY LOANED TO SALARIED PEOPLE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS, upon their own names, without security, easy payments. TOLMAN, room 40, Associate Building.

SPOT Cash and highest prices for secondhand furniture at 463 Merrimack street. Tel. 656-4.

WE WILL EITHER Buy or store second hand furniture at No. 50 Charles street. When we buy we pay the highest price and make a specialty of antique pieces. Will be on premises every day from 2 to 6 p. m. E. O'Heir, attorney.

RUBBER STAMPS — At wholesale prices. 1 inch one line stamps 10c; 1½ inch 15c; 25c ink pads 25c; 25c ink pads 15c, 60c dater markers 25c; business stamps 15c, per line. J. M. Fellows, 155 Merrimack street.

WATER CLOSETS and bath tubs from $5 up. All first class plumbing at lowest prices. J. H. Barry, 68 Market street.

WANTED.

WANTED—Half interest in a farm, with about 20 cows, in the vicinity of Lowell, by an American young man, aged 30 years, experienced in farm work, temperate. Can furnish references. Will buy outright or will hire. Address box 253, Hudson, N. H.

A WOMAN wants a place to do housework; would go to work by the day. Address "H. M.," 60 George street.

WANTED—Situation to do general housework by an experienced young lady. Inquire at 52 Roberts street, Pawtucketville.

BOARDERS WANTED — Newly furnished rooms, with first-class, home-like board; men preferred but have one or two exceptionally nice square rooms, suitable for man and wife; also hall room. Terms moderate. 23 Fourth street.

WANTED—A smart young boy to work in a baker shop. Inquire at Sun office.

WANTED—Experienced men for erection of cotton machinery both in shop and mill. Address, stating experience, P. O. Box 2815, Boston.

WANTED—You to have your photographs taken. 12 for 15 cents. Room 29, Old City Hall building.

WANTED—A neat little girl residing in Belvidere or vicinity to mind a baby, daytime. Apply 31, Sun Office.

WANTED—To purchase lodging house in Lowell for cash. Must be cheap. Address K, Sun Office.

WANTED—Old and young men to buy new hats and we clean free of charge for one year at Delorme's, 261 Middlesex street.

WANTED—Cooks, kitchen, girls, table girls, general housework girls. Free ride in our carriage. Dons, 153 Merrimack street, opposite Bon Marche.

WANTED— Old and young men to bring their old hats to Delorme, the hatter, the only hater in town where they make hats to order. 261 Middlesex street.

CALL AT GONZALES, the Cutler, 124 Gorham street, if you want a first-class razor or strap. He has the new Xavier razor which excels all others. Razors concaved and honed.

TO LET.

TO LET—Two sunny front rooms with or without board, at 109 Merrimack street.

TO LET—A few good furnished rooms at 150 and 158 Appleton street, corner of South.

TO LET—Tenement of seven rooms in first-class repair. Corner of South Highland and Thorndike streets. Call at 101 Gates street.

TO LET—A convenient 4-room tenement. Inquire at 79 Chestnut street.

TO LET—Some first-class tenements in all parts of the city. Apply to A. O. Babarrell, Room 8, Bon Marche Block.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Pocketbook, containing sum of money, between Third avenue and Northern depot. Finder please return to 31 Third avenue, and be rewarded.

LOST—An umbrella between Highlands and Ayer City. Reward at 168 Gorham street.

LOST—A bunch of keys. Return to Sun Office.

FOUND—A small sum of money between the post office and court house. Loser call at 152 South street.

FOUND—Saturday night in Music hall a pair of glasses. Owner can have same by calling at this office and paying charges.

LOST—Meerschaum pipe at corner of Fayette and Andover street. Dark red color and ornamented with silver trimming. Return to 34 Sycamore street and be rewarded.

LOST—A small blue enameled watch and pin. Finder return to 31 Wiggin street.

H-O-P-S viz H-O-P-S

Just received, 1,700 pounds of fresh kiln-dried loose hops.

Good for Hop Beer.
Good for Hop Bread.
Good for Hop Pillows.
Good for Home Brewing

These hops are strictly first class high-grade goods, raised and cured this year, on specially prepared ground, for home use, by an expert hop grower. Place your order at once, as the amount is limited.

STILES & CO.,

Charles and Central Sts. Lowell.

J. F. ROGERS, UNDERTAKER.

OFFICE—316 Central Street.
RESIDENCE—23 Cedar Street.
Telephone connection. Hacks furnished for all occasions.

We have a nice line of FLAT WARE to sell you. Every article marked to THE LOWEST.

No better place to have your WATCH and JEWELRY repaired.

J. A. LEGAULT & CO.,

RELIABLE JEWELERS.

70 Central St., cor. Prescott

CATHOLIC PRAYER BOOKS
ROSARY BEADS

and all kinds of Religious articles. Picture framing a specialty.

AIME CAUTHIER,

530 MERRIMACK STREET.

The Latest and Best Sewing Machine is the

"SINGER"

Oak, Maple and Mahogany Wood Work. Sixteen Millions of these Machines have been sold.
Needles and Parts for all kinds of Machines.
Old Machines taken in exchange.

The Singer M'f'g. Co., 175 Middlesex Street.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine. SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, PHILADA., PA. Sold by all Local Druggists.

Sold by Geo. C. Goodwin & Co., General Agents. Boston, Mass.

HORSE BLANKETS.

W. T. S. Bartlett

The Up-Town Hardware Store,

653 MERRIMACK STREET.

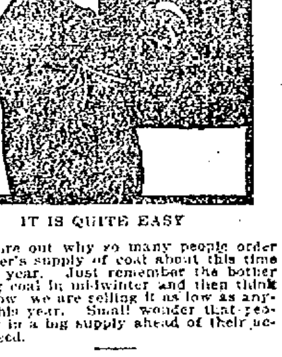
A MODERATE PRICED

line of Ladies' Shoes, button and lace, Kid and Patent Leather tips, double soles, stock is plump and even they will compare with the $2.00 kind in appearance. Our price is

$1.50 PAIR.

J. J. LONERGAN,

215 DUTTON ST.



IT IS QUITE EASY

To figure out why so many people order a winter's supply of coal about this time of the year. Just remember the bother getting coal in midwinter and then think that now we are selling it as low as anytime this year. Small wonder that people lay in a big supply ahead of their actual need.

D. T. SULLIVAN,

Coal, Wood, Lime, Etc.

984 Gorham St.

Branch Office. 237 Central street.

Telephone 713-2

AS AN INVESTMENT

DIAMONDS

ARE MOST EXCELLENT

They never deteriorate, wear out or fall in price. They can always be realized on immediately.

When you buy jewelry, buy diamonds. When you buy diamonds, come here. Then you'll be sure you get what you pay for and that you pay no more than you ought to.

GRANT'S

The Reliable Jeweller,

No. 64 Merrimack Street.

The Easy Food
Easy to Buy,
Easy to Cook,
Easy to Eat,
Easy to Digest
Quaker Oats
At all grocers
in 2-lb. pkgs. only

Remember the . .

WORKINGMEN'S

SHOE and CLOTHING STORE

24 Prescott Street.

Near Street Car Waiting Room. Open evenings.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE SUN ON SALE IN BOSTON.

The five o'clock edition of The Sun is on sale at the news stand in the Union Station, Boston.

DOUBLE TURKEY ROASTERS.

Our usual Thanksgiving offer with a pound of tea and coffee is a large size double turkey roaster. Be sure and get one. Dickson Bros., the big tea dealers, 86 Merrimack street.

MISTAKES DO HAPPEN.

Now if you were to make a mistake and did not know it, you would be satisfied that everything was all right. If you have occasion to buy flowers or floral designs, you make a mistake if you don't buy them of us. You ask "Why?" Well, we have the largest and best stock of cut flowers and we have exclusive ideas and designs for floral work. Patten and Roberts, leading florists, 8 Merrimack square. Telephone 65-3.

LOCAL NEWS.

Try Horne's Coal.

BURN WILSON'S COAL.

Hot advertising—Stanley's coal.

Have you had Pelham cigars?

Go to Devine's for trunks, 88 Mer'k.

Elegant rubber tired hacks at O'Donnell's Telephone, 334-4.

Globes, Fixtures, Lamps, etc. Sweeney & Welch, 202 Mid'x St. Tel. 638-5.

If you want coal that will burn with the best results, order it of W. E. Livingston, 15 Thorndike street.

NO CHANGE

IN THE STRIKE AT COLLINSVILLE.

The spoolers of the Collinsville mill who went out on strike last Tuesday because they were refused an increase in wages, did not return to work yesterday, despite the threat of Agent Allen that he would turn them out of the company houses. No final action has been taken as yet by the agent.

WAGES BOUND UP

In Many New England Mills

PEPPERELL FOLLOWS THE EXAMPLE

Of Fall River and Pawtucket

AND OTHER RHODE ISLAND TOWNS

New Bedford Mills Yield Peacefully

By Associated Press to The Sun.

NEW BEDFORD, Dec. 5.—It was decided by the cotton mill manufacturers last night to advance the wages of the operatives in this city 10 per cent. on Dec. 11th. Some 13,000 operatives will get the benefit of the raise, which is about $5000 per week.

INCREASE IS VOLUNTARY

PEPPERELL MILLS WITH $100 OPERATIVES GET INCREASE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

BIDDEFORD, Me., Dec. 5.—The management of the Pepperell mills will make a voluntary increase of wages.

Agent McArthur, who has just returned from Boston, where he attended a meeting of the manufacturers, stated yesterday that while it had been definitely decided that the wages in the Biddeford mills would be increased, the amount of the advance had not been determined, although it might be like that at Fall River. He is of the opinion that the new schedule of wages will go into effect about Jan. 1st.

Mr. McArthur said that what the Biddeford mills did would depend somewhat upon the action of other cotton factories in New England. Although he could not say anything definite about the general action of the New England mills, he was of the opinion that the print mills would follow in the footsteps of Fall River.

PAWTUCKET INCREASE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

PAWTUCKET, Dec. 5.—The first concern in this city to increase wages in the present boom is the Littlefield manufacturing company, whose mills are located in the rear of North Main street, and are confined to the manufacture of cotton yarns.

The increase went into effect today, and, according to the statement of a member of the company, it will average 10 per cent.

FORMAL NOTICE OF ACCEPTANCE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

FALL RIVER, Dec. 5.—Sec. Whitehead of the textile council notified the Manufacturers' association, in a letter yesterday afternoon, that the mill operatives have formally accepted the 10 per cent. advance in wages. He is also notified the mill men that the members of the council are ready to discuss the sliding scale of wages.

Manufacturers are unable to fill orders for print goods, because their product is sold away into the new year.

IDLE NEARLY TWO YEARS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

PITTSFIELD, Dec. 5.—It was announced today that the Taconic woolen mills, which have been shut down since May, 1898, will resume operations very soon. About 400 hands were employed when the plant was running at full capacity.

Mrs. Annie Plimpton has returned from a long visit with friends in Nova Scotia.

A pleasant surprise party was given Saturday night to Miss Cora Farris, at 101 Chapel street, by a large number of her friends. Mr. James Chisholm, in behalf of the party, presented her a beautiful gold ring set with a turquoise. During the evening various games were enjoyed, together with refreshments, which were served by several young ladies. Miss Young also entertained the party with a number of comic songs and piano solos. After enjoying a very pleasant evening, the party disbanded. Among the number were the following: Misses Mamie Farris, Mamie Hadley, Jessie Ferris, Grace Harris, Ella Hines, Minnie Fleisken, Maggie Fleisken, Nellie Rodgers, Alice Young, Ella McComb, Agnes McComb; Messrs. Alden Harris, John Stephen, James Chisholm, Albert Ramsay, Edmund Ramsay, George McElroy, George Crow, Arthur Pearl, Gideon Spencer, Irvin Wood and John Chalmers.

Dr. Coburn DENTIST 81 MERK ST.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

Discussed at Congregational Club Last Night

GOV. ROGER WOLCOTT.

Gov. Wolcott, Hon. Arthur Wellman and A. E. Rose the Speakers—The Club Congratulated by Sec. Long for Its Firm Stand for No-License—Brilliant Gathering at Pawtucket Church

The ever-growing Congregational club held a most successful reception and supper in the new Pawtucket Congregational church, last evening, entertaining as its guest of honor, His Excellency, Gov. Roger Wolcott, who delivered an address on "The Responsibility of the Citizen for good municipal government." The other speakers were Hon. Arthur E. Wellman of Boston and Alfred E. Rose of Lowell. The Apollo Male Quartet rendered several selections.

During the evening, the club reiterated its position on the license question standing formerly for no-license.

The reception was held from 6 to 6:30 o'clock in the auditorium of the church, while Organist Sidney R. Flint gave a recital.

Gov. Wolcott arrived shortly before supper and was quickly surrounded.

Supper was served in the vestry at 6:30 by the ladies of the Pawtucket church, and the supper and service were excellent.

After supper, the president, Rev. C. W. Huntington, rapped for order and called for the reading of the records of the previous meeting. A selection by the Apollo quartet followed, after which Deacon Clark, for the committee on membership, read his report, and a long list of new members was voted in.

The committee on Home Work, through Rev. George F. Kenngott, offered a set of printed resolutions relative to missionary contributions, which were adopted as the sense of the meeting.

Under the head of "New Business," Rev. W. A. Bartlett read the following telegram, addressed to himself and Mr. S. H. Thompson:

"Washington, D. C., Dec. 4.

"I have your telegram and am happy to express my cordial approval of no license. JOHN D. LONG."

The telegram was in answer to one sent him in the forenoon, by Mr. Bartlett and Mr. Thompson, stating the purpose of the meeting and the fact that the club is making a struggle for no license, stating that the governor was to be present, and asking if he had a greeting to send.

Mr. Bartlett then presented to the club for its approval, the following message of reply to Secretary Long's greeting, which was unanimously adopted:

"The Lowell Congregational club sends greeting to the Honorable John D. Long, secretary of the navy. We are proud of our Massachusetts son, and heartily thank him for his inspiring message in the cause of temperance."

Mr. Bartlett also presented the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

"The Lowell Congregational club at this meeting so near the city election desires to reaffirm its position in favor of no-license; believing that even with defective legislation and some evasions of the law the conditions are vastly better than with the open saloon."

Rev. Mr. Huntington then introduced Gov. Wolcott, who in part spoke as follows:

GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS.

"From the subject chosen, and also from the subject referred to in the records of your secretary, it is evident to me that the Congregational club of Lowell is not afraid of tackling difficult problems. And it is well, my friends, that just such an organization as this, devoted to the advancement of civic righteousness,—I think I caught that phrase—should meet from time to time and take counsel together as to the best methods of advancing honest and clean government.

"The chairman of the evening has already referred to the somewhat famous remark of James Brice, a most friendly critic of the institutions of this country when he said that the weak spot in this country of popular government, was in the government of cities.

"It has always seemed to me that one of the marvels in the conduct and achievement of the men of the Revolutionary period was not only their fixity of purpose, and their great achievement, but the wonderful political sagacity that found embodiment in the constitution of the United States.

"It seems to us, perhaps, a familiar idea now. But no people on the face of the earth had then tried to found a government of the people, by the people and for the people. And, my friends, we have improved very little upon the constitution which those men adopted, in the 125 years that have passed since then.

"Now we come down to the method of popular government in our municipalities. It has not been only the unanimous opinion of friendly critics from abroad, but it is I think a fact that we all sorrowfully admit, that in the government of our great cities, we have not shown to the world to the same extent that we have in our national government and the government of our states, the best form of popular government. To a large degree, the government of our large cities has been a failure.

"It seems to me that with the absolute faith that I presume that all Americans feel in the theory of popular government, this matter of the ill government of our great cities is a distinct national calamity and disgrace. We are educating whole generations to believe in corruption. That is the great evil of it. Children are growing up to belive that corruption pays in politics, and that is spreading the sore which will come back to corrupt the body politic, perhaps for years to come.

"Now, in this commonwealth of our own, you go back to the old town government of New England, and there is a well-nigh equally unanimous opinion that this is the local form of popular government. By and by the town increases in size and another form of government is made necessary, by physical conditions, and then a form of city government is adopted. Of the 33 cities of this Commonwealth, the city of Lowell was the third to be incorporated and this great industrial centre has kept its important place among the cities of the Commonwealth. It might have been supposed that a community progressive and enterprising, like that of Massachusetts, in the 63 years or more since Boston was first incorporated as a city, would have settled upon some fairly uniform method of city government. I think it rather a remarkable fact that we are still feeling about vaguely, in the dark as to what is the best method of constructing a city. We know how to run a town government very well, but when it comes to running a city government, we are still in a position of doubt."

"On the other hand it may be said that it is perhaps well enough that various experiments should be tried, that just at present, in the newer charters, the swing of the pendulum is toward giving very much more power to the mayor. That is on the theory that what you want to do is to make the responsibility clear, to be able to point to an individual and say: 'The responsibility for all your bad appointments, for all your bad acts, for all the expenditure of money, rests upon that one individual. Then, if he is faithless to his trust, or incapable, he can be turned out at the next election.'

"That is one theory. Another is that we do not want any one man power, that the very best of our government is that the people shall share largely in the power, and that in some respects, the nearer you come to a town government, the better.

"The system of city government, then, even in Massachusetts, seems to be still in solution.

"It is a somewhat striking thought in this period of vast aggregations of capital and combinations of interests, that about the biggest aggregation of capital that any one in this hall knows of, is the city of Boston. It has an appraised valuation of over one billion dollars. To run that city for a year, something more than $12,000,000 is raised by taxation.

"Now suppose Mr. Cumnock or anybody else in this hall, used to the conduct of a large enterprise, were asked how he would run a business involving a capital stock of $1,000,000,000, and an annual income and expenditure of $12,000,000. The conduct of a great city—and Boston is not in population the greatest city in the union—is an enormous business enterprise.

"One would say that the wisest heads and cleanest honor were none too wise and clean to grasp this immense problem. And when I say the wisest heads, I would not limit it to those of what is called the highest education. The men of education should meet with those who are self taught, and taught from poverty; as well as in the schools and colleges; but they should be men of sagacity. They are your trustees.

"The coming century is going to have for America very great and difficult problems. They will become greater and more difficult, with the advance of civilization and the growth in population. The demands upon the individual man and woman are going to be constantly greater.

"The government of our cities, I believe, to be a disgrace to America today. I hope, I believe, that among the problems which this new century will have to grapple with, and will settle as Americans ought to settle great problems, that is rightly, will be this problem of municipal government. We do not yet fully appreciate the importance of it. The average business man, who values his home, has not yet grasped this great problem, and is not willing to give of his time and thought and effort, as he should be.

"It seems to me, that as a people, we are carelessly trifling with one of the most vast and important problems that can be presented to man. When a great call for national sacrifice is made, this country is always ready to meet it. I do not fear for the United States, nor for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; but I long to see something of the spirit of devotion which leads a man when his country calls him to take his life in his hand, and give it in service to his country; I long to see something of that spirit devoted persistently, not spasmodically to secure the good government of our cities which can be secured and will be secured, when our people are in earnest to secure it."

The quartet rendered a selection at the conclusion of the governor's address, after which Hon. Arthur E Wellman was introduced. He spoke in part as follows:

"The importance of the subject of good government in our cities can scarcely be over-estimated. The great bulk of our population is drifting into the cities. That fact itself makes the right government of cities of great importance. A great danger is the tendency of these great cities toward municipal extravagance.

"Then, too, these cities are the centers of power, not only of wealth, but of intellectual power. The great papers that rule and influence the country find their centers in our cities, and more and more these papers are going all over the land, and becoming the voice of the people. You may have a perfect town government, but you never hear of it. But the scandals of our great cities are spread all over the land, and teach every city and hamlet.

"There are difficulties in the way of making the governmen of our cities what they ought to be. If we are to overcome these difficulties, we must face them, and not try to dodge them. One of those difficulties, to my mind, is the fact that in our large cities there is a very considerable portion of the people who have the voting power who pay no very considerable tax. It makes no material difference to them, whether the city government is extravagant or not.

"Again, we have a criminal class, and as we sometimes say, a semi-criminal class, who are ready to take part in municipal corruption.

"Another class, many of them among the best citizens, have come to us from other countries. Many have come merely from motives of self gain, honorable motives, but without the slightest conception of our free institutions. I say, that the idea that one of those men, should be expected in five years to grasp our system and become one of our citizens, is one of the most unreasonable and preposterous ever put forth. It is not wonderful, when these people get into our great cities and some one gives them five dollars to go and vote their way, they go and do it.

"Then, there is the class of good people who take no interest in public affairs. It seems to me they are among the worst people with whom we have to reckon. They are to be blamed far more than the man who comes from Poland or some country in Russia, because they have had a chance to know better.

Now, what are we going to do about it? It seems to me that every American citizen is in duty bound to take an active interest in municipal affairs. There the good man is most needed and there, for some reason, he seems less willing to go.

"I think that every American citizen ought, in the first place, to understand something about the government of his own city. He ought to read his own charter, and know its provisions. I do not propose to examine you on the Lowell charter tonight, although I have heard something of the laws of your city, and you ought to pay some attention to the men who are nominated and elected to enforce those laws."

The speaker then told of an instance when, in Boston, an unfit man was nominated to a city office, and elected and while the caucus was going on, there were voters enough at a neighboring prayer meeting to have defeated him. "I say, and I say it deliberately and I am a son of a clergyman, that every one of those men ought to have been in the caucus, and travel some other time.

"It seems to me that when you have nominated and elected your good man, the next thing is to watch him. Every good man is willing to be watched and every bad man ought to be. I believe there is a good deal in the watchful interest of good men, to keep other men straight. If you get to the time when you say, cost what it will, our city governments shall be clean, then they will be."

In introducing Mr. Rose, as the last speaker, Mr. Huntington said that however much help we may get in from outside, when we want to have a fine finish we always call upon home talent.

After fitting introductive remarks Mr. Rose said in part:

"The subject given us is, 'The Responsibility of the Citizen for Good Municipal Government.'

"Now, you cannot have one fixed standard of responsibility. Responsibility is relative to a man's birth, to his education and his environment. Compare the relative responsibility of a man born among healthy and wealthy surroundings, with every equipment and endowment, with the responsibility of a Greek naturalized last week. If men are to be responsible for what they have and not for what they have not, then what is responsibility for you may be very much diminished before it reaches me. I know you do not all agree with this. You want to make your own conscience on the subject the law for every other man's conduct. Some people have a whole livery full of consciences and they let them out for other people's accommodation and use. But you can't do it. You can't have one fixed standard of responsibility and range all men up to that. So that the question of how we are going to get good municipal government resolves itself largely into the question of what our individual responsibility is.

Now, there are no lessons like object lessons. It is a simple statement of historic fact that there have been scores of movements initiated on the impulse of some individual, or some great moral idea, which have shaken the rottenness of politicians and made them honest for at least a week after election. But neither a miracle nor a mandamus can make permanent work of what has no strong foundation (it is the foundations we must look after—something is always coming down in some corner when we least expect it). The trouble with spasmodic efforts to make politics clean is that men trust to the enthusiasm of the moment and trust to revolution, whereas the work can only be done by evolution if you stumble at that thought you will miss the key to the whole of my remarks—not revolution—evolution. Revolution is destructive; it is an effort to get rid of a nuisance. Evolution is constructive, the forcing out of the bad by the good. The work which will make our politics what they should be will have to be creative, not demolitive; constructive, not destructive; positive, not merely negative. No permanent good was ever achieved by a negative attitude towards municipal or any other form of corruption. The enthusiasm of revolution is a great power and a great peril. Nothing coagulates so quickly as blood; nothing chills so readily as enthusiasm.

We are shirking our responsibility when we give 364 days to ourselves and one to the municipality; when we give the dollar to our comfort and begrudge the dime of taxes to Caesar; when we eat the orange and give Lazarus the skin. We are shirking our responsibility when we do not insist upon having as a prerequisite in a municipal ruler uncompromising positiveness on every moral question, as well as unflinching purity. Positiveness which is strong enough to stand the daylight everywhere, instead of being 'bushel-covered' on occasion. We are shirking our responsibility when we rely on that precious instinct which allows us to make the mistake that because a man is good in private life he must necessarily be fit for public life; because he has exhibited no pronounced badness, he must therefore be fit to insist on goodness. No man is good unless he is good for something. There is no excellence like excelling, and wrong-headedness may be just as fatal in a ruler as wrong-heartedness. We speak of a "valuable man," but in the precise systemizing of words, value and valor have the same derivative, and no man is of value until valor of varied experience has weather-beaten him on all sides and he has transformed the storm and the tempest into the knotted fibre of character, just as the storm and tempest are taken up by the tree and make the oak. —the oak.

The voters of this town have gotten rusted into the habit that the bulk of the work must be done by others and among the "others" are those who are ignorant, easily deluded, or betrayed, or purchasable, having both the incentive of poverty and cupidity with such "others" as patronage may debauch or power deter. In 1896 nearly 400 men who voted at election did not have interest enough to attend the caucuses; in 1897, there were 300 of them; in 1898, more than 400; and after all the talk about democrats used in republican caucuses this year, the total republican caucus vote (including any democrats) was 500 short of what the republican vote was for Hon. Murray Crane. I know you may say that it is a case of good men getting disgusted and going to the rear, but by no such compromise or subserviency can their responsibility be evaded. The right to vote is a right to be surrendered to no force, sold for no price, compromised for no necessity, but cherished and defended as the citizen's covenant to posterity. It is through such criminal lifelessness as this that we have the present spectacle of two present nominees for school committee, one on the republican and one on the democratic ticket, both of whose names appear in the police court records, one for drunkenness and one for illegal liquor selling. What chances have the voters of the future when we give over their training to moral incapables, men who eat and drink and breathe and barter in iniquity? It is by and through indifference such as this the government of towns sinks into the hands of those who take a professional satisfaction in manipulating our interests so as to make them theirs; who believe in politics rather than principles—men who would have an attack of moral vertigo if they had to travel on a straight line; men who look upright before election, but whose backbone is like poor Pope's buckram suit—and you can hide a good many moral infirmities under moral buckram.

I rejoice in the triumph of individuality which springs up in each party and outside both. It shows that the leaven is doing its work and will do it. Keep these things in the hearts of the people and they will inevitably show themselves just as the constitution of a man will determine his appearance down to the flush of his eye and the color of his hair. I am not decrying revolution when revolution springs spontaneously from a fatigued indignation, but for the most part all change for the better must be gradual and the result of upward growth. First force out the evil in politics by a natural and healthy process. But to do this, in the main, by keeping to the old camp, holding on to the old principles, maintaining the solemn right of every citizen to think as he pleases, and vote as he pleases, and then vote right.

My friends, if you had had the good fortune to have been born 200 years ago you might have been born under a monarchy as absolute as ever lived a revolution, or you might have been born a slave and your broad back would have made an excellent whipping-post. Our forefathers fought those things out for us, and we have got to fight out some questions for the men and women who are coming after us. We cannot help it, it is inevitable. "Squabble" is perpetual on one political question or another. Here one day we shall plead for factory workers; now for better sanitary laws, now for the men over-toiled; and now for the men underpaid. Let me tell you, and tell you as a business man, that the measure of our business life will, in the end, be the measure of our political life, and that life will go on to the end of the chapter. To the end of the story of humanity, America's deathless past will stand and plead wherever there is a wrong that needs resistance, or a good that needs assistance. And standing in the daybreak of another century I say it is better to fail through excess of courage, than to sit, well-housed, well-warmed, well-fed, and solve the problem of our responsibility by discreetly evading it.

If conditions were hopeless we should still have our responsibility left; we cannot shift that to others. If the battle be lost, our responsibility is still to face the foe. If you really believe that public virtue is dead and its leaders mistaken, that you are in a continual minority, and the work is hopeless, your place may be in the rear in silence; the men who are at the front are the men who have not lost courage, even though they have lost hope. Honestly, energetically, fearing neither the rowdy press nor rowdy public opinion, you must take this cross upon your shoulders. Honestly, harmoniously, it will shift from your shoulders to your heart and make a broader and better man of you, and the people of the future will come into a better condition of things because of what we do today, and the measure of their larger advantages will be the answer to our work.

Better a glorious strife than inglorious ease. As Tennyson says: "Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathy." Better the stir of a life well lived for 50 years, than a droning, dreary century of selfishness, missing all the compensations of sacrifice, which are the wine of life, as men miss the noblest powers of their race who live forever in perpetual summer on Pacific isles."

DRACUT GRANGE.

The Dracut Grange met last evening at the Yellow meeting house and elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

Master, N. L. Pevey; overseer, A. P. Bryant; lecturer, Calvin Richardson; chaplain, Henry F. Peabody; treasurer, Frank F. Fox; stewart, Warren W. Fox; assistant stewart, Victor W. Cluff; secretary, Arthur Coburn; ceres, Mrs. Norman L. Pevey; pamona, Mrs. Fred Keyes; flora, Miss Annie Richardson; lady assistant stewart, Delia Dame; gatekeeper, Henry G. Coburn. Among the visitors was a delegation from Pelham.

NEW POSTMASTER

For Boston the Selection of Senator Lodge

As announced in The Sun several days ago, George A. Hibbard has been duly appointed postmaster of Boston to succeed Col. Thomas.

The contest for the postmastership has been a very active one. Those whose names had been mentioned in connection with it were acting Postmaster Henderson, Senator Holden of ward 11, Joseph R. McCabe of East Boston and Sidney Cushing of Jamaica Plain. At one time Gen. Curtis Guild, Jr., and Col. Albert Clarke of the Home Market club were prominently mentioned for the place, but both gentlemen declined to be considered for the position.

Publicly, Mr. Hibbard's name had been discussed, but there are a number of republican politicians about town who state that Mr. Hibbard was slated for the place months ago.

Mr. Hibbard made no canvass for the place so far as the public knows, and the assertion is made that he secured the place through the influence of former Mayor Curtis, who is very friendly to him. Mr. Hibbard, too, is a strong Lodge man, and the junior senator, it is noted, is never backward in caring for his friends.

The Boston postmastership pays $5000 per annum, and is considered the second best place in the federal service in New England.

Senator Lodge is being freely abused for the appointment.

Mrs. E. W. Huntington has returned from her home in Burlington, Ia., where she was called last July through sickness and death of her mother, Mrs. Frederick Priestman.

Mrs. A. B. Plimpton started on a southern trip yesterday.

Half good won't do!

A "may-cure" cough medicine won't do. If it will "perhaps" do its work, it's worse than worthless. If it's good, it's worth ten times its price.

Do you know where to draw the line between the good and the bad? This testimonial should help.

"I had a bad cough for six weeks and could not find any relief whatever. My little girl read about Ayer's Cherry Pectoral being such a wonderful remedy for coughs, so I bought a bottle. It relieved me at once. Before I had taken a quarter of a bottle my cough was entirely cured. I think it is the most wonderful cough mixture ever known."—L. HAWN, Newington, Ont., May 3, 1899.

Your doctor or druggist will bear us out. Three sizes: $1.00 size, cheapest in the long run; 50c. size, just the thing for a cold that "hangs on": 25c. size, for an ordinary, mean, disagreeable cold.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks and to some older ones. Easily cured. Doan's Ointment never fails. Instant relief, permanent cure. At any drug store, 50 cents.

JOHNSON'S KIDNEY PILLS 25 PILLS 10 CENTS POSITIVELY GUARANTEED

THEY CURE! NOT SIMPLY RELIEVE.

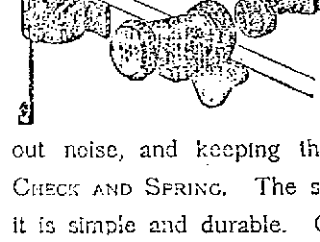
" * * * Oh, what a blessing your Kidney Pills have been to me. I could not straighten up for a year, and walking nearly killed me. Now I could run a foot-race, and when I see a man humping along, I tell him to get a box of Johnson's Kidney Pills and get well." J. L. Jones, Canton, Ohio. VEST POCKET SIZE.

25 PILLS 10 CENTS.

Superior to any high-priced remedy. By mail, on receipt of five 2-cent stamps.

For Sale by All Leading Druggists.

Doors Left Open



by careless people and doors that slam are alike annoying. A desirable device for closing doors without noise, and keeping them closed, is the ECLIPSE CHECK AND SPRING. The sample we have shows that it is simple and durable. Come in and see it.

The Thompson Hardware Company

LOWELL, MASS.

OUR GREAT DISPLAY

Of Nearly 300 Dozen Entirely New, Clean and Fresh White

Christmas Aprons

RANGING IN PRICE FROM 10c UP TO $1 EACH, INCLUDES EVERY STYLE KNOWN TO WOMANKIND FROM THE KITCHEN GIRL UP THROUGH THE DIFFERENT STAGES TO MISTRESS OF THE HOUSE. THE STYLES ARE PRETTIER THAN EVER BEFORE AND WHETHER YOU PURCHASE OR NOT WE KEEP THE CLASS OF SALESGIRLS WHO ARE WILLING TO SHOW YOU IN A POLITE AND AGREEABLE MANNER. IT'S BETTER TO COME TO HEADQUARTERS FOR "SPECIAL" ARTICLES OF THIS KIND, WHERE LARGE ORDERS WERE GIVEN MONTHS BEFORE ANY ADVANCE IN MATERIAL TOOK PLACE AND WHERE GREAT PAINS ARE TAKEN TO SEE THAT EVEN AN APRON, NO MATTER WHAT IT COST, IS PROPERLY MADE, SHAPED AND TRIMMED.

WE UNDERTOOK TO DO THIS YEARS AGO, AND WE BELIEVE OUR STOCK TODAY OUTRIVALS ANY OF OUR PREVIOUS EFFORTS. SALE COMMENCES TODAY AND YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO INSPECT THE GOODS.

Cook, Taylor & Co.

CENTRAL STREET, LOWELL.

HE IS SWINDLED.

The advertiser who pays for a circulation of ten thousand copies of a newspaper and gets less than two thousand is swindled. This paper with the lowest rates is often the dearest advertising medium. The Sun is the largest, the cheapest and the best medium in Lowell.

THE LOWELL SUN

DON'T BE A JAY.

Don't buy a second-hand paper with news a day old. When you do you are making a jay of yourself. Buy The Sun and get the news while it is hot. . . . . .

22ND YEAR. LOWELL, MASS. TUESDAY DECEMBER 5, 1899. 8 PAGES 1 CENT

NIGHT EDITION

SIX O'CLOCK.

HE WILL SURRENDER

Aguinaldo is Ready to Give up the Struggle

Insurgents' Leader Advised to Throw Himself on the Mercy of the United States—Gen. Hughes Making Great Progress and Has Already Occupied Twenty Towns

By Associated Press to The Sun.

NEW YORK, DEC. 5.—A SPECIAL CABLEGRAM FROM HONG KONG TO THE EVENING WORLD SAYS THAT FILIPINOS THERE ANNOUNCE THAT AGUINALDO IS READY TO SURRENDER IF CONSUL WILDMAN WILL RECEIVE HIM AT MANILA. THE DISPATCH ADDS THAT THE FILIPINO JUNTA AT HONG KONG WAS IN COMMUNICATION WITH AGUINALDO LAST WEEK AND ADVISED HIM THEN TO THROW HIMSELF ON THE MERCY OF THE UNITED STATES.

HUGHES' GOOD WORK

By Associated Press to The Sun.

MANILA, Dec. 5, 1.20 p. m.—General Hughes now occupies Santa Barbara and Cabutual, Island of Panay, his lines extending 35 miles north of Iloilo. He has occupied twenty towns. The inhabitants are returning with white flags, their fear of the Americans is diminishing, as they learn that they will be well treated. It is impossible to get the insurgents to fight. They are retreating to the mountains and no more organized resistance is expected. The artillery wagon mules are being used for this purpose. General Hughes continues advancing north and spreading his lines.

GEN. JOUBERT

Intends Concentrating Around Ladysmith

By Associated Press to The Sun.

LORENZO MARQUEZ, Delagoa Bay, Wednesday, Nov. 29.—The following dispatch has been received here:

"Head Laager, (Undated).—General Joubert has retired from Estcourt, and is now blowing up Colenso bridge. He brings a large herd of cattle and intends concentrating around Ladysmith."

NO LIGHT ON BRITISH MOVEMENTS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—Although the repairing of the cable between Aden and Zanzibar has restored the route via Aden to South Africa, and thereby relieved a budget of belated dispatches, there is nothing at hand throwing light on General Buller's preparations for the relief of Ladysmith or the movements of the other British columns.

News from Ladysmith has been received up to the night of Wednesday, November 29th, when all was well, provisions were plentiful and the bombardment was ineffective. Dispatches of the same date from the Boer headquarters refer to the renewal of a heavy bombardment with a foreign siege gun, christened "Franchise," which had just arrived from Pretoria and a lifeless response from the garrison.

A special dispatch from Durban says the Boers lost 1800 men at what has been popularly known as the battle of Glencoe. It is also said that scurvy and dysentery are rampant among the burghers who are beleaguering Ladysmith.

A dispatch from Pretoria mentions an unimportant sortie from Kimberley, November 27th, and says:

"The British prisoners are well. The government has permitted them to subscribe to the state library and also allows them to purchase beer and newspapers."

The reports of the abandonment of the siege of Mafeking, although coming from various quarters, are not confirmed. Apparently, General Cronje left there a force sufficient to hold the garrison in check.

WAS HE BURIED?

Alleged That a Wax Figure Was Placed in Grave

By Associated Press to The Sun.

HANOVER, Pa., Dec. 5.—Rumors have been current here that a wax figure was buried in the place of John H. Alleman, cashier of the First National Bank of Hanover, whose death was reported on October 9, 1898, and who was said to have been short in his accounts about $50,000. He was insured for $30,000.

In order to dispel these reports a number of Alleman's friends have made affidavits that the cashier is dead and that his corpse was actually interred.

It is stated that Cashier Alleman was ill for three weeks, during which time a Baltimore specialist examined him and pronounced his case incurable. He died, and his body was examined by a committee of McAllister council, Royal Arcanum, and a representative of an insurance company who identified the remains. The corpse was exposed in the coffin at the funeral. Cashier Alleman on his death bed confessed the shortage in his accounts.

BANK ROBBED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

PONTIAC, Ill., Dec. 5.—The bank at Cornell, Ill., eight miles from here, was robbed of $8,000 last night. The robbers blew the large safe open with dynamite. Two men suspected of the crime have been arrested.

CLINTON'S LOSS

The Theatre Burned Down Yesterday

By Associated Press to The Sun.

CLINTON, Dec. 5.—At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire, the most disastrous in its consequences which has ever visited this town, broke out in the basement of the Clinton Theatre building, and before the fire department could be called or the apparatus at hand put into use, the whole lower portion of the structure was a mass of flames.

The block covered 1,600 square feet. From it the flames spread to adjoining property on every side, and within two hours after the first alarm was sounded the theatre building was levelled, and 1 1-2 acres of property was simply a mass of smouldering embers.

A dozen business firms lost everything, and a score of families are rendered homeless. The entire loss will probably exceed $150,000, and only a portion of the losers are covered by insurance.

Eyesight by absorption. Dr. Taylor.

WANTED—Situation as engineer or janitor; third class license; steady man; good references. Address "J. W.," this office.

WAGES GO UP

Lowell Operatives Get 10 Per Cent Increase

At last the good news of an increase of wages has come to the operatives of Lowell's great cotton mills.

This morning the treasurers of the local cotton mills held a meeting and decided to grant an increase of 10 per cent. in wages to all operatives engaged in mills manufacturing cotton and yarn, the increase to go into effect on Dec. 18th.

This means that all the operatives in the cotton mills except those in the print works department, will receive an increase.

It is estimated that between 16,000 and 17,000 employes will be affected, and that in money the increase itself will amount to about $10,000 additional weekly.

Thus, storekeepers may look for a boom in Christmas trade.

Agent Southworth made the following statement this afternoon:

"The agents of the cotton cloth mills have today been authorized to advance wages ten per cent. on the 18th inst. and notices to that effect will probably be posted within a day or two."

A well known mill official when seen by a Sun reporter, this afternoon, said that as he understood it the increase decided upon by the mill treasurers will affect all of the local cotton mills and the different departments in those mills.

The increase in wages means considerable more to the city of Lowell than would appear at first glance. It means an increase in the circulation in this city of over a half a million dollars. The effect of this action of the mill treasurers will be felt by, and be a benefit to, not only the operatives, but every other resident of Lowell.

The business men especially are pleased at the prospect of such a largely increased circulation and expect to share in the benefits of the operatives by an increase in their trade with the different stores and business houses of the city.

The news of the increase of wages was first given to the mill operatives by The Sun bulletins, when the working people were returning to the mills this noontime. That it was welcome news goes without saying.

REP. ROBERT'S CASE

Attracted a Big Audience to Congress

His Name is Not on the House Roll Call—Interest in Roberts Overshadowed Reading of President's Message

By Associated Press to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5—The galleries of the House today were almost as crowded as on yesterday, the debate on the Roberts case being the attraction. The reading of the president's message was completely overshadowed by the universal interest in the disposition of the case of the Mormon representative from Utah. The fact that three fourths of the spectators in the galleries were women was particularly noticeable and was a tangible manifestation of the interest of the fair sex in the result.

Mr. Roberts entered the hall about 11.30 and moved around the throng on the floor rather aimlessly. Just before the House convened he took the seat he selected yesterday on the extreme right of the democratic side, in what is known as the "Cherokee Strip." No arrangements as to the time to be made available for debate upon the resolution had been reached before the House assembled.

At 12 o'clock Speaker Henderson called the members to order. All arose in their places, Mr. Roberts included, and stood with bowed heads while the chaplain delivered his invocation. After the reading of the journal had been concluded, Mr. Cannon from the committee appointed yesterday to wait on the president, reported that the president would communicate in writing. Immediately thereafter Major Pruden the president's executive clerk, announced the message and it was at once laid before the house. The members listened attentively to the reading. (The president's message is printed in full on page 6.)

It developed that Mr. Roberts' name is not on the official roll call of the house, so that in case of a vote or other action by the house he would not be a participant. This was in accord with all precedents, as the roll is made up of those members who have been sworn in and have thus consummated their rights to membership. Representative Richardson, the democratic leader, said that no exception could be taken to this proceeding.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Richardson providing that Mr. Roberts should be sworn in pending an investigation of his case should he made by the committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Taylor in arguing on the Roberts case contended first that Mr. Roberts' conviction of violations of the Edmunds law in 1887 rendered him ineligible by the eighth section of that act; second that if once guilty of polygamy he is still ineligible under that act; third, that if a polygamist within the meaning of the decision of the supreme court he is ineligible independent of that statute; fourth, that the compact between Utah and the United States justifies the House in refusing him admission.

Mr. Taylor urged that it would be better for the House to exclude Mr. Roberts than to expel him. All the earlier, he said, were against the right of the House to expel a man for acts done prior to his election, no matter how vile they might be.

Representative Corliss of Michigan introduced a bill for a Pacific cable to be built by the government to Hawaii, the Philippines, Japan, and China at a cost of $8,000,000, of which $500,000 is to be immediately available. The route and general control is placed under a Pacific cable commission, including the postmaster-general and chief signal officer of the army.

THE SENATE

BLIND CHAPLAIN REFERRED TO SENATOR HAYWARD'S DEATH.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Another sorrow has fallen upon the senate before it convened in today's session. To most of the senators the announcement of the death of Senator-elect Hayward of Nebraska had been communicated.

Reference was made by the chaplain in his opening invocation to the demise of Senator Hayward.

Mr. Platt (Conn.) and Mr. Jones (Ark.) the committee appointed on the part of the senate to wait upon the president to announce to him that congress had assembled and was awaiting any communication he might have to make to it, reported that duty had been performed. "The president," said Mr. Platt, "expressed his satisfaction at the assembling of congress and hoped that great good to the country might result from its deliberations."

Mr. Platt announced that the president would communicate with the senate immediately.

Mr. Turley (Tenn.) presented his colleague, Mr. Bates at the desk of the president, and President Frye administered to Mr. Bates the oath of office.

Major O. L. Pruden, assistant secretary to the president, was recognized by the chair, and presented to the senate the message of the president. At 12.05 the reading of the message was begun by the clerk.

WEBSTER ENDED HIS LIFE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 5.—An afternoon paper says: "Evidence accumulates to support the theory that John Webster, husband of Actress Nellie McHenry, who played here recently, ended his life in the rapids just above the cataract at Niagara Falls. There is evidence that he had business troubles.

Removal Notice.

James F. Cahill, the well known blacksmith, who has removed from his old place of business, formerly on Greene street to 336 Jackson street where he is now prepared to attend to all of his old customers as well as new. None but the most skilful workmen employed.

TASTED POISON

Dr. Hitchcock Testified in Molineux Trial

HE ATTENDED MRS. ADAMS

He Told of Finding Cornish Suffering

By Associated Press to The Sun.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—The first witness called in the case of Roland B. Molineux, who is charged with causing the death of Mrs. Katherine J. Adams, was Dr. Edward F. Hitchcock, who attended Mrs. Adams immediately after she had taken the poison which caused her death. He told the story of his attendance upon Mrs. Adams, after she had been poisoned. In answer to questions by Mr. Osborne, said he took with him an "emergency outfit," and that when he reached the house he saw at the top of the second flight of stairs a number of persons, among whom was Harry S. Cornish. He had no conversation with Cornish. Mrs. Adams' face indicated that she had swallowed some poisonous mixtures. He gave a hypodermic injection for heart stimulant and administered other restoratives, but the woman died while he was working over her.

In speaking of the room he said there had been but one place occupied at the breakfast table. Two glasses sat on the table. He said he heard some one retching in a near-by room and on asking who it was, was told that it was Mr. Cornish.

Witness said that beyond question Mr. Cornish was in a most distressing condition. This was objected to by Mr. Weeks, and was stricken from the record. Continuing Dr. Hitchcock said he tasted the contents of the bottle and said that as soon as it touched his tongue he detected the odor of almonds and prussic acid and knew he was in contact with the cyanide root, one of the most deadly poisons. Mr. Osborne asked the witness to describe the symptoms of such poisoning. Mr. Weeks objected, but was overruled. The poison caused general paralysis, Dr. Hitchcock said. He also detected the mercurial taste in the preparation he said and in describing the bottle containing the stuff said it was a little smaller and of a darker color than a bromo-seltzer bottle. The label was soiled and gave the bottle a second-hand appearance. Dr. Hitchcock identified the bottle when it was shown him by Mr. Osborne and it was offered in evidence. The attorneys for the defense examined the bottle after which it was marked "Exhibit One, prima." The bottle holder was identified by Dr. Hitchcock. It had been handed him by Cornish, he said. The bottle's wrapper was also identified by the witness.

Continuing, Dr. Hitchcock told of asking Cornish where he bought the bottle and of being told that it was sent as a Christmas present. The witness asked Cornish if he knew anybody who spelled forty "fourty." Cornish said he did not. The doctor then told of calling in Dr. Poisor. He felt the effects of even the small quantity of poison he had taken and had advised Cornish to keep in the open air to work off the poison's effect.

Mr. Weeks then began the cross-examination. He was told by the witness that he made a most minute and careful examination of his patient. Coming to the question of the bottle and bottle-holder, the witness said he could not say that certain little blue marks on the wrapper were there when he examined the exhibits in the dint. He told Mr. Weeks he could not remember very distinctly as he had paid no particular attention to the matter.

The witness testified before the coroner that the patient had a peculiar pallor. In his estimony today he said a peculiar "bluish color."

The bottle which contained the poison witness said was not in the dining room when he entered, but was brought in from the bed room by Mr. Cornish.

FATAL INJURIES

Received by an Italian in a Quarrel

By Associated Press to The Sun.

MILFORD, Mass., Dec. 5.—Charles Guardia, an Italian employed by the Draper company at Hopedale, sustained injuries which, it is said, will prove fatal, in a quarrel with a fellow workman, Andrew D. Childs, this forenoon. Childs escaped after the episode, but was captured this afternoon at Woonsocket, R. I., and brought back to this place. He admits that he assaulted Guardia.

The cause of the dispute is not clear, but in the course of the controversy, it is said, Childs seized an iron bar and struck Guardia on the head with it. The blow caused a fracture of the skull and the man fell to the floor, apparently dead. Childs at once left the place and trace of him was lost by the time the police reached the scene. Guardia was taken to his home and physicians who were summoned to attend him ascertained the serious nature of his injuries and expressed the opinion that he could not recover.

As soon as possible the police endeavored to find Childs' trail. They ascertained that he had been seen going in the direction of the Rhode Island line. The authorities in that state were notified to be on the lookout, and shortly after word was received from Woonsocket that Childs had been captured in a saloon at that place. At 6 o'clock tonight Sheriff Jenkins and Shell of Milford reached Woonsocket and the man was delivered into their custody. In conversation with the officials the prisoner did not attempt to deny his responsibility, but said he committed the assault in a moment of passion.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Head Comfort

You know what home comfort, foot comfort and stomach comfort mean. But do you know what genuine head comfort means? If not just try

DOWS' MENTHOL CREAM

and feel the gray matter under your hair take on repose, strength and clearness. For Dows' cures Cold in the head, nose, Rose cold, Hay Fever, Catarrh and Nasal affections promptly. Place a little in the nostrils. It's volatile; dissolves rapidly. Goes through the air passages to the head. No dosing. It's cure made pleasant, in a hurry, complete. Use it today and you'll use it again. 50c tube, 50c box at all druggists if you insist. Get Dows' only.

A. W. Dows & Co.

359 Central Street.

THE SUN EXTRA

GET MORE PAY

Wages of Operatives Increased in Several Cities

THE LONSDALE COMPANY FALLS INTO LINE

Other Blackstone Valley Mills Follow Suit

By Associated Press to The Sun.

BOSTON, Dec. 5.—As indicated in the dispatches of the Associated Press over one week ago, the movement to advance wages in a number of cotton mill centers has become general throughout the New England states. Up to this afternoon nearly 100,000 operatives had been notified of a 10 per cent. advance, and the outlook was that most of the mills which had not then made any announcement would take similar action.

As a result of the general movement, wages by Christmas will be higher than any time since 1893. When the agitation was first launched in Fall River for a raise in pay, it was generally believed that not more than a five per cent. advance could be obtained, but the action of Matthew C. D. Borden of New York, owner of the Fall River Iron Works, in posting notices announcing an advance of ten per cent., served to back up the demand of the textile councils in southern New England, and the other mills decided to follow it.

The big Rhode Island corporations controlled by the Goddards and Robert Knight, and several smaller concerns posted notices of a 10 per cent. advance today, as did all the Lowell companies. The action of the Rhode Island owners will have considerable effect in the Quinebaug valley and in other mill districts of eastern Connecticut, where textile property is largely owned by Providence capitalists.

There is reason to believe that most of the cotton mills of Maine and New Hampshire in addition to many more in this state will shortly fall in line.

LONSDALE CO. LEADS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 5.—The Lonsdale company, one of the largest cotton manufacturing concerns in the state of Rhode Island, posted notices this morning that an advance of ten per cent. would go into effect Monday morning, December 11. The announcement was no surprise as it was well known that the Rhode Island mills were awaiting the outcome of the settlement of the wage question in Fall River. The Lonsdale company controls mills at Lonsdal, Hope, Ashton, Blackstone, Mass., and indirectly many other concerns. In all about 3500 operatives are affected by the advance.

In all probability the other mills in the Blackstone valley will post notices to the same effect before the close of the day as the management are on record in saying that they would follow the example set by the Fall River.

Hon. Andrew J. Currie, agent of the Chace mills, stated last week, the Chace mills would advance the wage schedule to the same point and to go into effect the same time as the mills in Fall River.

Today the management of the Kent woolen mills at Centerdale, R. I., posted notices that an advance would go into effect January 1, 1900.

IN WOONSOCKET.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

WOONSOCKET, R. I., Dec. 5.—The Blackstone Mfg. Co., cotton goods, Blackstone, Mass., employing 440 people, today posted notices of a 10 per cent. raise in wages commencing December 11. The Goddard's, who own many of the largest of the mills in the Blackstone valley in Rhode Island, are the largest owners in Blackstone.

ADVANCE OF $16,000.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

RIVER POINT, R. I., Dec. 5—Notices apprising the operatives of a ten per cent. advance in wages to take effect December 11, were posted in the mills of the Hope company at Hope and Phenix, this morning. Similar notices were posted in the Knight mills at Pontiac, Natick, River Point, Arctic and Lippitt, the mills of the Quidnick and Lippit, the mills of the Quidnick and Anthony and the Interlaken mills at Arkwright, this afternoon. The Warwick mills, Centreville Cotton Co. and the Crompton company also in the Pawtuxet valley will follow suit, both as to rate and date of advance in wages.

The advance will mean an addition of $16,000 monthly in the earnings of the operatives in this section of the state.

Eyesight by absorption. Dr. Taylor.

£ XMAS CHECKS £.

Remittances for Christmas. Send through Murphy's steamship agency, 18 Appleton street, payable in Ireland, England, Scotland and all over Europe. 30 years in the business in the same place. Opposite the postoffice.

D. MURPHY.

Christmas Drafts

Payable in every town in England, Ireland and Scotland, free of discount. Passage tickets at lowest rates.

J. F. O'Donnell's Steamship Agency, 324 Market St., Cor. Worthen.

PUTNAM & SON,

166 Central Street.

The weather bureau says colder weather. A good reminder of the overcoats that we've marked to go quickly.

New Oxford Frieze Overcoats,

the popular color of the season. Strictly all wool, made with raw edges, satin sleeves and velvet collar. Boxy and stylish, regular $10.00, for

$7.95

Black and Blue Kersey Overcoats,

two lots to close. Fine face, strictly pure wool Kerseys, very nicely tailored. Have been $10.00, marked down to

$7.95

Stylish Overcoats

Of dark and light gray soft finished frieze. With them very fine olive Kerseys, made with fancy plaid linings and satin yokes. Very latest cut. Splendidly made—quite as good as any coats shown for $13.00 and $14.00, for only

$9.95

Only Twenty of the Rogers-Peet Overcoats

left, and the lot of extra fine coats of our own make, the rough-faced fashionable coats that sold for $25.00 and $30.00, reduced last week to close at

$19.85

Boys' Top Coats,

sizes 4 years to 16. Heavy weight Covert Cloths, marked down from $3.50, and with these two lots of Frieze Top Coats, one olive, the other blue. All today for

$2.95

THE SUN LATEST!

5 O'CLOCK

POLITICS LIVELY

Candidates of all Kinds and Their Causes

PINDAR-WYMAN CONTROVERSY CONTINUES

Lieut. McNulty Explains His Position

Before the votes have been counted and we are enabled to congratulate the winners, there is already the hottest kind of a fight on for the presidency of the common council. The fight is principally on the republican side, for while Councilmen Markham and Barry are mentioned as candidates among the democrats, neither is making an aggressive contest, the real fighting going on among the republicans. The republican candidates are Daniel N. Pickering of ward nine, Jas. F. Walker of ward six, F. E. Saunders, ward one and A. D. Milten, ward eight. These are hustling in great style, assuming that already they are elected. Capt. Milten was the last to enter the fight and assuming that he may be elected if he doesn't preside over the council any better than he does over Company M. I can see some hot times in the council ere long. With such an array of republican candidates, the democrats will have a chance. There will be caucusing galore on inauguration day.

Mr. Barnard's friends are poring over the books of the supply department in quest, it is said, of some instance wherein Mr. Barrett was extravagant. As yet they have found one case where Mr. Barnard purchased valves at a less price than did Mr. Barrett. But in their haste they neglected to note that while Barnard purchased iron valves, Barrett bought brass valves, which while only a trifle more in cost and more than worth the additional cost by reason of their general superiority and their attempt to show up Barrett was decidedly ridiculous.

The Crowley club understands the art of conducting a lively and straightforward municipal campaign, and is doing great work. One of its leading hustlers is Robert V. Saunders of ward seven, who is on the go all the time. "Bobbie" is a hustler from Hustlerville, and will give any of the lieutenants a job to keep up with him. He possesses a host of friends in both parties, and he is never unsuccessful.

The Pinder-Wyman fight for superintendency of the city farm is growing decidedly interesting. Col. Pinder's friends claim that Wyman cannot get over four votes if he goes to Sheol for it, while Wyman's friends smile and say it is already six to three for Wyman. The result is that many a heated argument is being held and bets made. If ever a bitter fight was fought in this little town, it is that Pinder-Wyman scrap. It beats all records. It was the cause of disrupting the republican organization in ward seven, and it figured in several small contests. Gentlemen, have at it!

William J. Johnson, democratic candidate for school board in ward one, is putting up a lively campaign for the office encouraged by the promises of many prominent republicans who cannot stand Kenneth J. Mackenzie for the school board. Mr. Johnson is a business man who dabbles not in politics and just the man for the place, while Mackenzie is a politician of the strine vulgarly called a heeler and hardly a fit man for the position to which he aspires. Mr. Mackenzie in the interest of his party should not have run for the school board, but he did run and to achieve his end beat out a good man in Dr. Allard. He must stand the knocking graciously, for he's in for a lot of it.

The overseer of the poor fight is going on very quietly and effectively in Ward Seven. Mr. James A. Lavery, the democratic candidate for overseer of the poor, is getting a large number of promises from republicans of the ward that he will have their support on election day. Mr. Lavery is a bright, clean, young man, and has fitting qualifications for the position of overseer of the poor. If elected, neither republicans, nor democrats will have any regrets during his administration. We feel quite confident that when the votes are counted he will win off with a handsome majority.

In view of the opposition to his candidacy for alderman, on the democratic ticket from Ward Three, Alderman McNulty wishes The Sun to explain his position on the Gillow matter as follows:

"I have been censured by some members of my party for voting for my comrade in arms Lieut. J. Gillow for superintendent of public buildings, and censured by men, it seems to me, who did not realize our relations toward each other. In the spring of '98, when war was declared and we were commissioned to serve in the same regiment and same company as part of the volunteer army to defend the honor of our common country we were not asked whether we were democrats or republicans; we simply volunteered our services and were accepted regardless of creed or party affiliations. We went into camp at South Framingham and there began our duties of preparation and study and the drilling and discipline of green men, and as we worked in the noon day sun or instructed patrols at night, there began to exist a feeling of sympathy which merged into friendship before we broke camp for the green fields of Virginia; a friendship which was not lessened any in the long marches to historic Fairfax courthouse or by camping on the banks of the Potomac. As we steamed away from Newport News, aboard the transport "Harvard," with perhaps a lingering thought of loved ones left at home and with our eyes turned toward the rising of Cuba's sun, for which rising many a brave soldier boy must give his life, a true feeling of comradeship existed. And who will say that that memorable night march to the front on the night of the first of July did not make us faster friends, or was it the song of the Mauser or the shriek of the shells, or perhaps that fourteen days in the trenches together chilled by heavy dews at night or drenched by tropical rains which came in torrents about fifteen hours out of the twenty-four? After the surrender of the Dons as we guarded Spanish prisoners or did garrison duty in those feverstricken camps around Santiago, when hungry eyes looking out of gaunt faces stared at you everywhere, with disease and death on every hand, when the laying to rest of some brave lad was an hourly occurrence, surely I may be pardoned for standing by a man whose friendship I enjoyed then as we shared each other's perils. And when the famous old 9th Massachusetts, the last of Shafter's corps to leave Cuba, arrived at Montauk with thinned and decimated ranks, we watched with heavy hearts the almost lifeless form of Lieut. Gillow borne away to the hospital, he having been stricken down with typhoid fever the day we left the island. Not a man of us expected to see him alive again. A few days after this I was taken to the same hospital and happened to be placed in the same ward, directly opposite him. I was about to speak to him, but was restrained from doing so by the nurses who said he was too weak to talk, and I received my orders not to speak to him for several days. The following day, however, as the nurse was repacking some bags of broken ice about his head, I noticed his eyes wander lazily towards my cot. He gazed at me in amazement for a second and then with pointed finger he fairly yelled: "Oh, look, there's my lieutenant." It was the first time he had spoken since coming into the hospital the nurses said. Of course he instantly demanded that his cot be moved over beside mine, and the nurses with broad grins on their faces instantly complied with his wishes. A couple of days after that his wife came like a ministering angel of peace and then there was a change for the better, and for four weeks she stood by her post nursing both of us back to health and strength. And when the doctor's decision came that he was strong enough to be removed to his home, and that I should not be for another week, my protestations against waiting for me were useless as they both spurned the idea of going home until I should be able also. A great wave of patriotism had swept over the city and which was manifested by the kindly acts of many of our citizens and the generous work of the Relief Association in behalf of the soldiers. A banquet was given in their honor at the armory and prominent citizens there lauded and praised them in eloquent speeches. In the homes and on the streets everybody had a kind word for the soldiers. In short, nothing was too good for them. I was nominated and elected to the board of aldermen principally because I was a soldier. But when a soldier came up for office and he the man who had shared his blanket with me through the Cuban campaign, and to whose kindly care practically I owe my life, I was railed at and reviled simply because I voted for him and he not of my party. I stood by my friend who had been my friend through thick and thin and through the ravages of almost fatal disease. Why, in so doing, I have been selected as a special mark is beyond the comprehension of many clear thinkers. But I am perfectly satisfied to leave the issue with the voters of Lowell for their decision on election day, as I feel confident that they will approve of what I have done by voting for me for a second term."

INDIAN SCHOOLS

ESTELLE REEL MAKES A REPORT ON THEM.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5—Miss Estelle Reele, general superintendent of the Indian schools, in her annual report makes a strong plea for compulsory education and advocates strictly industrial training for Indian children. She says the industrial branch of the work should be forced to the front and that literary instructions be narrowed to the simple, practical elements. The educational outlook for the Indians is painted as very encouraging and better buildings and more facilities for industrial training have been provided this year. The report urges a course of cooking, nursing and economic housekeeping for girls, making them home-makers in the highest sense; and farming, stock raising, the useful trades should be added to the common branches taught the boys.

49TH. REGIMENT

ORDERED TO SAIL FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 5—Orders have been issued for the remaining four companies of the 49th Infantry now at the Presidio, to embark on the transport Sherman, which is scheduled to sail on Wednesday for the Philippines. A detachment of the Signal Corps now stationed at Angle Island, under command of First Lieut. Frank E. Lyman Jr. and about 125 recruits will also sail on the Sherman. Among the officers who will go on the same vessel is Chaplain W. D. McKinnon, who will report to Gen. Otis for instructions.

The Centennial will sail on Wednesday for Manila with 200 horses.

COURT MARTIAL POSTPONED

By Associated Press to The Sun.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 5. The opening of the court martial of Chaplain Shields has been temporarily postponed, the judge advocate not being ready to proceed. The chaplain, who is still to be suffering from tuberculosis, is to be removed from Alcatraz to the general hospital at the Presidio pending the results of the trial.

MILLER'S ARREST

NOT HEARD OF IN NEW YORK.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5—Captain McCluskey of the detective bureau, said today that he heard nothing officially of the reported capture of William F. Miller of the Franklyn syndicate of Brooklyn, who was said to have been placed under arrest in Montreal.

2 MILLS SHUT DOWN

FOR LACK OF PROPER WATER SUPPLY.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

MILLBURY, Mass., Dec. 5—The Union Linen Mill has shut down, owing to lack of water. The supply comes from Lake Singletary, which has not been so low for many years. The concern has a large number of orders on hand.

"Kid" Broad, by his victory over Dave Sullivan gained an "angel" who is willing to back him for $2500.

Constipation

Headache, biliousness, heartburn, indigestion and all liver ills are cured by

Hood's Pills

Sold by all druggists. 25 cents.

WILLIAM PITT FRYE, President of the Senate.

A MURDER CASE

Will Come Before the Grand Jury

By Associated Press to The Sun.

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., Dec. 5—The December term of the Addison county court was opened here today. The only important case to come before the grand jury is that of the State vs. Frederick Eatwood, charged with the murder of Franklin E. Fenn, in Middlebury, on the night of August 14 last. The case has excited wide interest from the attempt at killing at wholesale, said to have been made by the defendant, who, it is alleged, first shot his wife, who refused to live with him, fired several shots at Mrs. Brown, his mother-in-law, then went to the home of Franklin E. Fenn, who had married a sister of Eatwood's wife, where, it is alleged, he shot Fenn through the heart. Eastwood also fired at Mrs. Fenn, it is claimed, but inflicted only a flesh wound. Eastwood next drove around the home of Edgar C. Brown and called for him, but the man did not make his appearance. Eastwood then delivered himself up to the wife of Deputy Sheriff W. H. Cobb, while the latter was out looking for him. Eastwood had put one bullet into his own body, but it penetrated just far enough below the heart to prevent his death. He has since recovered from his wound. His wife also got well.

BIG SEIZURE THIS MORNING.

Lieut. Palmer and Officers Perkins and Eric Leighton paid a visit to Pierre Latour's bake shop at 11 Ward street, about 5 o'clock this morning. A thorough search of the place was made and in the back room they found eight and a half gallons of whiskey and 4 gallon of wine. Mr. Latour was subsequently arrested and sent to the police station, brought to court for illegal keeping of liquor.

Don't miss the basket ball game of the season, Associate hall, Friday night.

Eyesight by absorption. Dr. Taylor.

A SENATOR DEAD

Senator Hayward of Nebraska Passed Away

By Associated Press to The Sun.

NEBRASKA CITY Neb., Dec. 5—U. S. Senator Hayward died at 6.50 a. m. today. This is the senator who, it is said, will be succeeded by Mr. Bryan if the latter accepts the position.

KENTUCKY COUNT

WILL PROBABLY BE COMPLETED TODAY.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 5.—The members of the board of election commissioners, as well as some of the attorneys interested in the canvassing of the vote, expressed the opinion this morning that the canvass of the remaining counties would be completed today in time for the contesting board to hear arguments on the disputed counties. There were, however, still sixty-eight counties to be canvassed and the work seemed certain to take the entire day. The board met at 9.30 pursuant to last night's adjournment.

MAJOR ARMSTRONG

OF 2ND INFANTRY DIED YESTERDAY AT MANILA.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—General Otis has informed the war department of the death of Major Frank C. Armstrong, surgeon of the 32nd infantry, which occurred yesterday at Manila. The cause of death is given as lymphatic leukaemia.

CUMMISKEY ESTATE.

The lots in Pawtucketville of the Cummiskey estate sold from 2 3-4 cents per square foot to 3 1-8 per square foot to George Lynch, John Dunfey and W. B. Holloway. The sales were conducted yesterday by J. E. Conant & Co.

NASHUA ROBBERS

Held up a Granitville Resident Saturday Night

TOOK HIS MONEY AND CLOTHING

Druggist Arrested for Alleged Liquor Nuisance

The Nashua Telegram says:

Saturday evening a young man whose home is in Graniteville, a small suburb of Lowell, came to this city with the intention of visiting friends who live in the vicinity of Edgeville. He left the track, down which he had gone in order to save time and distance, and had started across the field towards the house of his friends, when he was accosted by a gang made up of six or seven young toughs. The one that seemed to be the leader seized the Lowellite by the arms, and in spite of spirited resistance threw him to the ground. He was then searched and $3 in money found in his pockets was stolen.

His coat and hat were taken from him and a new pair of shoes which he had purchased the day before were also taken to swell the booty of the thugs. Badly pounded and in a semi-conscious condition, they left him where he was discovered some time later by railroad hands.

Early Sunday morning, clothed in an old coat given him by one of the railroad boys, and an old hat, picked up in the yard, and two old shoes dug out of an ash can, he took an early electric for home. He reported the affair to Assistant City Marshal Wheeler, and the police are making a diligent search for the culprits. On account of the darkness, no description of the assailants could be obtained.

LIQUOR NUISANCE.

Liquor Inspectors Goodwin and Atkinson arrested J. Robert Jenery last night about 8 o'clock, upon the charge of maintaining a liquor nuisance at the drug store, corner of Ford and Aiken streets. The prisoner was subsequently bailed.

ALLEGED PICKPOCKETS.

Mrs. Thomas Rogers of Butterfield street had her pocketbook picked from her pocket while shopping in a Merrimack street store Saturday night. Although the woman is not positive, she believes that the purse was taken by a woman who brushed by her while she was looking at some books which she intended purchasing. She discovered her loss when she was to pay for the same. The suspect had then left the store. The purse contained about $3.

Foresters' basket ball game and dance, Associate hall, Friday evening, December 8.

MUSIC HALL

"La Belle Russe," Belasco's society drama, not frequently presented here in late years, was performed at Music hall last night by a company which included two popular favorites in Lowell, and in the assembled audience were numerous friends to greet them—Rose Stahl and William Bonelli.

The play is properly decribed as powerful. Though it opens quietly enough the interest speedily develops through the middle acts to the climax, giving opportunities for strong acting. These were well improved by Miss Stahl and Mr. Bonelli. The former was admirably fitted for the title part, and proved equal to all the demands which the role of a beautiful adventuress made upon her talents. The part calls for the display of many strong emotions, and Miss Stahl left nothing wanting in their portrayal. Mr. Bonelli was equally successful as Capt. Dudley Brand, and his acting was marked by earnestness and intensity that were undeniably moving. Especially excellent was the long speech in the second act when he and "the beautiful Russian" met face to face," and he told the story of her life and his. The company included John Ince, Jr., as a manly Sir Philip Cathrope; Thomas Tuther as the fussy Lawyer Quilton; Eliza Hudson as a sympathetic Lady Caithrope; and Little Gertrude, whose precocity was appreciated.

The play will be repeated this and tomorrow evenings and tomorrow afternoon.

Basket ball game Friday evening between Co. I, and Burkes. Purse of $50.

CASCADE CLUB.

The Cascade club will hold its third character and costume party Thursday evening next, at Associate hall, and it is expected to surpass all previous attempts of the club in this line. Atwood's orchestra of seven pieces will furnish music and a good time is assured all who attend.

NOTICE.

Newly mined, best quality of domestic coal in lots to suit customers, orders by mail, telephone or in person will receive prompt, honest and careful attention. John P. Quinn's new yard, 4 to 14 Dix street, off Gorham street, near the railroad bridge.

P. S. In slabs and kindlings we lead them all.

The young couple always together before marriage rarely keep up this happy intimacy as man and wife. They are not tired of each other, but the young wife finds herself weak and languid, with no inclination for exercise. And thus begins a division of pursuits and interests which often ends in divided lives. The use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription makes weak women strong. It stops the drains which undermine the strength, cures "female weakness," nourishes the nerves and gives vigor to the whole body.

There is neither opium, cocaine or other narcotic in "Favorite Prescription."

"I suffered from female weakness about eight years—tried several doctors, but derived no benefit until I began using Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription," writes Mrs. John Green, of Danville, Boyle Co., Ky. "This medicine was recommended to me by other patients. I have taken six bottles, and I feel like another person."

Free. Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, 1008 pages, 700 illustrations, is sent free, on receipt of stamps, to cover expense of mailing only. Send 21 one-cent stamps for the book in paper covers, or 31 stamps for cloth binding. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

LADIES Who Have Used Them Recommend as the BEST
DR. KING'S Star Crown Brand
PENNYROYAL PILLS.

Immediate relief, no danger, no pain. Used for years by leading specialists. Hundreds of testimonials. A trial will convince you of their intrinsic value in cases of suppression. Send 10 cents for sample & book. All Druggists or by mail $1.00 box.
KING MEDICINE CO., Box 1930, BOSTON, MASS.

For Women.

Dr Tolman's Monthly Regulator has brought happiness to hundreds of anxious women; have never had a single failure; longest cases relieved in 2 to 5 days without fail; no other remedy will do this; no pain, no danger, no interference with work; by mail or at office $2. write for further particulars. All letters truthfully answered.
Dr. E. M. TOLMAN CO., 170 Tremont St., Boston.

BLOOD POISON

Primary, Secondary or Tertiary Blood Poison Permanently Cured. You can be treated at home under same guaranty. If you have taken Mercury, Iodide Potash, and still have aches and pains, Mucus Patches in Mouth, Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper Colored Spots, Ulcers on any part of the body, Hair or Eyebrows falling out, write

COOK REMEDY CO.

1583 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill., for proofs of cures. Capital, $500,000. We solicit the most obstinate cases. We have cured the worst cases in 15 to 26 days. 100-page Book Free.

Paine's Celery Compound	64c
Vinol	73c
1 Doz. Full Weight Rochelle Powders	17c

CARTER & SHERBURN'S

Low Priced Drug Store, Cor. Merrimack and Bridge Sts.

HAVE YOU SEEN

The New Store at 44 Bridge St.?

We have the very latest and newest styles in capes, jackets, suits, skirts, waist, furs and trimmed hats; also men's and boys' clothing. Cheapest prices. Give us a call and see for yourself our prices and you are sure to be satisfied.

Lowell Co-Op. Supply Co.,

(Formerly of 26 Central Street.)

J. S. SVATSKIN, Prop. V. RAWLINSON, Mgr

New Fish Market

We have opened up a new and strictly up-to-date fish market at 383 Central street, where you will find FISH, FISH of all kinds. Dried and Pickled fish and everything kept in a first-class market.

NEWPORT FISH CO.

383 Central Street.

Telephone Connection.

NICE PURE CONFECTIONERY

At Wholesale and Retail.

CHRISTMAS CANDY.

Old City Hall Building.

218 Merrimack Street.

When it comes to making overcoats we are right in it with the best of them for style and quality and as for price here is where we distance all our competitors. Our rent is low and we have a practical knowledge of our business. These are the plain facts of our being able to undersell our neighbors.

Call A. M. BERTRAND, The Fashionable Tailor, 24 MIDDLE STREET.

SIX MONTHS' TREATMENT FOR ONE DOLLAR

Dr. Burkhart's VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

IN TABLET FORM—PLEASANT TO TAKE.

It sold under a bona fide guarantee to Cure Kidney and Liver Disease, Fever and Ague, Rheumatism, Sick and Nervous Headache, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Female Complaints, Catarrh, Indigestion, Neuralgia, Nervous Affection, Dyspepsia and Constipation.

Cures Lumbago and Gout.

Dr. Burkhart's Vegetable Compound is a household word in my neighborhood and its magic powers are doubted by no one. I was cured of Lumbago and Gout in 30 days.
I. S. Crowel, Urbana, O.

For sale by all druggists. Thirty days' treatment for 25c.; Seventy days' treatment 50c.; Six months' treatment, $1.00. 50-page trial treatment free.
DR. W. S. BURKHART, Cincinnati, O.

Big Reports from **Upmann's Extra 5** Greatest on Earth.

Music Hall

MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY AND MATINEE.

Dec. 4, 5, 6.

The Powerful Society Drama,

La Belle Russe.

Written by David Belasco, author of Zaza and the Heart of Maryland.

An excellent cast including Miss Rose Stahl, Mr. William Bonnelli and others.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday and Saturday Matinee.

Dec. 7, 8, 9.

A Sparkling, three act Comedy,

THE REAL WIDOW BROWN

Wholesome fun. Splendid singing. Rich Costumes.

Direction of A. Q. Scammon.

SEATS NOW ON SALE.

SAVOY THEATRE

Under the Management of Frank G. Mack and Charles F. Dempsey.

The Ladies' Favorite Resort. Vaudeville Most Refined and High Class.

Week of Dec. 4, 1899.

Special Re-engagement for One More Week of the Greatest Dancer of the Age.

SOLARET, THE QUEEN OF LIGHT.

EARL WILSON & ARDELL. Novelty Musical Artists.

CONWAY & STAATS, "Laughing Casey" and "Mr. Gale" from Yale.

CHARLES KENNA, Monologuist, Parodist and Story Teller.

SISSON & WALLACE, Cleverest of Sketch Artists.

M'LLE THEODORA, Queen of the Flying Rings.

Popular Prices 10, 20 and 30c.

Matinees daily except Monday. Prices, 10 and 20 cents. Performances commence afternoons at 2.30; evenings at 8.15.

HIGHLAND CLUB MINSTRELS.

CLUBHOUSE.

Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings, Dec. 5th and 6th.

An up-to-date Minstrel Entertainment by the ladies and gentlemen of the Highland club, assisted by their friends which the public are cordially invited to attend.

SOME FEATURES.

Chorus of 40 voices, full orchestra accompaniment. Something new in end men, ten well known ladies and gentlemen. George Francis Trainer in skits. Mrs. May Dunlap Leighton in her original monologue. A sure hit. Joe Connor in blackface specialty. Mr. John Wilberly will give vocal selections. Music to be furnished by the Excelsior Orchestra, 14 pieces. Miss Ethel Hanson in an original dance. Mrs. Admiral Dewey." James E. Donnelly, vocal selections. Herb. Webster, Jr., and Harry Knowlton, impersonating five distinct musical characters in a sketch written expressly for them entitled "The Old Melodies."

ADMISSION—FIFTY CENTS.

TICKETS to be had at the door or from members of the club.

Club house to be thrown open to inspection of visitors after entertainment.

Strength, Vitality, Manhood.

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE

THE PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass.

Opp. Revere House. Established 1860.

Chief Consulting Physician (during the past 30 years), Graduate of Harvard Medical College, Class 1864; Surgeon 5th Regiment Mass. Volunteers during war of the Rebellion. Always Cures Exhausted Vitality, Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature Decline, Varicocele, Atrophy (wasting) and all Diseases and Weaknesses of Men from whatever cause arising, whether young, middle aged or old. Consultation in person or by letter from 9 to 6. Sundays 10 to 1. The Distinguished, or Know Thyself Manual, a vade mecum of medical science, with unqualified endorsements and testimonials, price 50c, but sent free, sealed, to every male reader mentioning this paper and date, enclosing 6c. for postage. SEND NOW. Inviolable secrecy.

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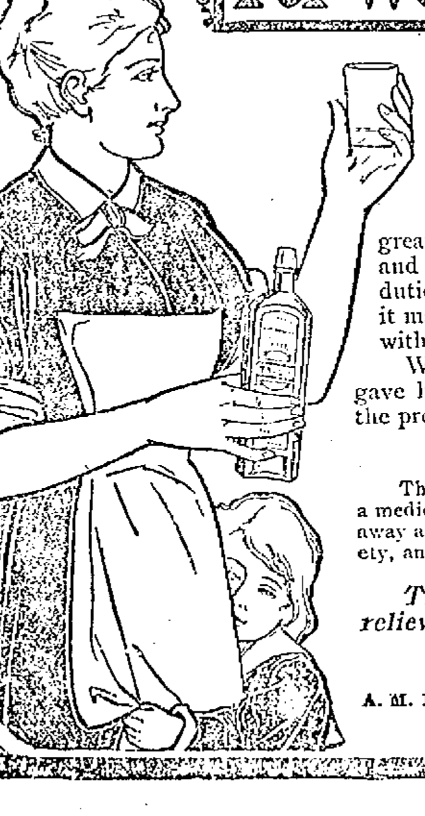
Only $25.00 a Year, 6-Party Metallic Circuit, Unlimited Service for a Telephone at your Residence.

Can you afford to be without it?

Manager will furnish all particulars.

New England Telephone and Telegraph Co.

TANGIN For WOMEN



About two years ago I was in a wretched state of health; my courses were irregular; I suffered from leucorrhœa and bearing-down pains; my stomach was weak, and I felt so sick that I wanted to give up. A friend of mine told me that TANGIN had cured her. I commenced taking it, and the first bottle helped me greatly. I continued, and am now strong and healthy and able to attend to all my duties. I keep a bottle of TANGIN handy—it makes me regular, and I do not suffer now with that miserable, sickly feeling.

When my daughter reached womanhood I gave her TANGIN; it brought her around at the proper time without any trouble.

MRS. J. C. BARNES, New Brighton, N.Y.

That's what Tangin will do for you. You need a medicine *just for women* to regulate you, drive away all dread of monthly periods, all pain, all anxiety, and make the duties of life a pleasure.

Try Tangin to-day; it will surely relieve you at once.

Sold by all druggists.

Sample bottle free. Write for one.

A. M. BININGER & CO.'S SUCCESSORS, New York

Established in 1778.

ROLAND MOLINEUX, Now on Trial for Murder in New York.

ERNE AND O'BRIEN

Fight Twenty-Five Rounds to a Draw

SCIENCE, PLUCK AND ENDURANCE SHOWN

Erne Had the Better of the Last Eight Rounds

O'BRIEN'S FRIENDS SATISFIED WITH DECISION

The Bout One of the Best of the Year

By Associated Press to The Sun.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5—After 25 rounds of the hardest, fiercest, most continuous fighting seen in many a day, Frank Erne, the light weight champion, fought a draw with Jack O'Brien at the Coney Island A. C. tonight.

A crowd of 7000 or more stretched from the white light that beat on the boxes around the ringside, where a score of bookmakers made and accepted bets, back into the fog of tobacco smoke wafted by dim white faces.

Whenever a good blow was struck, there arose from these fog banks shouts of such hearty rejoicing that it was plain enough all the interest was not with the betters around the ring.

Betting was exceptionally heavy. Erne opened a slight favorite, but long before the preliminary contest was over the professionals, who paid little attention to spectators, were amiably and earnestly battering each other's faces, made Erne a hot choice at $100 to $80. These odds were so eagerly accepted that when the two men entered the ring the odds against O'Brien were battered down another point.

Both looked to be in perfect physical condition. Erne weighed 133 pounds. Erne was a trifle taller of the two, while O'Brien was the stockier. O'Brien's muscles lay in bunches, Erne's were larger and more flexible.

Curiously enough, they were both unusual types of the two races they represented. Erne, who is a Swede, was keen, nervous, high-strung, as tense as a fiddle string. O'Brien, an Irishman, was heavier, and slower in his move. He had the face of a young clerk. Erne was the higher type. O'Brien looked the fighter.

Erne hit oftener. O'Brien seemed to hit harder.

In the first two rounds, Erne evidently mystified O'Brien. He was buffeted about like a shadow. His lightning-like jabs landed on ear and jaw and nose, and when O'Brien reached for him he was dancing away across the ring.

In the second round a little stream of blood trickled down from O'Brien's ear. It was the first blood of the fight, and the Erne men cheered wildly. In the very next round one of O'Brien's right hand swings sent Erne down. He leaped nimbly to his feet, but it was a knockdown, and the O'Brienites made the roof rock. These were the only distinctive features of the early rounds.

In the eight round O'Brien came with one of his ball rushes at Erne. He landed a hard, straight left in the Swede's face, and for a moment Erne was dazed. Then the Irish boy swung right and left body blows and short jabs and uppercuts—a rain of blows. Joy, and O'Brien became an even money choice.

In the next round O'Brien followed up with a driving left on Erne's jaw, and down the Swede went. He had hardly touched the floor before he was up, and landing a vicious right hand swing, knocked the Irishman against the ropes.

The cries of the O'Brien men had hardly begun before they were drowned in the roar of the Ernes'. Then it was sharp infighting, give and take, not a less of a cent between the two men, and when the gong sounded Erne was again the odds-on favorite.

In the 10th round, Erne, for the first time lost his over-anxiousness. He began to fight in a slower, cooler, more resolute way. He opened with a straight left hand body blow that made O'Brien wince. Then came a righ hand punch in the ribs and O'Brien's arms fell. Erne came rushing, and for a moment it looked as if the battle was over.

The next six rounds were terrific. Both boys' left eyes were closed. O'Brien's face looked like a war map of South Africa. Both boys fought with amazing vitality, considering the swiftness of the battle.

Both boys came up round after round, with their battered faces and their reddened bodies, apparently as fresh and as eager as they were when the struggle began. It is hard to make a choice where there is so much courage and coolness and skill displayed on had the advantage in the last eight rounds, and when Referee Siler, after the 25th round, which was the fiercest and most bitter of all, announced a draw, the Erne men were grievously disappointed and the O'Brien men rejoiced.

Those who backed neither, contented themselves with the reflection that they had seen the best light weight battle of the past ten years.

Reserve seats for basket ball game Friday at Gallagher's, 250 Merrimack street.

MATRIMONIAL.

The following was published by request:

FINNERTY—HART.

A very fashionable wedding occurred last Wednesday evening at the residence of Mr. Thomas Hart, 47 Church street, when his youngest daughter, Katherine was united in marriage to Mr. P. J. Finnerty, a popular young man of Belvidere. The bride was attended by Miss Bridget Holan and Mr. Patrick Hynes was best man. The presents were numerous and costly: Among them were: Parlor table, Mr. Patrick Hynes; couch, Miss Bridget Holan; set, Mr. and Mrs. Cregan; chamber suite, Mrs. Finnerty; china closet, Miss Katherine Hart; handsome mirror, John and Winfred Heenan; morris chair, Misses McNally; parlor chair, Mr and Miss Kearns; rocker, Miss Welsh; rocker, Mr. and Mrs. Nevins; rocker, Mr. Randall; two rockers, Misses Scullion; china tea set, Misses Duffy; china tea set, Miss Katie Bohen; commode set, O'Brien Brothers; willow rocker, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson; commode set, Katie and James Mulryan; bed spread, Miss Bridget Curran; parlor lamp, Mr. J. Caskill; parlor lamp, Mr. James Carolin; parlor lamp, Mr. Conner, Mr. Gafney; parlor lamp, Miss Teresa McKeever, barrel of flour, Mrs. McAloon; barrel of flour, Mr. Robert Bailey; $10, Mr. Frank Finerty; $10, Mr. Frank Carolin; $5, Mr. Donovan; dining room set, Mr. Hugh Finnerty; extension table, Mr. James Nevins; picture, Mr. P. McPartland; pictures, Mr. and Mrs. Foley, Mr. and Mrs. Brennan; picture, Miss Maggie Nevins; marble clock, Miss Lizzie Nevins; handsome rugs, Mrs. Hartley; rugs, Mrs. Clemens; rugs, Mrs. McNally; bed spread, Miss Maggie McFadden; bed spread, Misses Nellie and Mary Lynch; table linen, Mrs. Howard; table linen, Miss Della Devine; table linen, Mrs. Kelley; fruit dishes, Middeline and Katie Hartley; table linen, Mrs. Frank Finnerty; table cover, Mamie Padin; silver spoons, Miss B. Gafferey; silver spoons, Mr. John J. Chain; silver knives, and forks, Mrs. Sudor; water set, Mr. Thomas Foster; water set, Miss Mary Jordan; lemonade set, Miss Nellie McCreden; lemonade set, Mr. James Nevins; silver butter dish, Mrs. W. E. Davenport; cake dish, Miss Ella Rooney, and a picture from Miss B. Carolin.

LASHUA—BROWN.

Mr. Henry Lashua, a popular Lowell and Suburban conductor, and Miss Amelia Brown, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Julius Brown, were united in matrimony last evening, at 8 o'clock, at the parochial residence of St. Jean de Baptiste church, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Fr. Perron, O. M. I. The bride was attended by her father, and the groom by an uncle of the bride, Mr. Nelson Brown. The bride looked charming in a gown of green silk, trimmed with white velvet and point lace. Immediately following the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's uncle, 42 Worthen street. A bountiful wedding repast was served, and a delightful musical program was given by Miss Mary Claus and Mr. Thomas T. Shurtleff. The happy couple were the recipients of many costly and beautiful wedding gifts. Among the number was a beautiful chair from the employes of the Lowell and Suburban, a couch from Conductor John J. Joyce, who has been the chum-mate of the groom for a number of years, and a handsome baby carriage from Mrs. Cora Brown.

Among those present from out of town were Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Charbonneau, Mr. and Mrs. Venor Potter and Mr. William Beaton of Nashua.

Mr. and Mrs. Lashua will spend their honeymoon in New York, and on their return they will be at home to their friends at 42 Worthen street.

YOUNG—KELLEY.

Mr. Frank J. Young of Cambridge and Miss Emma B. Kelley of this city were married Wednesday afternoon at 5 o'clock, by Rev. Fr. Gilday, at St. Michele's parochial residence. The bride was attended by her sister-in-law, Mrs. Geo. A. Kelley of San Francisco, Cal., and her brother, Mr. George A. Kelley, was best man. A reception was held after the ceremony at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. George Jacob, 41 Lilly street. They were the recipients of many beautiful wedding gifts, among them being a handsome sideboard from Mr. and Mrs. George A. Kelly. The happy couple departed on the 2.25 train for Boston, on a brief wedding tour, during which they will visit New York city. On their return they will reside in Cambridge. Among the guests from out of town were Mr. William Farrell and the Misses Scott of Cambridge and Mrs. James Small, sister of the bride, of Cape Cod, Mass.

Basket ball game and dance, Associate hall, Friday evening. Admission 25 cents.

SAVOY THEATRE.

The opening of the second week of the Savoy under the capable management of Dempsey & Mack, the celebrated hustlers, was marked by another high-class and thoroughly excellent performance. After a very tuneful overture by Prof. Kendall, the opening number by Earl Wilson and Ardell, who are headliners in their style of performance. No musical team has come here in a long time that has been so highly entertaining.

Following them were Sisson and Wallace in a neat comedy sketch, varied with good singing and a most captivating and clever concluding ditty. Then Charles Kenna in his delightfully smooth way, came out and jollied the audience along for two encores, and after him Mlle. Theodora in the flying rings gave an excellent exhibition of her wonderful strength. Conway and Staats, as "Laughing Casey" and "Mr. Gale" from Yale, introduced a new and catchy skit. Conway is an old Lowell favorite and does his celebrated laughing song better than ever, while Mr. Staats ably assists him in the fun making. Mr. Staats is a pianist of rare talent and his original entertainment illustrating how Mendelssohn's wedding march is played at the nuptials of the 150, the song and dance couple, and the colored bridal party is immense.

The concluding number is Solaret, the queen of light, in four new and very attractive dances. The performance throughout is well worth seeing and the house should be well patronized this week.

SOCIAL AND FRATERNAL

The third degree was worked on one candidate by the degree staffs of Merrimack and Veritas lodges last night at the regular meeting of Merrimack lodge.

Last night at the regular meeting of Wamesit lodge, I. O. F. M. U., three applications were received and the officers were nominated to be elected at the next meeting.

Meetings were held by the following lodges last evening, and only routine business was transacted: Wamesit lodge, K. of P.; Livermore lodge, A. O. U. W.

Tomorrow evening B. F. Butler Encampment, Post 42, G. A. R., will be inspected and a camp fire and supper will follow.

At the regular meeting of the Iron Moulders' Union last night arrangements were completed for the annual ball, to take place Dec. 22d.

Prosperity Circle, F. of A., held their regular meeting last night, and there was a good attendance present. The committee appointed to draw up the new rituals and laws made a report and action will be taken at the next meeting about leaving the Forestry.

Facts About Furs

We are the largest manufacturers of FINE FURS in New England.

OUR STYLES are the very best; many are exclusively our own.

OUR SEAL SACQUES cannot be surpassed for style, fit or quality.

We make a specialty of SABLES. Our stock of Russian and Hudson Bay Sable is very large.

We make ALTERATIONS and REPAIRS promptly, in first-class manner only, at very moderate price.

EDWARD KAKAS & SONS,

162 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

KIDNEY DISEASE KILLS

It's Victims Are Numbered by the Hundreds of Thousands.

If you are suffering from Kidney or Bladder disease, the doctor asks: "Do you desire to urinate often, and are you compelled to get up frequently during the night? Does your back pain you? Does your urine stain linen? Is there a scalding pain in passing it, and is it difficult to hold the urine back? If so, your kidneys or Bladder are diseased."

Try putting some of your urine in a glass tumbler, let it stand twenty-four hours. If there is a sediment, or a cloudy, milky appearance, your Kidneys are sick.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy will surely relieve and cure even the most distressing cases of these dread diseases, and no physician can prescribe a medicine that equals it for diseases of the Kidneys, Liver, Bladder and Blood, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia and Chronic Constipation. It will promptly correct the bad effects of beer and whiskey. All drug stores sell it for one dollar a bottle.

By sending your address to the Dr. David Kennedy's Corporation, Rondout, N. Y., and mentioning this paper, a trial bottle, together with pamphlet of valuable medical advice, will be sent you free; postpaid by mail. Our readers can depend upon the genuineness of this offer.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Middlesex, ss.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, creditors and all other persons interested in the estate of James Carrane, alias James Currane, alias James Carrone, who died in Lowell in said county of Middlesex, intestate, leaving estate in said County of Middlesex to be administered, and not leaving a known widow, or heir in this Commonwealth:

Whereas, a petition has been presented to said Court to grant letters of administration on the state of said deceased to John W. McEvoy, public administrator in and for said County of Middlesex:

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Lowell in said County of Middlesex, on the nineteenth day of December, A. D., 1899, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And the said public administrator is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks in the Lowell Sun, a newspaper published in Lowell, the last publication to be one day at least before said Court.

Witness, Charles J. McIntire, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this fourth day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

CONGRESSMAN-ELECT ROBERTS, of Utah, Who Will Probably be Prevented from Taking His Seat.

THE Y. M. C. A.

Gave a Reception to the Leather Workers

FINE ENTERTAINMENT GIVEN

A Number of Prominent Men Spoke

Last night the leather workers, most of whom are connected with the American Hide and Leather Co., were the guests of the Y. M. C. A. and also of the young people's societies connected with the First Baptist, Branch street, Fifth street and Worthen street Baptist churches. Committees from each of these churches were on hand to welcome the leather men, and they did so in a most cordial manner, and made the evening in every way a pleasant occasion for them.

Mr. Frank W. Hall assisted and Dr. Stowell, as one of the trustees, represented the association.

The gymnasium class, under the leadership of Dr. Dietz, gave an exhibition and an entertainment followed in the hall upstairs consisting of piano and banjo music, singing and reading by Ray Gordon, Misses Alice Leith, Gertrude McQuesten, Mabel Miller, Ethel Wilson and Walter Taylor. Dr. Dietz gave an exhibition of Indian club swinging and Mr. Elmer French gave selections on the gramophone.

Mr. H. Kirk White was introduced, and he made a few appropriate remarks expressing his pleasure at seeing 300 leather workers there. He called for a vote of thanks to the Y. M. C. A. for courtesy in entertaining them, and the vote was enthusiastically expressed.

Dr. Stowell spoke a few words explaining the work of the association and the purpose to spread its influence so as to become more of a factor in the religious life of the city and especially among the young men.

Dr. Stowell spoke about the debt of the association, which was $18,000, now reduced to $500. As particularly appropriate on this occasion he mentioned a generous contribution from Mr. Kirk White of $100 and also another of $50 from Mr. Ed. White. He said that he met Senator Putnam, candidate for mayor, yesterday and told him the debt was reduced to $500. The senator said he would go down for $100, and this last contribution makes the total debt today just $500, which will be entirely wiped out before New Year's day.

Refreshments were served, young men and women from the four Baptist churches acting as waiters, and a social hour closed the reception.

O. H. LANG

GAVE A LECTURE AT THE TRAINING SCHOOL.

An interesting lecture was given last evening by Oscian H. Lang, editor of the School Journal, published in New York and Chicago at the training school hall. The subject of his address was "The Present Ideals of Education." Mr. Lang is a fluent and easy speaker, capable of plain and thorough detail. His object last evening was to show that the present ideals of education are the results of past labors, and in order to do this he had to compare the ideals of the peoples of the very early days with those of the present time. It would be superfluous to say that Mr. Lang is interestingly familiar with Grecian history, but it is not superfluous to say that his comparisons and illustrations of ages, peoples and their ideals are as fascinating as they are perfect. In speaking of ideals, Mr. Lang said that the ideal of the Greeks was beauty; beauty of the human form and the beauty of the handiwork of man, and the speaker attributed the fall of Greece to the insufficiency of this ideal. To illustrate the faithfulness of the Greeks to their ideal, Mr. Lang said that the women of Athens used to send cards to their admirers, conveying the information that they were going in bathing at a certain time so that their admirers might be on the scene and admire their personal beauty. Mr. Lang traced the ideals of the peoples from the Grecians to the present day. He said that the present ideal is love and that it embraces all of the other ideals. He explained why love is the highest ideal and one of the reasons he gave was because it is the basis of moral and religious characters. The neat little hall was well filled, and Mr. Lang was listened to with great interest.

ON THE STREET

One of the suburban school committeemen was a crank on the subject of fire and when he called round with the examining board, he always confined his remarks to a question addressed to the pupils as to what they would do in case the building should catch fire. The teacher was acquainted with his hobby, so she prompted her scholars as to the answers they should give when he rose to propound his accustomed inquiry. When the board called, however, this particular trustee perhaps from a desire to emulate his associates in their addresses, rose and said: "You boys and girls have paid such attention to Mr. Jones' remarks, I wonder what would you do, now, if I were to make a little speech"? Quick as though a hundred voices piped in unison: "Form a line and march down stairs."

"I'm through," said the book agent wearily. "I have notified the house that they may no longer expect me to risk my life handling their goods. For the last thirty days I have been touring the country with a universal compendium of knowledge, containing first aids for the wounded, treatment for snake bites, how to bring a drowned man to, and a thousand and one other things that every man should know, bound in calf and sold at a price within the reach of all. One day I chanced to call upon an old farmer. I tried to get him interested in the great work that I was handling, but without success until I showed him the chapter on drowning; then I saw that I had him. There was a small lake near, where the boys went in swimming and the old man lived in fear that some day someone would get drowned. Well when I showed him how fully the book treated the subject I made a sale. It was a hot day, so I accepted an invitation from the old man's son to go in swimming with them. I was hardly at the water edge when I was seized with a cramp. I shipped a good deal of water, but I managed to reach shore without much trouble, although I was greatly exhausted. While I was gasping for breath the old man came running up with the book that I had sold him. Finding the chapter on drowning, he read the directions to his sons and told them to go ahead. Before I knew what was going to happen, I was seized by two of his husky sons and hung up by the heels and pounded on the back until all the breath I had was knocked out of me. Then I was rolled over a barrel and pounded again; then a bellows was jammed on my throat, and I was pumped so full of wind that I thought I would burst. They tried every foolish idea that was in the book and it was only owing to a sound constitution that I lived through it. I'm through. I can't afford to take the chances that are in the business."

WALKING DRESS

GREAT DEMAND FOR ROUGH GOODS FOR DRESSES.

The seal of popular approval has been set upon the designs offered for winter modes and rough surfaced goods will enjoy unprecedented popularity. Homespuns, cheviots, crepons and wool grenadines come in large assortments for street dresses. Their durability and the fact that they do not "spot" serve as the required recommendations to gain their place in popular ranks.

A smart suit of mixed blue and gray homespun was stitched in tailor fashion until the seams looked as if they were boned. Around the foot was a trimming of braid designs which was very decorative at the bottom but diminished in point of elaboration as they reached the top.

The jacket was lined with royal blue silk and the lapels were faced with bengaline of the same color. The seams were all stitched with very dark blue silk braid and the vest was of pale blue shirred chiffon over a foundation of silk. The yoke was of royal blue silk embroidered and the high collar was of plain silk trimmed with braid.

ENDLESS CHAIN OF PRETTY CONCEITS.

The chain of pretty conceits for the neck is as interminable this season and their value as picturesque features of dress must not be underestimated. A pretty fresh stock fanciffully finished at the front with ends of ribbon or lace that fall over a vest, often renders a bodice attractive when it might have been unpresentable without this addition.

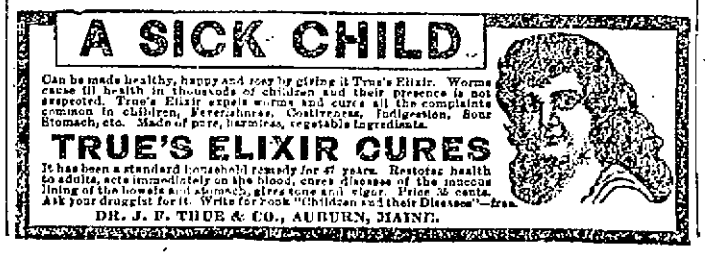
The collar par excellence of the season is high at the sides and back, sloping to a comfortable width at the front. There is no set rule as to its finish.

Points make a pretty finish for a collar. They are set between the edges of the plain band and its lining and are stitched doubly with silk to harmonize with the material used in the stock. The front is then finished with a bow of lace or chiffon and very frequently both.

Rare old buckles take the place of brooches as regards jeweled ornamentation upon winter neck trimmings, and the more unique the design, the more fashionable is the brooch.

DEVILLED BISCUITS.

A slice of good Cheddar cheese, some Chutney, a little made mustard, cayenne, plain water biscuits. Melt the cheese and mix it to a paste with some chutney and a little made mustard. Season well with cayenne, salt, and pepper. Spread the mixture on the biscuits which should be well buttered, and grill over a clear fire for two minutes until quite hot.



IVORY SOAP PASTE.

In fifteen minutes, with only a cake of Ivory Soap and water, you can make a better cleansing paste than you can buy.

Ivory Soap Paste will take spots from clothing; and will clean carpets, rugs, kid gloves, slippers, patent, enamel, russet leather and canvas shoes, leather belts, painted wood-work and furniture. The special value of Ivory Soap in this form arises from the fact that it can be used with a damp sponge or cloth to cleanse many articles that cannot be washed because they will not stand the free application of water.

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING.—To one pint of boiling water add one and one-half ounces (one-quarter of the small size cake) of Ivory Soap cut into shavings. Boil five minutes after the soap is thoroughly dissolved. Remove from the fire and cool in convenient dishes (not tin). It will keep well in an air-tight glass jar.

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TO A SILHOUETTE.

Like a shadow I can see thee,
Quaint and dainty, yet
Lacking something that I loved,
Oh, Silhouette!

Outlined sharply in my memory,
Thou stand'st out clear, my pet—
I can call thee that when looking
At thy Silhouette!

Undigested Food

becomes poison in a few hours and is responsible for constipation, indigestion, dyspepsia, languor, nervousness and all liver and kidney ill. Where there is one or all of these ailments Hostetter's Stomach Bitters should be taken at once. It prevents as well as cures all stomach ills and is a specific for malaria and fever and ague like. When you get it see that a private revenue stamp covers the neck of the bottle.

Refuse— Jus as good Substitutes

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CORNEA, THE AQUEOUS HUMOR, THE LENS,

and the vitreous body form the dioptric apparatus of the eye. Any disturbance tending to affect the refraction of one or more of these parts will make seeing uncomfortable. A responsible optician will fit correct glasses while an unskilled pedlar may do irreparable injury.

Optician Rogers

138 Merrimack St.

Opposite R. R. Bank.

TO THE LADIES

We have a beautiful line of Desks in Oak, Mahogany and Birds-eye Maple. We know the price will command your attention, for they range in price from $4.75 to $12.50. Just think of an elegant Desk for $4.75. Can you buy one elsewhere for this money?

Look around and you will find we are the lowest.

Combination Hall Trees

Add much to your hall, nothing nicer or more convenient. You get an Umbrella Stand, Shoe box, hat rack with with mirror, all in one. Your hall is the most important room in your house, and should you need a Hall Tree, call on us.

GAYNOR & CO.

35 Prescott St.

Tel. 859-5.

STOCKS AND BONDS

E. C. Stanwood & Co.

BANKERS,

121 Devonshire St.

BOSTON, MASS.

Investment Bonds.

LISTS SENT ON APPLICATION.

Beecham's pills for constipation 10¢ and 25¢. Get the book at your druggist's and go by it.

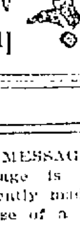
Annual sales more than 6,000,000 boxes.

7 SUTHERLAND SISTERS' HAIR GROWER

Is the only preparation that will restore the hair to its original healthfulness.

AT ALL DRUGGISTS

THE LOWELL SUN
JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Proprietor.
SUN BUILDING, LOWELL, MASS.
Member of the Associated Press.
$3.00 Per Year, 25c. Per Month

In Every Manufacturing City

the newspaper with the largest circulation is always an evening paper. Why is it so? Because the masses in such a community have no opportunity to read in the morning. They read in the evening, and when evening comes, they do not want a morning paper of yesterday containing the news of yesterday; they prefer an evening paper with the news of
TO-DAY.
Advertisers who want to reach the masses who earn their money in Lowell and spend it in Lowell should bear this fact in mind. The people who trade in Boston read morning papers. The people who trade in Lowell read evening papers, and the leader of all the local papers, morning or evening, is The Sun.
LOWELL'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The president's message is quite lengthy, and it is evidently made to serve the double purpose of a campaign pamphlet and a defense of the blunders of the administration. As might be expected, the president in the opening passage of his lengthy message launches into an emphatic appeal for a rehabilitation of the gold standard. What he says upon this important question is chiefly included in the following passage:

I urgently recommend that to support the existing gold standard, and to maintain "the parity in value of the coins of the two metals (silver and gold) and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the market and in the payment of debts" the secretary of the treasury be given additional power and charged with the duty to sell United States bonds and to employ such other effective means as may be necessary to these ends. The authority should include the power to sell bonds on long and short time, as conditions may require, and should provide for a rate of interest lower than that fixed by the act of January 14, 1875. While there is now no commercial fright which withdraws gold from the government, but, on the contrary such widespread confidence that gold seeks the treasury demanding paper money in exchange, yet the very situation points to the present as the most fitting time to make adequate provision to insure the continuance of the gold standard and of public confidence in the ability and purpose of the government to meet all its obligations in the money which the civilized world recognizes as the best. The financial transactions of the government are conducted upon a gold basis.

From this it appears that the secretary of the treasury is to have sweeping discretionary powers in the management of the currency and in regulating the props and supports necessary to uphold the gold standard and the various devices to cover up its weaknesses. This is the most important point touched in the entire message, although the affairs of government, the relations with foreign countries and the acquisition and control of the new colonies are all treated at considerable length.

A notable feature of the message is that President McKinley refers to our new colonies, including the Philippines as if the latter had come into our possession in the same manner as did Cuba and Porto Rico.

He dismisses the military operations by stating that a full account of them will be found in Secretary Root's report. But in defense of the war waged there during the past year he urges the incessant attacks of the Filipinos and the alleged plots by which they had resolved to burn up the city of Manila and to wipe out every family except the Filipinos who were opposed to the American invasion. In proof of his claim he quotes a circular alleged to have been distributed in Manila calling the insurgents to arms for the purpose of destroying the city and annihilating the Americans, and all this he says was averted by the force and activity of the military authorities in charge of Manila.

The matter of trusts is treated in a perfunctory manner that will serve the purpose of a party platform urging congress to exert whatever power it can in controlling or restricting the trusts and asking for the co-operation of the states for the same purpose. The message, as a whole, with the exception of a few passages, has all the ring of a campaign document, and is largely made up of clap-trap which the average reader will easily recognize as given out for political effect.

EDITORIAL CRUCIFIXION OF BRYAN.

The Boston Herald yesterday devoted a column editorial to the annihilation of William Jennings Bryan as a democratic aspirant for the presidency but it is not the first or the second occasion on which the Herald essayed the task, and it is strikingly obvious at the same time that Mr. Bryan's popularity has steadily increased throughout the country since 1896, when he came so close to election to the presidency. But to quote the Herald:

"If the republican leaders were called upon to choose a presidential candidate for the democratic party, there is not much doubt that they would almost instantly select Mr. Bryan for that place."

"If silver had not been an issue in the last national election, there would be no more thought of introducing it as an issue in the coming election than there would be of taking up the Missouri compromise or any other bygone and obsolete political issue of the past. As it is, it is a corpse fastened to the democratic party which makes democratic defeat inevitable so long as it goes into the political battle thus handicapped. The chain which fastens this corpse to the party is Mr. Bryan, and it is the desire of the republican leaders to keep the chain intact as long as they can."

There is no man in this country today whose candidacy would prove half the menace to the republican party as would that of Mr. Bryan. Look at the result of the recent elections. They all show that Bryan's strength with the whole people has greatly increased; they show that his attitude upon public questions has been very generally endorsed. The republicans know this; they feel it, and it is because they feel it that they hasten to rehabilitate the gold standard, whose inadequacies even at the present moment are so alarmingly apparent.

If they think the silver issue is dead they will find out to the contrary when they undertake to fasten the gold standard more firmly upon the people. In his attitude upon imperialism, upon trusts and upon the money question, Bryan reflects popular sentiment, and if the country is divided upon the money question it will soon come to a realization of the righteousness of Mr. Bryan's demands for bimetallism after the republicans shall have passed legislation to kill the silver issue. If bimetallism is wrong, why did these same republicans so often adopt it in their platforms?

The money kings are now reaching out for too much; by their efforts in congress they will lose a large section of their present support and the tide will turn to Bryan. By the financial legislation they have proposed they will, if not defeated in congress, establish a money trust, one of the most iniquitous in existence, and after groaning for a time under its oppression the people will turn for relief to Mr. Bryan, the people's champion and tribune, the foe of the trusts in every form, the foe of imperialism, the foe of injustice and oppression in every guise, the champion of popular government as provided for in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States, rather than as interpreted by such men as McKinley and Hanna, who put cunning, trickery and dishonesty for real ability and statesmanship in managing the affairs of state. Bryan is the life and inspiration of the democratic party; the issue which the Herald claims is dead is still very much alive and Mr. Bryan is the statesman who will keep it to the forefront in practical politics until the whole fabric of public plunder upon which the gold standard is based, be torn down by popular acclaim and the corruptionists which maintain this conspiracy against the sovereign people be driven into obscurity. With Mr. Bryan as president, the people would come to their own again; the money of the constitution would be restored and the standard which has caused all our panics would be abolished forever. As Cleveland rose to power by dogged opposition to the high tariff policy, so Bryan will be elected as a result of his able advocacy of bimetallism, but unlike Cleveland he will not turn to betray the party that elected him by disavowing democratic principles. The gold organs are unable to kill either the silver issue or its great champion by any process of editorial crucifixion.

CRISP GOSSIP.

Several newspapers are trying to find out why men do not go to church. The most general reason seems to be because they do not care to.

A fool may be able to answer questions that a wise man wouldn't ask.

When a woman reads the opening chapter of a novel, she jumps to the conclusion.

The average man would be satisfied if he could get the surface of the earth but the gas and subway companies want what's under the surface.

True blue is a term that isn't applicable to milk.

The newspaper bulletins will be the centers of contemporaneous interest next Tuesday night.

"It's a great pity," said the convicted burglar to his counsel, "that you could not have made that closing speech of yours at the opening of the case."

"I don't see how that would have improved matters," said the advocate.

"It would though," explained his client, "then the jury would have been asleep when the evidence came on and I'd have stood some chance."

There is nothing like having time to burn in any emergency and I feel a good deal of sympathy with an old lady down at Plymouth whom a friend told about the other day. Plymouth, as everybody knows, is a railway terminus, and the train waits for the start after it's made up. One day my friend, who was a visitor, came to the train early, having nothing better to do. As he sat there, an old couple came bustling in, the husband fairly dragged in by his wife; he had a naturally calm and slow-looking exterior, and she was all hurry and nervousness. They sat down and the old man took his big silver watch out and looked at it. The car was so still you could hear it tick. "Why, Marthy," he drawled, "We've got ten minutes before the train starts!" The old woman snapped her eyes at him. "Taint a mite too much!" she said, "nor a mite too much!" And again the car relapsed into its perfect Pilgrim quiet.

"Impecunious Davis" is the title of the latest cake walk out. It is the composition of the famous Kerry Mills, who started us all whistling "Rastus on Parade," "Georgia Campmeeting," "Whistling Rufus" and "Happy Days in Dixie." The Davis ragtime is as good as its irresistible predecessors, and ere long I shall expect to hear it on every corner.

Kerry Mills occupies a unique position in the musical field, having originated the style of composition known as "the cake walk march (or two-step"), the first composition of that kind being the famous "Rastus on Parade."

Speaking of musical compositions, have you heard "Toi" which in England is "For you." The words are by Lillian Gertrude Shaw, and the music by Rudolph Steinert, a most promising young composer who, by the way, is the son of Mr. Steinert, the celebrated piano merchant. The song is a hit.

KNOWN IN LOWELL

Widow of Former Lowell Man a Hermit

LIVING ALONE IN THE SOUTH

No House in Sight of Her Cottage

Mrs. Alma Hilford, widow of the late John Hilford, a former Lowell man who enjoyed considerable prominence in manufacturing circles, is a hermit, dwelling in a little cottage near the village of Maco. The cottage stands alone on the slope of a mountain, 'way down in Georgia, no other house or dwelling in sight.

Mrs. Hilford became known to Lowell people through her second marriage. She was born in Revere and ten years ago, as Alma Frisbie, she was the belle of her native place.

Her beauty and winsome disposition captured all and not a few young men sought the favor of her acquaintance and "lived in hope." Her education had received the greatest care and it was while "finishing" at a select school in Boston that she met the one who afterwards became her choice.

Henry Bascom was an attache of a State street bank and from the standpoint of good looks and good manners was all that the most exacting sweetheart could ask. Alma, the dainty, lost her heart to him and in a moment of girlish abandon consented to elope with him.

They went to Lynn and were married by a justice. Then Alma went back home and for a year nobody knew she was married, though it was noticed that she grew distant and formal to all suitors save one. At the end of the year a baby was born and Alma was forced to admit the marriage. Her husband then brought her to Boston to live, but two months later deserted her. Then Alma, broken hearted, went back to Revere. But the baby died and shortly afterward the faithless husband died in a railroad accident.

Alma was now alone in the world. Her parents were also dead and she had no near relatives. Yet it could not be expected that one so beautiful would long remain unsought. Within a year after the death of her husband she became the wife of John Hilford of Lowell, who was then the superintendent of one of the big Fall River cotton mills.

She went to Fall River to live and life seemed to grow happy for her once more. But within a few months after their marriage Mr. Hilford was taken fatally ill and his beautiful wife brought him back to Boston to die.

After all was over she suddenly disappeared one day. Nobody asked where she had gone. When asked why she had come to far-away Georgia she replied:

"Why, indeed! Because I thought there was nothing else to live for. I haven't a relative in the world, and when my husband died it seemed to me that there was no further need for me to remain. I was sore at heart and wanted to get away from everything. My husband had purchased a ranch in Georgia, which neither of us had seen, so when all was over I concluded to go there and live. When I finally reached this place my heart failed me and I was half determined to go back to Boston again, but—you see, here I am."

And in her hermit home, she is as happy and contented as it is possible for her to be.

About her, there is no hustle and hurry that characterize city life; her companions are sweet singing birds that chirp their merry tunes to her and the pretty roses and wild flowers that live and grow about her. Around her home her artistic taste is displayed.

The tiny garden plot in front, where the brightest flowers bloom, the jessamine clambering up the roof and festooning the doorway and the soft folds of dainty white curtains at the windows bespeak a woman's hand.

Almost uncanny it seems to reach the place and find the door open by the slender, white hands of a young strangely woman, from whose pale, high-bred face looks out a pair of glorious dark eyes.

Mrs. Hilford, the owner of the glorious eyes and the waving brown hair, is not a Rosamond, but she has a past in which tragedy and unhappiness have woven a strange medley. Now, "her life over" as she says she has retired from the world as completely as if she had entered a convent. She is truly a hermit.

But perhaps her life is not over, after all. At least the tendrills of affection are not forever crushed. Woman-like she still feels that she must have something to love and something to care for. So she has pets and pets, and such queer pets. They are both her pets and her protectors.

Let a stranger approach the vine-wreathed porch and he will quickly be surrounded by dogs, cats and goat. These will give him a warm greeting in a manner which implies "What do you want with our mistress?" There are a dozen.

For four years Mrs. Hilford has lived the life of a hermit in this cabin in this Georgia wild. She stepped off the train from the north one day at the Waco station, nobody knew from where. Her delicately turned wistful face commanded respect from the few people she met and the deep mourning she wore brought her sympathy. But she disclosed nothing about her past life. She brought with her a deed showing her ownership of the tract of land and the little cabin she now occupies. That was all people in Waco could find out about her. After purchasing a supply of provisions, she was driven over there and the good people of Waco have seen nothing of her since except on her rare visits to the town to replenish the supply. They have almost forgotten her. It is only now and then that any one remembers the beautiful woman in the lonely cabin. The postmaster says she has never any mail.

BOXING GOSSIP.

The following are the bouts scheduled for the week:

Tuesday—Joe Walcott vs Bobby Dobbs, New York. Charley Johnson vs R. Graham, Philadelphia.

Wednesday—Fred Morris vs. Charles Stevenson, Philadelphia.

Thursday—Martin Flaherty vs Jack Downey, Brooklyn.

Friday—Tim Kearns vs George McFadden, New York.

Saturday—Dan Dougherty vs H. Harris, Chicago.

Poor Dobbs! He must have no little courage to step into a ring with Walcott, who is now boxing as well as ever. When Dobbs was hanging around Boston he was not considered much of a boxer, and the showing he has made in contests since gives one the opinion that he has improved little.

Carrig and Hawkins will put up an interesting bout. Carrig belongs to Woburn, but for several years has been in the west, where he came out as a boxer. He has done fairly well in the ring, and the 20-round bout he fought with Kid McPartland makes him a dangerous opponent for Hawkins. The latter has gone back to some extent during the past year. There was a time that he could command big backing at San Francisco. After Sharkey got the award over Fitzsimmons a syndicate of Frisco sports offered to match Hawkins against the sailor, who was then a crude boxer.

The Flaherty and Downey bout will be a hot one, with Flaherty a likely winner, says the Boston Globe. Both are the toughest kind of boxers, and it would be no surprise if the contest was stopped before the limit. This will be their third meeting, they having already boxed a 15 and 25-round draw.

When two such aggressive boxers as Kearns and McFadden meet in the ring the patrons of the sport are sure to see some good boxing. They are also good hitters, and the referee will not be called upon to render a decision on points, as the bout will be brought to an end by one or the other before the limit is reached. Should Kearns win he will regain some of the prestige he lost by being defeated by Jack O'Brien.

What a disconsolate trio the "Coffee Cooler," Curley and Jordan must have been when they sailed for England Saturday. Few knew of their intention to return and Billy Brady, who brought them to this country, is sore with them for going without telling him.

Brady had arranged for Jordan and Curley to box at Chicago Dec. 16, and Jordan was to have met Billy Whistler at Baltimore next week. Before leaving the English boxers said that they might return to America if they were offered more money than they received on this trip. It is almost certain that they will not get as much.

Curley, who was matched by Brady to meet Joe Bernstein at one of the New York clubs, must have a wealthy backer in England. Curley says that the backer will give a $5,000 purse for Dixon or McGovern and himself and bet $5,000 on the outside. The American sports have heard such yarns so often from English boxers that they do not take any notice of them.

Jimmy Davenport, who is now training to box Mike Sears at Lynn some time this month, writes from Dover, N. H. that he and his manager, "Bucky" Foley, have parted.

Tom Rourke has about clinched a match between Walcott and Choynski. The manager of Walcott has been anxious for some time to put Walcott against Choynski, as he believes with most sporting men that Walcott can defeat Choynski.

The clash between Bob Fitzsimmons and his brother-in-law, Julian, reveals the fact that this is not the happy family the sports believed. Julian was a good "plugger" for Fitzsimmons, and the Australian will sadly miss him if he is to stay in the boxing game. That "licking" Julian says he gave Fitzsimmons in England never has been mentioned before.

LITTLE BUSINESS

TRANSACTED AT MEETING OF THE OVERSEERS OF THE POOR

The adjourned monthly meeting of the overseers of the poor was held at city hall last night with all the members present but Overseers Gorman, Mahoney and Hunt, and the usual monthly bills were approved. But one of them was questioned and that was finally understood and approved.

Mr. Ellis, who was delegated to look into the alleged shortage of tea received several months ago, reported that the slight deficit had been more than made up by the man from whom the original lot was bought. Thus the long drawn out incident is closed.

NORTH BILLERICA

Mr. George Bonner of Groveland, Me., is spending a few days with Mr. John Mahoney, Wilson street.

The Fr. Mathew society will give a literary entertainment after their regular meeting this evening. The following gentlemen will take part: Charles Fairbrother, T. F. Sheridan, F. Fagan, John Mahoney and Eddie Reiley.

The Excelsior club of Lowell will hold a social dance at Talbot Memorial hall Saturday evening, Dec. 9. Music by Atwood's orchestra.

The T. R. and T. A. C. played a picked football team from Lowell Saturday afternoon. The visitors were defeated 11 to 0. The features of the game were the playing of O'Brine, Butterfield, McMillan, and Garner of the T. R. and T's, and Nelson of the visitors. W. Garner, ref., Lafame, umpire; C. Doyle, timer; Joksin and McDermott, linesmen.

Mr. Albert Holt who has been spending Thanksgiving week with his parents left Monday to finish his course at Bowdoin college.

Mr. Thomas J. Garvin has accepted a position at Townes' drug store, Summer street, Lynn. Mr. Garvin will be missed by the T. R. and T. A. C. eleven as his fine playing has helped win many games this season. The club gave him a rousing send-off.

BOWLING NEWS

TEAM TWO THE VICTORS IN THE Y. M. C. I. TOURNEY.

Teams two and five of the Y. M. C. I. tournament met last night and the former defeated team five by a close score. This is the first time that team two has met defeat. Good scores prevailed among the high rated men, but aside from that the game was featureless.

TEAM TWO.

McSorley	210	145	177—532
Callahan	159	149	145—453
Tracy	129	151	147—427
*Foyn	100	100	100—300
Dwyer	133	110	121—364
Totals	727	641	714—2047

TEAM FIVE.

McMahon	161	190	179—530
Murphy	199	171	147—517
*Conklin	100	100	100—300
Tobin	122	123	101—346
Buckley	114	95	113—322
Totals	657	682	683—2022

*Absent.

TRUSTEES MET

MIDDLESEX NORTH TRUSTEES ENTHUSIASTIC OVER NEXT YEAR'S PROSPECTS.

Yesterday afternoon the trustees of the Middlesex North Agricultural society met and were enthusiastic over the prospect for the coming year, the members showing a disposition to push things. The dates for the Farmers' Institutes were fixed for the second Wednesdays in January, February and March. The committee chosen for the purpose reported on the cost of new sheds for live stock, and it was voted to ascertain the lines and fix the bounds to the society's grounds.

A committee of three was appointed to ascertain what other grounds could be obtained which were suitable for the society. It was voted to extend competition for premiums to any person in the state.

Adjourned to meet at call of president.

that cough or throat trouble may go to your lungs. What does that mean?
HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR
Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar isn't claimed to cure consumption, but it will often prevent it. A positive cure for a cough. Sold by druggists.
Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

SOME MILL NEWS

The Cotton Market is Very Good

A GOOD DEMAND FOR STAPLE COTTONS

The Print Cloth and Print Market

The following is from the latest issue of Dennett's Weekly:

Prices continue the leading point of interest in cotton goods, although demand itself is by no means slack. On the contrary, there is a good all round business, as far as is practicable in the leading lines of staples and novelties. The situation at Fall River promises further developments as regards values. The sales of last week were sufficient to clear the market up to February and sellers declined further business at current rates. Subsequent sales have been reported at 1/8c advance, but the selling committee has discontinued the publication of prices. An advance to 3 1/8c is predicted for the near future.

A feature of evident significance in the market this week was the call for deliveries of goods due in January and February. This emphasizes a larger distribution by jobbers than anticipated and makes bare again a period of need that may be difficult to cover. In fact, it will not be easy for the mills to comply with this request in the case of many articles in brown cottons, of which there are now or in near prospect any stocks to draw from. In bleached goods and some colored cottons the desire may be met to a certain extent. The fact of such a demand, however, whether it can be met or not, implies conditions favorable to still higher prices.

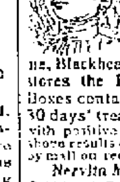
STAPLE COTTONS.

There is a very fair persistent demand for staple of all descriptions, with business a little more feasible in bleached than in brown and colored. Fine yarn fabrics all round are scarce whether for current or next season's requirements and sellers are not open to much new business at today's price. Sellers are reluctant also to accept forward engagements on medium yarn fabrics, while heavy yarn brown goods continue sold ahead for many months. Standard drills are quoted at 5 5/8c and four yard sheetings at 5c. In colored cottons there were numerous advances, especially in denims, tickings, stripes and cheviots, generally of 1/4c a yard. At these prices agents are not any more ready to make sales than before. The advance movement is beyond control apparently, the forces contributing to it being varied, but all arising out of the present world wide business activity.

PRINT CLOTHS AND PRINTS.

The situation at Fall River disclosed further interest. While the wage question has not up to this writing been definitely settled, there was a general belief that the terms proposed by the manufacturers would be accepted by the operatives. Cloths were reported to have farther advanced, but not officially. The belief was that as soon as the wage schedule was settled cloths would move up, possibly by easy stages, to 3 1/2c. The prospects, of course, are favorable to the position of the new season's prints but agents for the most part deferred giving out prices. Lawrence, Taylor & Co., made the price of Allen fancies 4 1/2c and the Gloucester Manufacturing company made the price of Belmont fancies 4 1/2, and advanced indigo shirting prints 1/4c a yard. Business continued good in the various lines of staples, demand being stimulated by the advance in cloths. Fine print fabrics as a rule have been practically sold for the spring season, with higher prices indicated for later trade."

Mr. Harry S. Griffin is soon to leave Lowell for New York city, where he will engage in a wholesale business.

BELLAVITA Arsenic Beauty Tablets and Pills

This Complexion Treatment is a guaranteed specific, perfectly safe and sure in its action, for the removal of various disorders of the skin, viz: Pimples, Blotches, Freckles, Sunburn, Discolorations, Eczema, Blackheads, Roughness, Redness, and restores the Bloom of Youth to faded faces. Boxes containing 10 days' treatment 50c: 30 days' treatment, $1.00; six boxes $5.00 with positive written guarantee to produce the above results or cheerfully refund $5.00 paid. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Send for circular.
Nervita Medical Co., Clinton & Jackson Sts.
Sold by all Druggists Chicago, Illinois.
For sale by Ellingwood & Co., Druggists, Lowell, Mass.

A VERY SAD CASE

The Golden Family Almost Destitute

THE MOTHER DIES OF CONSUMPTION

And the Children are in Dire Need

A sad case was brought to light by the death of Mrs. Charles Golden at St. John's hospital Sunday morning.

Mrs. Golden lived with her three children, two boys, 16 and 17, and a girl of 11 years, at 778 Central street.

The husband has for a long time been in an insane asylum, and Mrs. Golden has been ill for some time. Three weeks ago she took her bed. Consumption had fastened a strong hold upon her and it was seen that there was no hope for her recovery. With the idea in view of making her last hours as comfortable as possible, the woman was removed to St. John's hospital and died there Sunday morning as above stated.

The oldest boy is also in the last stages of consumption and he was removed to the city farm hospital about the time his mother was removed to St. John's. He knew his mother was very ill, but as yet has not been informed of her death.

The girl has been taking care of the house and with the assistance of kind neighbors, was able to keep the rest of the family from starvation. She was suddenly taken sick with typhoid pneumonia and was taken to St. John's. She knew her mother was taken there also, but has not been told of her death. It is doubtful if she ever comes out alive. The youngest boy has been working in White's tannery for five dollars a week and has ably seconded the efforts of his sister to get the other members of the family what food they needed to keep them alive. He is in good health and with a good home in which to live, he will grow up a smart young man. Several of the neighbors have promised to give him all the assistance that they can.

THE W. C. T. U.

ARRANGING FOR NO-LICENSE RALLY TONIGHT.

There will be no mothers' meeting at the rooms this week on account of the No-License Rally this, Tuesday evening at 7.30 o'clock in Associate hall. Everybody who believes in the licensed saloon is cordially invited to go and hear what Mr. James Dunn has to say on the other side. His words are telling and come from a heart full of sympathy for the drinking man. He would offer a helping hand to lift them up.

THE ELKS

PURCHASE A LOT IN EDSON CEMETERY.

A lot has been purchased in the Edson cemetery by Lowell Lodge of Elks, upon which they intend to erect a handsome monument with a bronze elk.

The lot, which is 28x40, is graded and on each corner are granite posts with the carved inscription, "B. P. O. E." The committee appointed to prepare the lot consisted of J. L. Stevens, Dr. W. H. Downs and the board of trustees, who are M. F. Gookin, T. E. Boucher and J. J. McMannon. When complete, this lot will be one of the most beautiful in the cemetery.

"BILLO" REAGAN.

Will "Billo" Reagan, the local boxer, please call at the Sun office?

BASKET BALL

A fast basket ball game will be played at Associate hall Friday night, when the champion Burkes and the crack Company L team of Lawrence come together and do battle for supremacy. The Lawrence boys are the only team that has been able to defeat the local champions this season, accomplishing the trick early in the season. But the Lawrence team won out by only one point, the final score standing 6 to 5 against the Burke. However, an unfair referee was responsible for the home team's defeat. He gave them a cold deal for sure.

But Friday night the Burkes expect to turn the tables and if they don't, I lose my guess. But it will not be without the hardest kind of a struggle. The little phenom, "Pete" Reagan, was absent from the last game and had he played, it is a known fact that the local boys would not have been whipped. But the midget will be in the game Friday night all right, which means that the visitors will have to hustle.

Bill Neville, the former Burke player, will play with the Everetts Wednesday night against the Marlboro Y. M. C. A. at Marlboro. Bill ought to put up a good game but he is with a weak team. The Everetts are the team that received such a terrible slaughtering at the hands of the P. A. C. Saturday night.

The P. A. C. will in all probability go to Fitchburg Saturday night and play the Y. M. C. I. team of that city. The Fitchburg team has already been defeated by the local team this season.

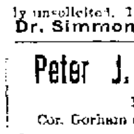
LIEUT. GARRITY WRITES.

A letter has been received from Lieut. Garrity of the 26th regiment, in which he states that the voyage to the Philippines was a very pleasant one. The boys, he says, are in the very best of spirits and in fighting trim. He believes the end of the insurrection is in sight.

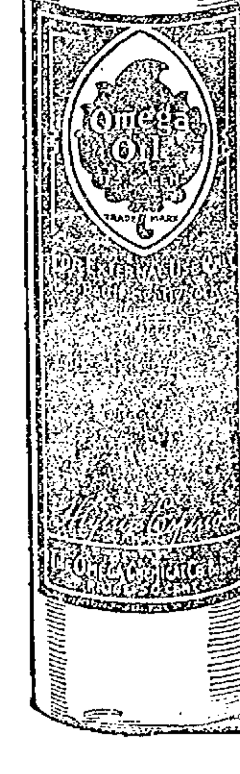
Eyesight by absorption. Dr. Taylor.

You Can Not Cu
Dyspepsia
BY DOCTORING THE SYMPT
Flatulency, Gastritis, Indigesti
Sour Stomach and Nervousnes
ARE SYMPTOMS ONLY
Dyspepsia in all its Forms is a Germ Disease
IN THE STOMACH.
They Cause Indigestion, Nervousness, Gastritis, Flatulency and Sour Stomach.
IN THE BOWELS
They Cause Diarrhoea, Pain, Bloating, Appendicitis and Constipation.
You can relieve these symptoms by the use of cathartics, pepsin and other digestive ferments; but that is all. TO CURE THE DISEASE YOU MUST KILL THE GERMS WHICH CAUSE IT.
Hyomei Dyspepsia Cure
Is the only remedy which contains a germicide of sufficient power to do this. It is the only remedy which has a separate treatment for all the symptoms. It is the only cure which is guaranteed and your money refunded in case of failure.
Sold by all druggists or sent by mail. Price 50 cents.
Give symptoms and send for one day's treatment free.
THE R. T. BOOTH COMPANY, Ithaca, N. Y.

Pain-Killer.
(PERRY DAVIS'.)
A Sure and Safe Remedy in every case and every kind of Bowel Complaint is
Pain-Killer.
This is a true statement and it can't be made too strong or too emphatic.
It is a simple, safe and quick cure for
Cramps, Cough, Rheumatism,
Colic, Colds, Neuralgia,
Diarrhoea, Croup, Toothache.
TWO SIZES, 25c. and 50c.


When you need artificial teeth, remember and go where you can get teeth that will give you satisfaction. Your attention is called to Dr Simmons' other adv. in this paper which was entirely unsolicited. The very best teeth made for $8.
Dr. Simmons, Dentist, 219 Central street.

Peter J. Brady, Grocer.
NEW STORE:
Cor. Gorham and South Highland Streets.
Choice Teas, Coffees, and Spices
Try our New Brands of Flour, the Best in the City, "The King Arthur," "Crown of Gold," and Banquet."

Omega Oil

What It Looks Like
Here is a picture of an Omega Oil bottle just as it looks in the drug store, except the wrapper is printed in green—not black. Please take a good look at the picture, so you can tell the genuine oil when you go to buy it. You can see the trade-mark is a leaf, with these words upon it, printed in green ink: "Omega Oil, it's Green." Near the bottom is the signature of Higinio Espinosa, written exactly as the picture shows. Never buy any liniment unless this signature plainly appears upon the wrapper. It is a guarantee that the contents of the bottle are Omega Oil, the most amazing remedy ever known for bodily aches and pains.
The Omega Chemical Co., Boston, Mass.
(27)

THE SUN EXTRA!

6 O'CLOCK

BOATS COLLIDED

The Lassell Was in Danger of Sinking

AS SHE HAD TO BE BEACHED

Collision Occurred Near Quarantine Station

By Associated Press to The Sun.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—At quarantine today the Red Star line steamer Friesland, from Antwerp, fouled with the British steamer Lassell, coffee laden from Santos, which was lying at anchor. The Friesland carried away her bowsprit and may have suffered other damages. The Lassell had a good-sized hole made in her port side, through which the water poured, and she was in danger of sinking. Two tugs went alongside of her and after raising her anchor the Lassell was beached about a quarter of a mile above quarantine station.

The only damage sustained by the Friesland was the breaking of a small flagstaff on the jibboom. The flag and staff were recovered. The Lassell was beached at high water on a soft mud bottom close to Clifton, S. I. When the Lassell grounded the water was over the furnace doors and still pouring into the vessel which continued to settle. The Lassell has 25,[illegible] sacks of coffee on board and was being held for examination on account of plague fears.

FIGHT FOR BEEF

"Big Four" Want the Trade in Hartford

A BIG FIGHT MAY RESULT

Several New Concerns Locating in the City

By Associated Press to The Sun.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 5.—A fight for control of the beef trade of Hartford and vicinity is seen to be made by the "Big Four," Armour & Co., Cudahy Packing company, Nelson Morris & Co., and J. P. Squire & Co., and before the matter is decided, it is probable that the public will be enabled to buy meat at a very low price.

Because of the recent advances in prices in the difficulty of transporting meat from the west, the Hartford provision company decided to establish its own western slaughter houses and supply Hartford and other Connecticut cities with fresh material.

The Cudahy Packing company has broken ground for a large building in this city. It is to handle its own beef and other products.

At the same time, H. L. Handy of Springfield, who has a house in this city, intends to put in a cold storage and handle general provisions, besides fresh beef.

Again, John P. Squire & Co., the large Boston packers, intend to build a large cold storage and provision house.

It is also said that P. Berry & Sons, produce dealers, are to locate in this city with a large cold storage and warehouse.

It is evident, therefore, that in the near future there will be the following concerns in this city all handling dressed beef:

Armour & Co., Cudahy Packing Co., Ingraham, Swift & Co., Nelson Morris & Co. The Hartford Provision company, handling their own products: the Hartford Beef Co., handling Hammond products; E. E. Hurlburt, handling Cudahy beef; H. L. Handy & Co., and J. P. Squire & Co., handling some western beef.

AN ELEVATOR FELL

WITH THREE MEN AT SPRINGFIELD YESTERDAY.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 5.—A heavily laden elevator fell from the third story of the building occupied by the Loan manufacturing company on Taylor street, this morning. Three employes of the company, Homer C. Kenney of 11 Cypress street, shipping clerk; Edwin D. Nooney of 11 Cypress, and Patrick Moynahan of 84 Congress street, assistant shipping clerk, were seriously injured.

The men had loaded a shipment of wheels and lawn mower parts on the elevator car and the turning on the power was followed instantly by the snapping of the cable. The heavy car fell with a crash to the bottom of the elevator well.

A score of employes rushed to the scene of the accident and quickly disentangled the men, who were pinioned by the bent cable and iron supporters, unable to speak. He was badly cut about the head, his ankle was sprained and there were a large number of bruises.

Moynahan received six cuts, which were sewed up, and sprained his ankle.

Edwin Mooney had several severe bruises and the cuts on his head required sewing.

CAPT. ELDRIDGE ELECTED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

WAREHAM, Mass., Dec. 5.—A special town meeting was held last night, to elect a selectman, assessor, and overseer of the poor, to fill the unexpired term of S. Frank Ryder, retired, resulted in the choice of Captain Isaac B. Eldridge. Captain Eldridge received 3?2 votes to 21 for William W. Marsh.

THE WEATHER.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

BOSTON, Dec. 5.—Forecast for Boston and vicinity: Fair weather tonight and Wednesday; continued cold; westerly winds.

COLUMBIA A BETTER BOAT.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

GLASGOW, Dec. 5.—Members of the Shamrock's crew declare the Columbia is a far better designed boat. But, they claim, her sails set badly, and, they add, had the two yachts exchanged sailors, the Columbia would have won by an hour.

ANOTHER STRIKE

Resulting From New System of Work

By Associated Press to The Sun.

BLOOMSBURG, Pa., Dec. 5—The adoption of a new system of work by the American Car & Foundry company whose plant is situated at Berwick, near here, has resulted in a strike involving 250 car builders. While the works were owned by the Jackson & Woodin company, several gangs were employed in the car building department and it was the rule for each gang to complete the car on which it was engaged before proceeding to another. The company recently absorbed by the combine and under the new management the different gangs each other over all the cars in the course of construction, each having some part to build, a plan by which the men can make a little more than half their former wages. The men appealed to the district superintendent, but were told that there was no help for them and the strike resulted. Thus far there are about 250 men out, but should the strike continue the entire plant will be compelled to shut down, throwing 2300 men out of employment.

HIS LEG CRUSHED

George Regan Injured in the Carpet Mills

A sad accident occurred in the carpet mill this morning, the victim being George Regan, aged 15 years, who resides on Marion street, and an employe of Mr. Hartley's room. The boy's leg was caught in an elevator which crushed it terribly. It seems the unfortunate youth was standing near the elevator and had his leg down in the pit when the elevator struck him and caught his limb between the elevator and the floor. The ambulance was called and he was taken to the hospital.

MURDERED A MAN

Then the Cannibals Devoured His Body

By Associated Press to The Sun.

VANCOUVER, B. C. Dec. 5.—Details were brought by the Warrimoo from Australia by the atrocious murder of a white man and subsequently devouring of the body by the treacherous cannibals of the Admiralty Islands. A letter dated Manapea, New Britain says:

"Twelve months ago two Germans, named Metzk and Molte opened a trading station on the small island of St. Andrew in the Admiralty group to the north of German New Guinea and appeared to get on very well with the natives. The two traders decided to purchase the island. Molte went to New Britain to arrange the deal, leaving Metz with ten Solombo Island boys. Upon Molte's return, he found that Metz had been murdered, together with four of his boys and the bodies had been cut up, cooked and eaten by the savages."

The last murder of white men in these islands was in 1892.

NATIONAL BANK STATEMENT

By Associated Press to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5—The Comptroller of the currency has issued a call on national banks for a statement of their condition at the close of business Saturday, Dec. 12.

THE BUTLER VETS.

The ball committee of the Butler Vets will hold a meeting tomorrow evening to arrange for the grand ball to be held in Associate hall, January 17th.

PENSION CHANGES.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The following Massachusetts pension changes, resulting from the issue of November 18, are announced:

Original—John Conroy, Boston, $6; Albert B. Sanderson, Springfield, $10; S. F. Taylor, West Peabody, $8; Lindorf Bixby, West Somerville, $6.

Restoration and increase—Oliver D. Morey, (dead) Worcester, $6 to $8.

Restoration and reissue and increase—Peter Davis, (dead) Boston, $6 to $8; Albert G. Jouret, East Mattapoisett, $6 to $8.

Original widows, etc.—James F. Walsh, father, Brockton, $12; Mary S. Morey, Worcester, $8; Marinna Davis, Boston, $8.

Original widows, etc.—Special accrued Nov. 21, Oliver J. Ramsdell, Chicopee, $8.

300 MASSACRED

THE KURDS PILLAGED AN AMERICAN VILLAGE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 5.—Private advices received here report that the Kurds have avenged the recent incursion of Russian Armenians into A'ashzerd district, in Turkish Armenia, by pillaging the Armenian village of Kostur and massacring three hundred of its inhabitants.

A CORRECTION.

The story which appears in another column of today's issue that the family of Mrs. Clarice Golden, who died at St. John's hospital Sunday, is destitute, has been denied by a relative of the family, who claims that the family is far from starvation.

The relative further denies that Mrs. Golden died of consumption. Instead, the doctor attending her, pronounced her illness as due to a change of life. The same person denies that the family received assistance from neighbors. Relatives of the family can give all the assistance needed without the aid of neighbors, who have only gossiped about it.

TOTAL OF 500 STUDENTS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

BOSTON, Dec. 5.—The total registration of regular students at Harvard has at last forged across the 500 mark, and its summer school of 5?3 students now represents a little university in itself, for it includes arts, sciences, theology and medicine.

This is the substance of an exhaustive report by Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard, in the current number of the Harvard Graduates' magazine.

ELECTING MAYORS

Contests in Several Cities Being Settled Today

JOHN A. O'HEARN IS A CANDIDATE

For Mayor of the City of Taunton

By Associated Press to The Sun.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Dec. 5.—The election today is unusually quiet. The battle is between Charles S. Ashley and Henry Howland, representing respectively the independent Citizens and Citizen's parties. A large vote is being polled. The Ashleyites are claiming the election by large pluralities, but others admit that the issue is in a state of doubt. In all the precincts, the new statute prohibiting the opening of ballot boxes before 2 o'clock is being adhered to, and the result will not be announced till well along in the evening. The only excitement was occasioned by the posting of large lithographs of Mayor Ashley at all the polling places in violation of the law and the Howland party forced their removal.

JOHN O'HEARN A CANDIDATE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

TAUNTON, Mass., Dec. 5.—The hottest municipal campaign in years is being waged in this city today. The issues are no license and a triangular contest for mayor, in which Register of Probate Arthur M. Alger is the republican nominee, ex-District Attorney Lloyd E. White, republican no-license and John O'Hearn, the democratic candidate. The heaviest vote ever cast at this hour in the history of the city has been cast at 9 o'clock. The three mayoralty candidates will finish in a bunch from present indications.

IN FALL RIVER.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Dec. 5.—A heavy vote will be polled in the city election here today, indications up to noon pointing to that fact. John S. B. Clark, democrat, and John H. Abbott, republican, are the candidates for mayor and the result will be close with both parties claiming the victory. There is no contest for school committee, the three republican candidates being endorsed by the democrats. The city government will probably contain three democrats and six republicans in the board of aldermen, and nine democrats and eighteen republicans in the common council.

A HEAVY VOTE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Dec. 5.—The day is clear and cold and a heavy vote is already being cast. The issue is a straight one between the Socialists and the opposition upon the nominations of mayor and aldermen and the victory is claimed by both sides.

Mellen A. Pingree, nominee for mayor of the Citizens' ticket, claims his election by 100, while Mayor Chase, renominated by the Socialists, claims a victory by 500 votes.

VOTE IN LAWRENCE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Dec. 5—A heavy vote was cast in the city election here today, on account of unusual efforts made by the democrats to unseat Mayor James H. Eaton, the republican candidate for re-election.

While the republicans held the mayoralty, the democrats have held a majority on joint ballots in the city government. This year, owing to important measures which are pending, there was a desire on the part of the democrats to control all the municipal offices and to this end they endeavored to bring out the vote.

From indications at noon it seemed likely that the Socialist vote might have some influence in deciding the question, as it was claimed, they were polling an heavier ballot than last year. There was apparently little interest in the license question.

PLUNKETT WILL WIN.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

MARLBORO, Mass., Dec. 5.—Owing to the fact that Mayor Plunkett had received almost unanimous nominations by the republican-democratic and citizens parties, this year, hardly the usual amount of interest was taken in the city election today. Up to a short time ago, it was thought that Mr. Plunkett would have very little opposition at the polls, but a strong movement among the shoe workers affected by the protracted strike which began more than a year ago, has grown rapidly. A feeling of dissatisfaction with Mayor Plunkett's course during the progress of the strike has crystallized into an organization in an attempt to prevent his election. A number of republicans who were opposed to Mr. Plunkett also joined in the movement of the shoe workers, and it is said strikers who have gone to Brockton and other shoe centers, but whose names still remain on the Marlboro voting lists, would return to vote today.

While these conditions are expected to reduce his vote, Mr. Plunkett's election was not thought to be in danger. The candidate opposing Mr. Plunkett was Herman S. Fay, who ran on republican independent nomination papers.

A SOCIALIST CANDIDATE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

QUINCY, Mass., Dec. 5—The number of votes cast in this city during the morning hours indicated that unusual interest was being taken in today's city election.

For the first time since Quincy has been a city there were three candidates for mayor in the field, the republicans, democrats and socialist democrats being represented. The vote of the latter party was almost an unknown quantity and the uncertainty was magnified by the knowledge that both of the older organizations would contribute to the strength of the new one. From the result of the recent state election it was thought that the republicans would suffer more severely.

A large vote favorable to the eight-hour was being thrown in Wards 3 and 4 the industrial centre of the city, this forenoon, and it was thought that the result would be favorable to the laborers.

QUIET IN GLOUCESTER.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Dec. 5.—The municipal election in this city is passing off quietly, notwithstanding the multiplicity of the candidates for the various offices. There is considerable activity however, and the vote at noon was larger than that cast at the same hour last year. What excitement there is centers in the result of the mayoralty vote.

Miss Lillian W. Hurd has been home from Fall River to pass the Thanksgiving holidays.

LATOUR FINED $100

Pleaded Guilty to Illegal Keeping

LIQUOR WAS SEIZED THIS MORNING

It Was Found in His Bakery

COLORED PRISONER SENTENCED FOR LARCENY

To House of Correction for Four Months

A number of important cases came up before Judge Hadley in police court this morning. Six of them were liquor cases.

Four drunks were arraigned. One simple offender was released.

Of the others, Angers Lapoint was taxed $5, James R. Henry $5 and Catherine O. Shea, who claims her home to be in Lawrence, received a sentence of six months to the jail at Lawrence. She appealed, but later withdrew her appeal. She formerly lived in Lowell, but has not made her home here for some time.

Harry Casey, colored, was charged with the larceny of a coat and vest, valued at $14, and the property of Abraham Stein. Casey had previously pleaded not guilty and he did not have counsel.

Stein testified that he keeps a second hand clothing store in Middlesex street, and was visited Friday morning by the defendant, who stated to witness that he wanted to purchase an overcoat and pair of shoes. He paid for the articles, but said he would leave the shoes in the back room till Friday night, when he would call and take them. He called early Friday night for his shoes and went immediately into the back room. He put the shoes on and came out of the room with a coat and vest. He carried these garments under his overcoat and on noticing him, Stein immediately suspected he stole something and asked defendant what he carried under his overcoat. Witness said defendant threatened to strike him. Casey left the store with the stolen garments.

Mrs. Mary Demers testified that Casey came to her house in Dempsey's court Friday night and remained there all night. He gave her, she said, the coat and vest in payment for his night's lodging.

Casey offered no defence.

The court found the defendant guilty and sentenced him to the house of correction for a term of four months. It is said the defendant's right name is Johnson and he is said to have a pretty bad record.

The case of Joseph S. Byrne, charged with maintaining a liquor nuisance, was put over another week at the request of counsel for the defense.

Pierre Latour pleaded guilty to a charge of illegal keeping of liquor and paid a fine of $100. Lawyer Rivet appeared for Latour.

Herbert E. Hazelton was charged with illegal keeping of liquor. This man, it is alleged, is owner of the cottage in Dracut where the five men were found drinking Saturday night by the officers of the town and who were arrested and charged with gambling, the officers finding them playing cards, although they saw no money. All five were discharged in court yesterday. Hazelton was not among the party.

He was arrested by Constable Crawford yesterday afternoon on a warrant charging him with illegal keeping of liquor. The defendant today pleaded not guilty to the charge and was represented by D. J. Donahue, Esq., while John J. Hogan, Esq., appeared for the town of Dracut. At the request of Lawyer Hogan a continuance was granted till December 12. Hazelton was already under bail.

Victor Lesarge and J. Robert Jennery, who conduct a drug store on Cabot street were charged with maintaining a liquor nuisance. They pleaded not guilty and were continued one week for trial. D. J. Donahue, Esq., appeared for the defendants.

The case of William McLean, charged with the larceny of 42 trip tickets from Thomas H. Kelley, the pawn broker, was continued till Friday for trial.

The much-continued case of Mary McWilliams, who is charged with maintaining a liquor nuisance, was put over again today, this time until December 8. Mrs. McWilliams, it is understood, is very ill and has been unable to appear in court.

The next case called was that of Israel B. Kronberger of the Cosmopolitan pharmacy, who was charged with illegal keeping of liquor. Kronberger had already pleaded not guilty and was defended by John J. Harvey, Esq.

When the case was put on trial, the liquor seized at the defendant's drug store, a large quantity, was brought into the court room, and placed upon one of the tables within the railing. There were four kegs and eleven casks containing whiskey and gin.

As Deputy Moffatt was carrying a gallon glass cask of whiskey to the table within the railing, the cask struck the railing and in almost an instant was smashed to smithereens, and the court for some time contained an odor of whiskey. The liquor spilled over a good part of the floor and Janitor Donahue had to be called and he cleaned it up. Most of the prisoners had been taken from the court room before the accident happened, so there was not much excitement caused by the spill.

The court found Kronberger guilty and imposed a fine of $100. He appealed and was held in $200 for the superior court.

LARGE FUNERAL

IMPRESSIVE SERVICE OVER REMAINS OF MAYOR CRONIN.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Dec. 5.—The funeral of Mayor William J. Cronin was solemnized this morning at 10 o'clock from St. Mary's church. There was a general suspension of business and the evidences of grief and sympathy eloquently testified to esteem and love in which the young chief executive was held by the people of the city. Church, state and city were represented at the services. Governor Elisha Dyer and staff, Adjutant General Sackett and State officials, heads of the city department, former mayors of Pawtucket, and the mayors of the five Rhode Island cities were present.

A solemn high mass of requiem was celebrated, Rt. Rev. Bishop Harkins and many clergymen from out of town assisting. The memorial address was delivered by Rev. Frank Craig, assistant rector of the Cathedral, a schoolmate and warm friend of the deceased. It was an eloquent and masterful effort.

The funeral arrangements were under the direction of the Knights of Columbus and over [illegible] members of that organization, including Supreme [illegible] John H. Leary and [illegible] of the order. There were [illegible] members of the Knights of Columbus and city council.

HOTEL ON FIRE

Blaze Discovered in the Marlborough Hotel

By Associated Press to The Sun.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—The fire in the Marlborough hotel, 36th street and Broadway, is confined to the upper part of the building. The clerk in charge of the telephone office says he believes the fire is under control, and that there is not much excitement among the guests.

BOLD ASSASSIN

Murdered a Postmaster and Stole His Money

By Associated Press to The Sun.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—Postmaster H. H. Fellows, of Scarsdale, who was also the express agent at the Harlem railroad station, died this morning from a pistol shot wound inflicted by an unknown assassin. The motive of the murder was robbery.

Postmaster Fellows, after closing the station last night, was followed by the murderer and shot down at a lonesome place. A satchel in which he carried the express money and the receipts of the post office, is missing. It is supposed to have been carried off by the murderers.

PENSION CASE

SENSATIONAL HEARING IN COURT TODAY.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 5.—A sensational hearing in the John H. Pearson will case was held before Judge Corning in probate court this morning. The special administrators appointed by the court asked authority to pay certain bills against the state. The executors named in the will objected. The judge reserved his decision.

During the hearing counsel said the administration of the estate was being characterized by grave business scandals and one of the executors named in the will complained that he was being abused by anonymous letters and otherwise.

WANT CAPITAL STOCK INCREASED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 5.—The Commercial Cable company of New York, today filed with the secretary of state, a certificate of increase of capital stock from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000. The stock as increased consists of 150,000 shares of the par value of $100 each. The certificate, which is signed by George G. Ward and Albert Beck, declares that the liabilities of the corporation are $18,321,919.

DEATHS.

SPALDING—A telegram received at Chelmsford yesterday morning from Mr. Edward E. Spalding, Pasadena, Cal., announced the death of his wife, Saturday. While Chelmsford relatives had been informed that Mrs. Spalding had been ill and had been taken to a local hospital, they were not aware that her condition was so critical. Mr. Spalding, who is a native of Chelmsford, will have the sincere sympathy of his many friends and former associates in the great loss he has sustained.

STANTON—Charles P. Stanton, aged 60 years, died yesterday morning at his home, 5 Adams street. He leaves a widow and one daughter.

O'CONNELL—Ellen O'Connell, fifty nine years and 11 months, died yesterday at her late residence in Tewksbury. She was an old resident of that place.

WHOLEY—William Wholey, aged 37 years, died Saturday at St. John's hospital, after a long illness. Deceased was a boilermaker by trade and was born in Lawrence. He resided at 13 Westford street and leaves a widow and two children. The funeral took place yesterday morning from St. Peter's church, where a mass of requiem was celebrated at nine o'clock by Rev. Fr. Saunders. The choir was in attendance and several solos were effectively rendered by Mrs. Brown and James E. Donnelly, the latter singing, "No Cross, No Crown." The funeral cortege proceeded over the road to Lawrence, where interment took place in the Immaculate Conception cemetery. The funeral was under the direction of Undertaker Peter Davey.

FUNERALS.

TIERNEY—The remains of the late Margaret Tierney were consigned to their final resting place yesterday afternoon in the Catholic cemetery. The funeral took place from her home, 22 Union street, and proceeded to St. Peter's church, where services were held by Rev. Fr. Saunders. The funeral was largely attended and the bearers were John Shea, Thomas Quinlan, Thomas Daley, Martin Donlan, Michael Murphy and John Downs. Interment was in the Catholic cemetery under the direction of Undertaker McDermott.

GOLDEN—Yesterday afternoon the funeral of Mary Golden took place from the warerooms of Undertaker O'Donnell. Services were held at St. Peter's church, Rev. Fr. Saunders officiating. The bearers were Joseph Conroy, M. J. Sharkey, William Collins and Richard O'Donovan. Interment was in the Catholic cemetery, under the direction of Undertaker J. F. O'Donnell.

MILLETTE—The funeral of Marie Florida Millette took place yesterday afternoon from the home of her parents, 171 Hall street. Interment was in St. Joseph's cemetery, under the direction of Joseph A. Albert.

MOORS—Impressive services were held yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock over the remains of the late Abby A. Moors at her home, 14 Beach street, Rev. Mr. Kengott being the officiating clergyman. The funeral was largely attended by sorrowing relatives and friends of the deceased. Interment was in the Lowell cemetery and the funeral was in charge of Undertaker C. M. Young.

CARD OF THANKS.

The undersigned in her own behalf and that of the mother and sister of the late Mr. Paris N. Whitman, wish to express their thanks and appreciation of the kindness and sympathy shown by so many of their friends during the deep shadow which has passed over them. The beautiful floral offerings came with a double meaning, as they thought of his great love for flowers and how fitting it seems to have him surrounded with them.

MRS. PARIS N. WHITMAN.

REV. JOHN HESPELEIN DEAD.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5.—Rev. John B. Hespelein, C. S. S. R., the oldest member of the Redemptorists order in the United States, is dead at the rectory of St. Peter's Roman Catholic church here in his seventy-eighth year. His death was due to the infirmities of old age.

ARE FIGHTING HARD

"Bike" Racers Plugging Away at a Hot Pace

By Associated Press to The Sun.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—Jay Eaton and "Bobby" Walthour, the "Indoor Kings" at 8 o'clock this morning, were leading the procession in the six-day race at Madison Square Garden, with one lap between them and their nearest competitors, Maya and McEachern, Gimm and Pierce, and Miller and Waller are all tied for second place.

To Eaton belongs the glory of having stolen the laps that placed him and Walthour in the lead. The coveted advantage was secured after a series of sprints and jockeying.

Just an even dozen teams continue in the race.

At 8 o'clock this morning the 22d hour of the race, Burns Pierce had the best individual record, having covered 348 miles and 8 laps; Turville was next with 339 miles 9 laps; C. Dickerson third, 339 miles 2 laps, and Alf Blake fourth, 337 miles 6 laps.

KICKED TO DEATH

Hugh McDonald Engaged in Bar-Room Fight

By Associated Press to The Sun.

BOSTON, Dec. 5.—Hugh McDonald, of this city, died at a hospital today from a kick received in a barroom fight in South Boston, yesterday and the police are searching for the one who assaulted him. McDonald went to the hospital of his own accord and asked for treatment, saying he got into a row. He did not say what barroom nor who was his assailant, and he died without making known these facts.

SMALL POX CASE

TWO CHELSEA CHILDREN FOUND TO HAVE THE DISEASE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

BOSTON, Dec. 5.—Two more cases of smallpox were discovered in Chelsea last night, making the total number of cases up to the present 27.

The two cases to be brought to the attention of the health officials last night were Gladys M. and Charles F., children of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Wilson of 71 Spencer avenue. The little girl is 1 year and 5 months old, and the boy 4 years. They were removed to the contagious hospital. The house was fumigated and 17 persons are quarantined in the house, the lower portion of which is used as a boarding house.

The board of health has not the slightest idea how the children came into contact with the disease. So far as is known they have not been where the disease is known to have existed.

CITY HALL NOTES.

The common council will hold a regular meeting at 8 o'clock this p. m. It will be a good place to go if you want to hear politics on the side.

Nothing Better

FOR A CHRISTMAS GIFT THAN A NICE

Dinner Set

We carry one of the finest lines in the city at prices from $6.49 up.

Now is the time to make your selection before the rush of the last week.

O'Brien Bros,

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FISKE BUILDING,

227 Central Street. Tel. Con

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THE SECRET

Of Our Success is Our

SHOES.

Made by all the big manufacturers of the country expressly for us.

Our methods please our customers, for our friends keep coming back. They bring other friends with them to the store where you get satisfaction.

SUNLICHT

Shoe Store

100 CENTRAL ST.

High Grade Repairing.

W. S. CRADY

Boston & Maine Railroad

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

In effect October 2, 1899. Trains leave Middlesex street depot, Lowell, as follows:

For Boston, 6.13, 6.35, c6.12, *7.45, *8.50, c9.10, *9.17, 11.00 a. m.; 1.40, c3.00, c?.??, c6.41 p. m.

SUNDAYS, 6.45 a. m.

Trains leave Middlesex street station Lowell, as follows:

For Boston, 5.46, 6.23, c6.45, w6.50, 7.01, 7.20, *7.28, 7.31, *7.45, w7.50, *8.07, c9.19, w9.25, *9.39, w10.50, 11.03, *11.42 a. m.; w12.00, 12.16, w12.45, 1.43, w2.30, c3.03, w4.10, *4.41, w3.65, 4.25, w5.15, 5.22, c5.10, w6.10, *6.22, 7.00, *7.19, w9.25 p. m.

SUNDAYS, 7.30, 7.25, w8.15, 8.43, 9.13 a. m., w12.05, w1.00, 1.25, w5.30, 6.58, w7.25, p. m.

For Lawrence, 6.25, w6.50, w7.31, w8.30, w9.25, 10.05, w10.50 a. m.; w12.05, w2.30, w3.55, 4.15, w5.15, w6.15, w7.00, w9.25, w10.25 p. m.

SUNDAYS, w8.15 a. m.; w12.05, w5 50, w7.25 p. m.

For Salem, Mass., 7.31 a. m.; w12.05, 1.25, w5.15, 5.50 p. m.

For Haverhill, 6.25, 6.60, z7.31, 8.30, 9.25, 10.50 a. m.; 12.05, 2.30, w3.55, w5.15, 6.15, 7.00, 9.25, b11.25 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a. m.; 12.05, 5.30, 7.25 p. m.

For Newburyport, Amesbury and Portsmouth, 6.25 a. m.; 12.05, 2.30, 3.05, 6.15 p. m.

For Exeter and Dover, 6.25, z7.31, 8.50, a. m.; 12.05, 2.30, 3.55, 5.15 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p. m.

For Rochester and Alton Bay, 8.30 a. m.; 12.05, 3.55 p. m.

For Somersworth, N. H., Saco, Old Orchard and Portland, 6.25, z7.31, 8.30 a. m.; 12.05, 3.55 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p. m., for Somersworth and Portland.

For Augusta, Bath, Waterville, 6.25, 8.30, a. m.; 12.05, 3.15 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p. m.

For Lewiston, 6.25, 8.30, a. m.; 12.05, 6.15, m.

For Skowhegan, 8.30 a. m.

For Bangor, Belfast, and Rockland, 8.30 a. m.; 6.15 p. m., ex. Saturday for Belfast and Rockland. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p. m.

For St. John's, N. B., Halifax, N. S., Montreal and Quebec, 6.15 p. m. (6.15 does not connect Saturdays.) SUNDAYS, 5.30 p. m.

For Eastport and St. John (via steamer from Portland), on Mondays, for St. John only) and Thursdays, at 12.05 p. m.

For Castine, Deer Isle, Sedgewick, Bar Harbor, Jonesport and Machiasport (via steamer Frank Jones from Portland), Tuesdays and Fridays at 6.15 p. m.

For Woburn, 6.25, 7.01, 7.24, *7.48, 11.03 a. m.; 1.43, 1.28 p. m.; SUNDAYS, 8.48 a. m.; 4.25, 6.58 p. m.

For Ayer and Way Stations—7.10 a. m.; 12.00, 5.01 and 6.42 p. m. SUNDAYS, 2.15 p. m.

For Amherst, Milford and Wilton, 9.12 a. m.; 1.00, 3.41, 6.43 p. m. SUNDAYS, 2 p. m.

For Greenfield, Peterboro, Bennington, Hillsboro and Keene, 9.12 a. m.; 3.41 p. m. SUNDAYS, to Hillsboro, 2 p. m.

For Nashua, Manchester and Concord, 7.40, 9.12, *9.40 a. m.; *12.12, 1.00, *1.40, 3.41, *5.40, 6.27, *8.10, *8.45 p. m. SUNDAYS, 10.07 a. m. (to Nashua only), 3.08 a. m.; 2.00, 6.07, 8.10, 8.40 p. m.

For Franklin, Lebanon and White River Junction, 9.12, *9.40 a. m.; *12.12, *1.40 (to Franklin only), 5.40, *a8.10 p. m.

For Warner, Bradford, Sunapee, Newport, (N. H.) Claremont and Claremont Junction, 7.40 a. m.; 1.00 p. m.

For St. Johnsbury and Lyndonville, via Wells River, *9.40 a. m.; *1.40, *a8.40 p. m.

For Montpelier, Essex Jct., Burlington, St. Albans, St. Johns and Montreal, via Central Vermont Line, *9.40 a. m.; *12.12, *a8.10 p. m.

For Montreal and Quebec, via Montreal and Boston Air Line, *9.40 a. m.; *a8.40 p. m.

QUEBEC EXPRESS, via Plymouth and Sherbrooke, *9.10 a. m.; *3.40 p. m. ex. Sat.

References:

*Express. aDaily

bWednesdays and Saturdays only.

wVia Western Division.

cVia Bedford. zVia Wilmington Junction.

D. J. FLANDERS, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

23 Second St., Lowell, Nov. 19, '92.

Dr. Simmons, 210 Central St.

Dear Sir—The teeth you made for me are doing immensely well. I think that in a very short time I shall be able to eat and speak as well as ever I could. I know the difficulty you had to contend with and I feel grateful for your skill. I am Sir,

Very Faithfully Yours,

MR. H. Y. REDHEAD.

This is the Season for Ball Parties and Weddings

And of course it is quite necessary to have a supply of sweet bread for these occasion, and Peter Watson's, the king baker of the city, is the place to get your Bakery Supplies. There is none better in the city than you can get at

PETER WATSON'S Home Made Bakeries

52 to 60 Charles St., 46 Lawrence St.

INCANDESCENT GAS LAMPS and MANTLES,

BURNERS, SHADES, CHIMNEYS AND GLASSWARE.

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DAILY BARGAINS.

$100

UPRIGHT PIANO.

Seven and one-third octaves. Used but little. Condition fine.

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169 WORTHEN STREET.

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Appeal for Legislation in Support of Gold Standard

Lengthy Defense of the Administration of the War in the Philippines—The Message Evidently Put Forth as a Campaign Document—Trusts Referred to in a Harmless Way

By Associated Press to The Sun.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

At the threshold of your deliberations you are called to mourn with your countrymen the death of Vice President Hobart, who passed from this life on the morning of Nov. 21 last. His great soul now rests in eternal peace. His private life was pure and elevated, while his public career was ever distinguished by large capacity, stainless integrity and exalted motives. He has been removed from the high office which he honored and dignified, but his lofty character, his devotion to duty, his honesty of purpose, and noble virtues remain with us a priceless legacy and example.

The Fifty-sixth congress convenes in its first regular session with the country in a condition of unusual prosperity, of universal good will among the people at home and in relations of peace and friendship with every government of the world. Our foreign commerce has shown great increase in volume and value. The combined imports and exports for the year are the largest ever shown by a single year in all our history. Our exports for 1899 alone exceeded by more than $1,000,000,000 our imports and exports combined in 1870. The imports per capita are 20 percent less than in 1870, while the exports per capita are 58 percent more than in 1870, showing the enlarged capacity of the United States to satisfy the wants of its own increasing population, as well as to contribute to those of the peoples of other nations.

Exports of agricultural products were $754,776,142. Of manufactured products we exported in value $339,592,146, being larger than any previous year. It is a noteworthy fact that the only years in all our history when the products of our manufactories sold abroad exceeded those bought abroad were 1898 and 1899.

Government receipts from all sources for the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1899, including $11,798,314.14, part payment of the Central Pacific railroad indebtedness, aggregated $610,952,094.35. Customs receipts were $206,128,481.76, and those from internal revenue $273,437,131.51.

For the fiscal year the expenditures were $700,093,564.02, leaving a deficit of $89,111,559.67.

The secretary of the treasury estimates that the receipts for the current fiscal year will aggregate $640,958,112, and upon the basis of present appropriations the expenditures will aggregate $680,958,112, leaving a surplus of $40,000,000.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, the internal revenue receipts were increased about $100,000,000.

The present gratifying strength of the treasury is shown by the fact that on Dec. 1, 1899, the available cash balance was $275,004,837.72, of which $220,744,905.36 was in gold coin and bullion. The conditions of confidence which prevail throughout the country have brought gold into more general use, and customs receipts are now almost entirely paid in that coin.

AS TO FINANCE.

The strong position of the treasury with respect to cash on hand and the favorable showing made by the revenues have made it possible for the secretary of the treasury to take action under the provisions of section 5664, revised statutes, relating to the sinking fund. Receipts exceeded expenditures for the first five months of the current fiscal year by $13,113,789.91, and, as mentioned above, the secretary of the treasury estimates that there will be a surplus of approximately $40,000,000 at the end of the year. Under such conditions, it was deemed advisable and proper to resume compliance with the provisions of the sinking fund law, which for eight years has not been done, because of deficiencies in the revenues. The treasury department, therefore, offered to purchase during November $25,000,000 of the 5 percent loan of 1904, or the 4 percent funded loan of 1907, at the current market price. The amount offered and purchased during November was $18,408,600. The premium paid by the government on such purchases was $2,262,321, and the net saving in interest was about $2,685,609.

The success of this operation was sufficient to induce the government to continue the offer to purchase bonds to and including Dec. 23, instant, unless the remainder of the $25,000,000 called for should be presented in the meantime for redemption.

Increased activity in industry, with its welcome attendant—a larger employment for labor at higher wages—gives to the body of the people a larger power to absorb the circulating medium. It is further true that year by year, with large areas of land under cultivation, the increasing volume of agricultural products, cotton, corn and wheat, call for a larger volume of money supply. This is especially noticeable at the crop-harvesting and crop-moving period.

In its earlier history, the national banking act seemed to prove a reasonable avenue through which needful additions to the circulation could from time to time be made. Changing conditions have apparently rendered it now inoperative to that end. The high margin in bond securities required, resulting from large premiums which government bonds command in the market or the tax on note issues, or both operating together, appear to be influences which impair its public utility.

The attention of congress is respectfully invited to this important matter, with the view of ascertaining whether or not such reasonable modifications can be made in the national banking act as will render its service in the particulars here referred to more responsive to the people's needs. I again urge that national banks be authorized to organize with a capital of $25,000.

I urgently recommend that, to support the existing gold standard, and to maintain "the parity in value of the coins of the two metals (gold and silver), and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the market, and in the payment of debts," the secretary of the treasury be given additional power and charged with the duty to sell United States bonds and to employ such other means as may be necessary to these ends. The authority should include the power to sell bonds on long and short time, as conditions may require, and should provide for a rate of interest lower than that fixed by the act of Jan. 14, 1875. While there is now no commercial fright which withdraws gold from the government, but, on the contrary, such widespread confidence that gold seeks the treasury, demanding paper money in exchange, yet the very situation points to the present as the most fitting time to make adequate provision to insure the continuance of the gold standard, and of public confidence in the ability and purpose of the government to meet all its obligations in the money which the civilized world recognizes as the best. The financial transactions of the government are conducted upon a gold basis.

We receive gold when we sell United States bonds and use gold for their payment. We are maintaining the parity of all the money issued or coined by authority of the government. We are doing these things with the means at hand. Happily at the present time we are not compelled to resort to loans to supply gold. It has been done in the past, however, and may have to be done in the future. It behooves us, therefore, to provide at once the best means to meet the emergency when it arises, and the best means are those which are the most certain and economical. Those now authorized have the virtue, neither of directness nor economy. We have already eliminated one of the causes of our financial plight and embarrassment during the years 1893, 1894, 1895 and 1896. Our receipts now equal our expenditures; deficient revenues no longer create alarm. Let us remove the only remaining cause, by conferring the full and necessary power on the secretary of the treasury and impose upon him the duty to uphold the present gold standard and preserve the coins of the two metals on a parity with each other, which is the repeatedly declared policy of the United States.

In this connection, I repeat my former recommendations that a portion of the gold holdings shall be placed in a trust fund from which greenbacks shall be redeemed upon presentation, but when once redeemed shall not thereafter be paid out except for gold.

THE MERCHANT MARINE.

The value of an American merchant marine to the extension of our commercial trade and the strengthening of our power upon the sea invites the immediate action of the congress. Our national development will be one-sided and unsatisfactory so long as the remarkable growth of our inland industries remains unaccompanied by progress on the seas. There is no lack of constitutional authority for legislation which shall give to the country maritime strength commensurate with its industrial achievements and with its rank among the nations of the earth.

The past year has recorded exceptional activity in our shipyards and the promise of continual prosperity in shipbuilding are abundant. Advanced legislation for the protection of our seamen has been enacted. Our coast trade, under regulations wisely framed at the beginning of the government and since, shows results for the past fiscal year unequaled in our records of those of any other power. We shall fail to realize our opportunities, however, if we complacently regard only matters at home and blind ourselves to the necessity of securing our share in the valuable carrying trade of the world.

Last year American vessels transported a smaller share of our exports and imports than during any former year in all our history, and the measure of our dependence upon foreign shipping was painfully manifested to our people.

The other great nations have not hesitated to adopt the required means to develop their shipping as a factor in national defense and as one of the surest and speediest means of obtaining for their producers a share in foreign markets. The expense is as nothing compared to the advantage to be achieved. The re-establishment of our merchant marine involves in a large measure our continued industrial progress and the extension of our commercial triumphs.

THE CONTROL OF TRUSTS.

Combinations of capital organized into trusts to control the conditions of trade among our citizens are justly provoking public discussion, and should early claim the attention of the congress. The industrial commission, engaged in extended hearings upon the subject of combinations in restraint of trade and competition, have not yet completed their investigation. The subject is one giving rise to many divergent views as to the extent of the injuries to the public which may result from large combinations concentrating more or less numerous enterprises and establishments. It is universally conceded that combinations which engross or control the market of any commodity necessary to the general community by suppressing natural and ordinary competition whereby prices are unduly enhanced to the general consumer are obnoxious not only to the common law, but also to the public welfare. There must be a remedy for the evils involved in such organizations. If the present law can be extended made certainly to control or check these monopolies or trusts, it should be done without delay.

An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies was passed by congress on the 2nd of July, 1890. The provisions of this statute are comprehensive and stringent. It declares every contract or combination, in the form of a trust or otherwise, to be unlawful. It denominates as a criminal every person who makes any such contract or engages in any such combination or conspiracy and provides a punishment by fine or imprisonment. It invests the several circuit courts of the United States with jurisdiction to prevent and restrain violations of the act. The act is aimed at every kind of combination in the nature of a trust or monopoly in restraint of interstate or international commerce.

The prosecution by the United States of offenses under the act of 1890 has been frequently resorted to in the federal courts, and notable efforts in the restraint of interstate commerce such as the Trans-Missouri Freight association and the Joint Traffic association have been successfully opposed and suppressed.

President Cleveland in his annual message of Dec. 7, 1895, after stating the evils of these trust combinations, says: "Though congress has attempted to deal with this matter by legislation, the laws passed for that purpose thus far have proved ineffective not because of any lack of disposition or attempt to enforce them, but simply because the laws themselves as interpreted by the courts do not reach the difficulty. The decision of our highest court on this precise question renders it quite doubtful whether the evils of trusts and monopolies can be adequately treated through federal action, unless they seek directly and purposely to include in their objects transportation or intercourse between states or between the United States and foreign countries."

The state legislation to which President Cleveland looked for relief from the evils of trusts has failed to accomplish fully that object. It is apparent that uniformity of legislation upon this subject in the several states is much to be desired. It is to be hoped that such uniformity may be obtained and that means may be found for congress to supplement state legislation. The whole question is so important and far reaching that I am sure no part of it will be lightly considered.

OUR RELATIONS ABROAD.

The claim of the Austro-Hungarian government for indemnity for the killing of certain subjects by the authorities at Latimer, Pa., while suppressing an unlawful tumult of miners, Sept. 10, 1897, in view of the verdict of acquittal rendered by the court before which the sheriff and his deputies were tried for murder, has been declined.

It is gratifying to know that the Belgian government has mitigated the restrictions on the importation of cattle from the United States.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

The contract of the Maritime Canal company of Nicaragua was declared forfeited by the Nicaraguan government in October on the ground of non-fulfillment. The Maritime Canal company has lodged a protest. The Nicaraguan canal commission having completed its labors, was dissolved on May 31, and on June 10 a new commission, the Isthmian canal commission, was organized. This commission entered promptly upon the work intrusted to it, and is now carrying on examination in Nicaragua along the route of the Panama canal. The work will be prosecuted as expeditiously as possible. The importance of this work cannot be too strongly pressed upon congress.

CORDIALITY WITH GERMANY.

Our relations with Germany continue to be most cordial. The increasing intimacy has been marked by permission for the landing on our shores of a cable from Borkum Emden, and the conclusion of a parcel post convention with the German empire. The several governments of the empire seem reluctant to admit the natural excellence of our food productions. It is to be hoped that in time the two governments will act in common accord to insure the purity and wholesomeness of all food products imported by either country from the other. Efforts to obtain for the American life insurance companies a full hearing as to their business operations in Prussia have happily succeeded.

THE CANADIAN COMMISSION.

In my last annual message I referred to the pending negotiations with Great Britain in respect to Canada. A joint high commission had been created for the purpose of adjusting all unsettled questions between the United States and Canada, embracing 12 subjects. Apart from these questions the most friendly disposition has marked the intercourse of the United States with Great Britain.

THE BOER WAR.

This government has maintained an attitude of neutrality in the unfortunate contest between Great Britain and the Boer states of South Africa. The United States representative at Pretoria was early instructed to see that all neutral American interests be respected by the combatants. Upon the withdrawal of the British agent from Pretoria the United States consul was authorized to exercise the customary good offices of a neutral for the care of British interests. In the discharge of this function opportunity has been afforded to show the impartiality of this government toward both the combatants.

THE ITALIAN LYNCHING.

For the fourth time in the present decade question has arisen with the government of Italy in regard to the lynching of Italian subjects. The latest of these deplorable events occurred in Tallula, La., whereby five unfortunates of Italian origin were taken from jail and hanged. The authorities of the state and representatives of the Italian embassy have separately investigated the occurrence. A satisfactory solution will doubtless be reached.

The president refers to the necessity of a cable to Manila, mentioned in his message of last February. He recommends that in case congress should not take measures to bring about this result the postmaster general be authorized to invite competitive bids for the establishment of a cable.

OUR PLEDGE TO CUBA.

My annual message of last year was necessarily devoted to the results of the Spanish war and the conditions it imposed for the future. The treaty of peace has restored friendly relations between the two powers. The withdrawal of the authority of Spain from the island of Cuba was effected by the 1st of January, so that the full re-establishment of peace found the relinquished territory held by us in trust for the inhabitants, under the direction of the executive to build up that tranquil development of the domestic state as proclaimed in the joint resolution adopted by congress, by which the United States disclaimed any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over Cuba.

By the treaty of peace the Spanish people of the island have until April 11, 1900, to elect whether they will remain citizens of Spain or become citizens of Cuba. By that time the result of the census will be tabulated and we shall proceed to provide for elections which will commit the municipal government of the island to the officers elected by the people. In the meantime and so long as we exercise control over the island the products of Cuba should have a market in the United States on as good terms as are given to the West India islands. For the relief of the distressed in the island of Cuba the war department has issued supplies to destitute persons which amounted to 4,423,000 rations at a cost of $1,417,564.07. To promote the disarmament of the Cuban volunteer army and in the interest of public peace there was disbursed $2,547,750, paid from the emergency fund provided for that purpose. Out of the Cuban island revenues during the six months ending June 30, 1899, $1,712,014.29 was expended for sanitation; $233,851.70 for charities and hospitals, and $88,944.03 for aid of the destitute.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

In response to the invitation of his majesty the Emperor of Russia a commission from the United States attended the peace conference at The Hague. The occasion seemed opportune for the serious consideration of a plan for the pacific adjustment of international differences and a definite project for a permanent international tribunal. The final act of that conference, in short, provided for maintenance of general peace, the exercise of good offices and mediation, formation of commissions of inquiry and international arbitration. The mediation provided for is purely voluntary and advisory.

THE ARMY.

Since my last message and in obedience to acts of congress the remaining volunteer force enlisted for the Spanish war has been discharged. Of the volunteers 607 officers and 14,831 men serving in the Philippines and 1650 of the regulars, who were entitled to be mustered out voluntarily, remained at the front until their places could be filled by new troops. By virtue of the authority of congress the regular army has been increased to 61,959 enlisted men and 2243 officers, and new volunteer regiments have been organized aggregating 33,050 men and 1524 officers. The force in Manila now consists of 1669 officers and 45,955 men. When the troops now under orders shall reach Manila the force will comprise 1961 officers and 63,458 men. The muster out of the great volunteer army and the creation of a new army has been the work of great magnitude, well and ably done, for which too much credit can not be given the war department. During the year past the force in Cuba and Porto Rico has been reduced to a total of 421 officers and 13,651 men.

THE NAVY.

The message refers to the "spirit and high efficiency" which has characterized the service and the pride of the nation in its achievements. The president says the people will justify liberal appropriations, and he unites with the secretary in recommending that congress enact such special legislation as may be necessary to enable the department to make contracts early in the coming year for armor plate of the best quality that can be obtained in this country for the Maine, Ohio and Missouri, and that the act limiting the price of armor to $5.0 per ton be removed.

PENSION DEPARTMENT.

The pensioners of the United States in all wars, June 30, 1899, numbered 991,519. The number added during the year was 40,931; the number dropped from all causes was 46,186. Claims disallowed numbered 105,913. The amount disbursed for army and navy pensions during the year was $139,256,052.95, which was $1,651,461.61 less than the appropriations. The president, in accordance with the wish of the national encampment, G. A. R., recommends the modification of the act of June 27, 1890, which prescribes the amount of income that determines pensionable status of a dependent widow. The president recommends that the amount of income allowed independent of the proceeds of her daily labor should not be less than $250 per annum, and he urges that the congress shall so amend the act as to make this provision.

THE PHILIPPINES.

The president introduces the subject with a reference to the treaty of peace between Spain and the United States under the provision of which the Philippine archipelago was ceded to the United States for $20,000,000, and says: I have every reason to believe, and I still believe, that this transfer of sovereignty was in accordance with the wishes and aspirations of the great mass of the Filipino people. From the earliest moment no opportunity was lost of assuring the people of the islands of our ardent desire for their welfare and of the intention of this government to do everything possible to advance their interests.

The president quotes from various orders issued to those in command of the United States military and naval forces at Manila to show that it was the object of the United States to protect the people and to establish a beneficent government, even before the treaty of peace was signed. After the treaty had been ratified, the message says, orders were sent to the commander to proclaim the kindly intention of the government and saying it was "most important that there should be no conflict with the insurgents." The president then gives an account of the appointment of the Philippine commission who, assisted by Admiral Dewey and General Otis, were to "facilitate the most humane and effective extension of authority throughout the islands," and says: But before their arrival in Manila the sinister ambition of a few leaders of the Filipinos had created a situation full of embarrassment for us and most grievous in its consequences to themselves. The clear and impartial preliminary report of the commissioners which I transmit herewith gives so lucid and comprehensive a history of the present insurrectionary movement that the story need not be here repeated. It is enough to say that the claim of the rebel leader that he was promised independence by any officer of the United States in return for his assistance has no foundation in fact and is categorically denied by the very witnesses who were called to prove it. No sooner had our army captured Manila than the Filipino forces began to assume an attitude of suspicion and hostility which the utmost efforts of our officers and troops were unable to disarm or modify. Their kindness and forbearance were taken as a proof of cowardice. The aggressions of the Filipinos continually increased until finally, just before the time set by the senate of the United States for a vote upon the treaty, an attack, evidently prepared in advance, was made all along the American lines, which resulted in a terribly destructive and sanguinary repulse of the insurgents.

The president then gives the details of the uprising and slaughter proposed by the insurgents in Manila, the success of which was prevented by General Otis, into whose hands fell a copy of the order of the insurgent government, directing the massacre. This, the president says, was the unhappy condition of affairs which confronted our commissioners on their arrival in Manila. What they actually found can best be set forth in their own words:

"Deplorable as war is, the one in which we are now engaged was unavoidable by us. We were attacked by a bold, adventurous and enthusiastic army. No alternative was left to us except ignominious retreat.

"It is not to be conceived of that any American would have sanctioned the surrender of Manila to the insurgents. Our obligations to other nations and to the friendly Filipinos and to ourselves and our flag demanded that force should be met by force. Whatever the future of the Philippines may be, there is no course open to us now except the prosecution of the war until the insurgents are reduced to submission."

The course thus clearly indicated, says the message, has been unflinchingly pursued. Civil government cannot be thoroughly established until order is restored. Although operations have been somewhat interrupted and checked by a rainy season of unusual violence and duration, our soldiers have gained ground in every direction, and now look forward confidently to a speedy completion of their task. The unfavorable circumstances connected with an active campaign have not been permitted to interfere with the equally important work of reconstruction. Here, again, the president invites attention to the report of the commissioners for the interesting and encouraging details of the work already accomplished in the establishment of peace and order, and the inauguration of self-governing municipal life in many portions of the archipelago. The system of government established in the Island of Negros, which was the first to accept American sovereignty, is given in detail in the message.

The president then says: Everything indicates that with speedy suppression of the Tagalo rebellion, life in the archipelago will soon resume its ordinary course, under the protection of our sovereignty, and the people of those favored islands will enjoy a prosperity and a freedom which they have never before known. Already hundreds of schools are open and filled with children. Religious freedom is sacredly assured and enjoyed. The courts are dispensing justice. Business is beginning to circulate in its accustomed channels.

The future government of the Philippines rests with the congress of the United States. Fewer graver responsibilities have ever been confided to us. If we accept them in a spirit worthy of our race and our traditions, a great opportunity comes with them. The islands lie under the shelter of our flag. They are ours by every title of law and equity. They cannot be abandoned. If we desert them we leave them at once to anarchy and finally to barbarism. We fling them, a golden apple of discord, among the rival powers, no one of which would permit another to seize them unquestioned. The suggestion has been made that we could renounce our authority over the islands, and, giving them independence, could retain a protectorate over them. The proposition will not be found, I am sure, worthy of your serious attention. Such an arrangement would involve at the outset a cruel breach of faith. It would place the peaceable and loyal majority, who ask nothing better than to accept our authority, at the mercy of the minority of armed insurgents. It would make us responsible for the acts of the insurgent leaders, and give us no power to control them. It would charge us with the task of protecting them against each other, and defending them against any foreign power with which they chose to quarrel. In short, it would take from the congress of the United States the power of declaring war and invest that tremendous prerogative in the Tagal leader of the hour.

It does not seem desirable that I should recommend at this time a specific and final form of government for these islands. When peace shall be restored it will be the duty of congress to construct a plan of government, which shall establish and maintain freedom and order and peace in the Philippines. The insurrection is still existing, and when it terminates further information will be required as to the actual condition of affairs before inaugurating a permanent scheme of civil government. As long as the insurrection continues the military arm must necessarily be supreme. But there is no reason why steps should not be taken from time to time to inaugurate governments, especially popular in their form, as fast as territory is held and controlled by our troops. To this end I am considering the advisability of the return of the commission, or such of the members thereof as can be secured, to aid the existing authorities and facilitate this work throughout the islands. I have believed that reconstruction should not begin by the establishment of one central civil government for all the islands, with its seat at Manila, but rather that the work should be commenced by building up from the bottom, first establishing municipal governments, and then provincial governments, a central government at last to follow.

Until congress shall have made known the formal expression of its will, I shall use the authority vested in me by the constitution and statutes to uphold the sovereignty of the United States in those distant islands, as in all other places where our flag rightfully floats. I shall put at the disposal of the army and navy all the means which the liberality of congress and the people have provided to cause this unprovoked and wasteful insurrection to cease. If any orders of mine were required to insure the merciful conduct of military and naval operations, they would not be lacking, but every step of progress of our troops has been marked by a humanity which has surprised even the misguided insurgents. The truest kindness to them will be a swift and effective defeat of their present leader. The hour of victory will be the hour of clemency and reconstruction.

HAWAII.

Concerning Hawaii, the message says: It is manifestly important that an act shall be passed as speedily as possible erecting these islands into a judicial district, providing for the appointment of a judge and other proper officers, and methods of procedure in appellate proceedings, and that the government of this newly acquired territory under the federal constitution shall be fully defined and provided for.

ALASKA.

A necessity for immediate legislative relief exists in the territory of Alaska. Substantially the only law providing a civil government for this territory is the act of May 7, 1884. This is meagre in its provisions, and is fitted only for the administration of affairs in a country sparsely inhabited by civilized people and unimportant in trade and production, as was Alaska at the time this act was passed. There is no authority, except in congress, to pass any law, no matter how trivial. I see no reason why a more complete form of territorial organization should not be provided, embodying a system of laws providing for the incorporation and government of towns and cities having a certain population, giving them the power to establish and maintain a system of education to be locally supported, and ordinances providing for police, sanitary and other purposes.

PORTO RICO.

I recommend that legislation to the same end be had with reference to the government of Porto Rico. The time is ripe for the adoption of a temporary form of government for this island. The system of civil jurisprudence now adopted by the people of this island is described by competent lawyers, who are familiar with it, as thoroughly modern and scientific, as far as it relates to matters of internal business, trade, production and social and private rights in general. The cities of the island are governed under charters, which probably require little or no change. So, that with relation to matters of local concern and private right, it is not probable that much, if any, legislation is desirable; but with reference to public administration and the relations of the island to the federal government, there are many matters which are of pressing urgency. Since the cession Porto Rico has been denied the principal markets she has long enjoyed, and our tariffs have continued against her products as when she was under Spanish sovereignty.

The markets of the United States should be opened up to her products. Our plain duty is to abolish all customs tariffs between the United States and Porto Rico, and give her products free access to our markets.

It is desirable that the government of the island under the law of belligerent right, now maintained through the department of executive, should be superseded by the administration entirely civil in its nature. For present purposes I recommend that congress pass a law for the organization of a temporary government, which shall provide for the appointment by the president, subject to confirmation by the senate, of a governor and such other officers as the general administration of the island require, and that for legislative purposes, upon subjects of a local nature, not partaking of a federal character, a legislative council, composed partly of Porto Ricans and partly of citizens of the United States, shall be nominated and appointed by the president, subject to confirmation by the senate, their acts to be subject to the approval of the congress or the president prior to going into effect. In the municipalities and other local subdivisions, I recommend that the principle of local government be applied at once, so as to enable the intelligent citizens of the island to participate in their own government, and to learn by practical experience the duties and requirements of a self-contained and self-governing people. I have not thought it wise to commit the government of the island to officers selected by the people, because I doubt whether in habits, training and experience, there are such as to fit them to exercise at once so large a degree of self-government, but it is my judgment and expectation that they soon will arrive at an attainment of experience and wisdom and self-control that will justify conferring upon them a much larger participation in the choice of their insular officers.

CIVIL SERVICE.

Concerning the order of May 29, 1899, amending the civil service laws, the president says: The principal purpose of the order was to except from competitive examination certain places involving fiduciary responsibilities or duties of a strictly confidential, scientific or executive character, which it was thought might better be filled by non-competitive examinations, or in the discretion of the appointing officer than by open competition. All of the amendments had for their main object a more efficient and satisfactory administration of the system of appointments established by the civil service law. The results attained show that under their operation the public service has improved. It is believed that the merit system has been greatly strengthened and its permanence assured.

The 14th of December will be the 100th anniversary of the death of Washington. I have been glad to learn that in many parts of the country the people will fittingly observe this historic anniversary.

IN CONCLUSION.

Presented to this congress are great opportunities. With them come great responsibilities. The power confided to us increases the weight of our obligations to the people, and we must be profoundly sensible of them as we contemplate the new and grave problems which confront us. Aiming only at the public good, we cannot err. A right interpretation of the people's will and of duty cannot fail to insure wise measures for the welfare of the islands which have come under the authority of the United States and inure to the common interest and lasting honor of our country. Never has this nation had more abundant cause than during the past year for thankfulness to God for manifold blessings and mercies for which we make reverent acknowledgment.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

Executive Mansion, Dec. 5, 1899.

FRENCH PAINTING

WALTER PERRY LECTURES AT MIDDLESEX WOMAN'S CLUB.

Yesterday afternoon the Middlesex Woman's club gave the first of a series of lectures on art at their rooms, Walter S. Perry, director of the department of fine arts, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, being the speaker. His subject was "French Painting," and he traced the evolution of French painting from the earliest times, through the influence of the Italian decadent school, and covered the paintings of the various artists down to the present century, the influence of the times and the national characteristics upon the work of French artists also shown. The French people are not especially creative, he said, but they have the faculty of assimilating the creations of others, and these same characteristics are seen in their paintings. But the French have now reached the point where no man will mistake their art for that of any other nation.

The lecture was illustrated with the stereopticon, and the pictures thrown upon the screen were copies of representative French paintings from the earliest times, showing the Italian influence, the classic period of the 16th century, age of Louis XIV, and Louis XV, revival in classic art, and the transition period, then the romanticist school. The paintings of Chauet, Lebrun, Lesueur, Poussin, Claude Lorraine, Boucher, Greuze, and others, were the subjects copied.

At his next lecture Mr. Perry will continue the subject of French painting, studying the works of more modern times.

PORTUGUESE CATHOLICS

ARE GOING TO GET A CHURCH OF THEIR OWN.

The Portuguese of Lowell, members of the Catholic church, are endeavoring to get together and have a place of worship of their own. According to a leader in the movement there are about 600 men, women and children Portuguese in Lowell. The majority of these have been attending St. Peter's church, but many do not go to church at all, the language being strange to them. Rev. Father Pimentell, a Portuguese priest of Boston, came to Lowell a week ago Sunday and held a meeting in St. Peter's fair hall. A committee was appointed. This committee organized Sunday evening by the choice of officers. A committee was appointed to visit the Portuguese families this week and report at a meeting to be held in the same place next Sunday at 7 p. m.

Mrs. John P. Quinn and little Hilda Quinn of Phillips street, have gone to New York city for a few weeks.

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STORY OF MILL LIFE

Taken From Actual Conditions Prevaling in Lawrence

As Told by a Writer Who Has Gone Into the Mills and the Corporation Boarding Houses to Investigate the Status of the Operatives

The following interesting article on mill life in Lawrence appeared in the Boston Journal, Sunday:

If there is any word in the English language more precious and tuneful than home, I am very certain that I, for one, have never come across it.

In the city of Lawrence, the mill people can very logically be divided into three classes. They call them respectively Homers, Boarders and Mealers. Taken simply as words with definite meanings, the first named is all right, the second is passable, but the third, both in fact and fancy, is an abomination.

Begining near the North Lawrence railroad station and traveling from west to east, you will pass in succession the Pacific the Atlantic, and the Washington mills, as well as some others not quite so extensive. Between them and the city, or the principal part of it runs a sluggish silent canal, which is bridged at convenient intervals.

ANT-LIKE ARMY OF WORKERS.

If you happen to stand on one of these bridges any evening in the week except Saturday, say a few minutes before 6 o'clock, you will be able to hear the dull roar of the machinery of the mills, you will also notice the brilliant illumination of the buildings from pit to summit, and you can watch, without moving from the spot, the figures of the ant-like army of workers within, flitting hither and thither, tending their looms and watching their frames wth unceasing activity and diligence. But suddenly the scene begins to change right before your eyes. You can now see the men jumping out of their overalls, grabbing hats, umbrellas and coats, while the girls begin to roll up their mill garments, fix their hair and make ready for departure. Two minutes later, when the bells in the towers begin to clang, the machinery stops as if by magic; you see a great crowd of figures moving swiftly toward the portals; the lights grow dim and then die out, while something like ten thousand men, women and children are darting and hurrying across the bridges, literally chasing each other home as fast as their weary limbs will allow. So suddenly and swiftly has this transformation taken place that the bells have not yet had time to strike the hour.

There are now two great streams of mill workers homeward bound. One of them, which comprises the great majority, strikes directly out across the city, spreading into thin lines and then vanishing among the streets and by-ways where their homes are located. These are the Homers.

The other stream which probably numbers a couple of thousand or so after crossing the bridges, turns to the right or the left and finally finds refuge among the streets of boarding houses which line the canal for a half or three-quarters of a mile. These people, of course, are the boarders and mealers.

Now when a man has secured employment or the promise of work the next thing he has to look out for is his boarding house.

A few inquiries on Pacific street revealed the fact that there are two kinds of boarding houses in this part of the city, namely: the corporation establishments and those which are run by private enterprise and capital.

I paid visits of investigation to several of the private ones, but in the end I concluded to put up for a few weeks as the guest of the corporation. The terms were about the same and their business methods were not very different.

NO PAY; NO BOARD.

To begin with, I tried one place after another, to see if I could get boarded until pay day on the strength of my job; but I found that wouldn't work, or rather, as they put the case to me themselves, it had been worked to their cost quite too often already.

So with my cash in hand and my mind made up, I pulled the bell in the most promising looking doorway of the corporation group of houses, and soon found myself considering the terms with the proprietor. I said to him:

"I have work in this neighborhood and would like to get boarded. What do you charge?"

"All right; guess we can accommodate you. Do you want a room to yourself or with a mate?"

"Guess I'll go it alone for awhile."

"Well, that'll be $3.75 a week; $3.50 with a mate."

"All right; let me see the rooms, please."

"Hi, Biddy! Bring them keys."

So when Biddy appeared with the keys I followed the master of the house up two flights of stairs.

A ROW OF ROOMS—OR CELLS.

As we stood at the head of the first stairway we looked along a narrow and dark corridor up which a chamber girl was sweeping and driving a cloud of dust toward the head of the stairway, where, I suppose, she could see what to do with it. On the right hand side of this passage there is a row of rooms, or perhaps we may as well call them cells, to begin with, which are numbered throughout the house from one to forty something.

As we pass along we find some of the doors open, some closed. But it makes no difference. When you have seen one you have seen them all. So I followed my conductor up another flight, and then we entered Room No. 21.

NO. 21.

It measures about eight feet one way and twelve the other. There is a bed in it, a chair and a small stand with a bowl and a pitcher of water. There is also a rope for a fire escape, with directions for handling the same. The floor was perfectly bare, except for the litter.

The landlord threw open the window and exclaimed:

"Guess you'll be all right here. It's a little out of order just now, but the girl will fix it up. I'll go and get another key for you. This don't fit, and you want to keep your door locked, you know. None of my regulars will touch anything, but there's always a lot of strangers round a house like this, so you have to be careful, that's all. The man who had this room last wasn't very clean. He got drunk last night and was arrested, so I don't think he'll come back this way. Just a minute till I get the key."

"I TOOK COURAGE TO LOOK AROUND."

Off he went and I took courage to look around me.

The place was simply filthy. The walls, closet, shelves, floor and bed linen cannot be correctly described in any other way. And I certainly could not lay all the blame on the last drunken occupant, for the dirt and the tobacco stains must have been there for months, at least.

When the man returned with the key I asked him if the house was a regular corporation establishment.

"Oh, yes," he quickly replied, "and that's the reason we got to be kinder neat and particular. You see, my house girls is mighty smart girls, I can tell you; no fooling about them. There's an inspector comes around once in a while to see that everything is just so; and besides there's a corporation cop we can call on any time in case of trouble. It's all right, I can tell you!"

"I shouldn't wonder. About how many boarders do you accommodate?"

"Forty or fifty."

"Men, women and girls?"

"Yes; but of course the men keep where they belong and the girls is good, any way."

A POLITE REQUEST FOR MONEY.

So the man laughed and jingled his keys, which I took as a polite request for some money.

Without more ado I paid for a week's board and lodging, and then the landlord left me alone.

I was by no means impressed with my surroundings, but I thought I could stand it long enough to find out, by personal and practical experience just exactly how these two or three thousand mill hands are treated in this world, and what they receive with the assistance of the corporation for the sum of $3.75 per week.

A GLANCE AT THE LABOR PROBLEM.

To my mind there is just one way of looking at this side and branch of the labor problem, and it shows up before me something after this fashion:

Here are a great number of human beings engaged in producing certain articles that we, the general public, call for and desire. They come to Lawrence, as I did, looking for work. They get employment in the mills, and while thus at work they must board somewhere. In other words, they must accept and make use of the facilities and conditions as they find them.

It is no argument at all to call names, for the question really is, Have they a chance to live like human beings or like cattle? If these accommodations are fit only for beasts, is not the boss and the drunkard encouraged and speeded on his way by providing him with such treatment and surroundings for his money? These people work incessantly all day long and then come home to pass the evening and night under what may be called repulsive conditions. Their nerves become deadened, their sensibilities become dulled and then we say they have become accustomed to these things and cannot appreciate anything better.

NATURE'S REVENGE.

But nature steps in and takes her revenge in a peculiar way. The man takes to beer and whiskey to revive in himself the sensation of pleasure which his work and his place in society have robbed him of. Whereupon we read him a temperance lecture and pray and make laws for him in all manner of churches and court houses.

But after satisfying myself in regard to my room, I was naturally anxious to sample the board, and I must say I was agreeably surprised to find that it was good and that there was plenty of it. I remained in this boarding house nearly two weeks and have no fault to find with the food nor the manner of serving it. But the rest of the establishment and its peculiar workings require more extended consideration.

Taking it altogether, I think the first night I spent under this roof can be taken as a very good example of life and manners in a corporation boarding house. When I had finished my supper, I followed some of the men out on the porch or piazza, where some of us secured chairs and made ourselves comfortable talking and smoking. The street itself was rather dark at the time, with just a lamp or two glimmering in the distance, and besides, a long row of beautiful trees borders the canal, which runs parallel with the street, giving to the avenue a gloomy and cloister-like appearance. I was lucky enough to secure a chair, which I drew to a corner of the porch, where I could think a little and listen to the conversation around me.

Some of the girls who had been at table ran directly upstairs after supper; some who were singly or paired passed out into the street, while two or three of the regulars strolled up and down in front of the boarding house, cracking jokes about fleeing bugs and Dewey, and exchanging remarks with the men who were lounging and sitting around.

THE "MAJOR" APPEARS.

In course of time, an elderly, fairly dressed individual came out of the house, dragging a chair behind him, which he placed close to mine. Then he sat down and commenced to get ready for a smoke. We soon began to talk about the weather. Then after a while, we fell to criticising two or three Johnny Bulls and a Dutchman who were having a noisy argument on the next door piazza about the difference in purchasing power in England and America between the two representative coins, a "bob" and a "quarter."

The name of my compardon was Howard, although everybody greeted him as the "Major" and he appeared to be very well known and quite a favorite in the neighborhood. He was a ruddy, stoutly built American, who as far as I could learn from a few days' acquaintance, had spent the greater part of his life up to date in passing from Lowell to Lawrence and return. He was not a weaver, but a mechanic of some kind, skilled in tanking and repairing machinery. He was a married man, although his wife lived in Lowell and worked in a mill there, while he took up his quarters in Lawrence and worked at journeying on some such work.

IGNORANT MEN SCARCE.

And now I wish to insert a kind of a side note which will apply to all parts of my story and to every city that I have visited. It is this: Ignorant men are very scarce. I had to hunt for them, and curious to relate, when I came across one, I could not help being surprised that he usually had a good job, and knew how to keep it. As a rule, I found the ignorant man industrious and in a measure contented. He has no book learning, can seldom write his own name, but somehow he seems to have arrived at that ideal, to attain which thousands are educated and refined in vain. In short he has a model home and his children, reared in adversity, become model and successful citizens.

On the other hand the great majority of mill works have book learning enough and they are remarkably well posted in the ways of the world and in current events, but few of them seem to acquire what the ignorant man has by nature. Now this is no sermon, but a running commentary on the behaviour of mill people, and the moral of it is in this conclusion that an ounce of the cardinal virtues is worth a ton of book learning, a fact which is not recognized sufficiently in the schools nowadays, as some people are bold enough to remark.

THE "MAJOR'S" COMMENTS.

All this brings us naturally back to the major and the corporation boarding house. The conversation drifted from one subject to another, until I began to get curious about boarding house life. I said to him: "You seem to know most everybody round here. What kind of a place is it, anyway?"

"Oh, the place is pretty good of its kind, and old Bowker, who runs it, ain't half a bad fellow. You been here long?"

"No; I'm a total stranger in these parts, and of course I want to get the best board I can for my money."

"Well, you can't find much fault with the board, but the rooms are a little off. They look kinder plaguish, and what's worse they are alive."

"Alive?"

"You bet they are. You'll know all about that before morning, if you don't already. But it isn't this house alone, nor the next, nor the block, but the whole street. Half of us don't mind it, never had it any other way; the other half gets mad once in a great while, but there it ends."

At that moment a new arrival came on the scene.

She appeared to be a young woman, perhaps 25 years of age. Good-looking, I thought at the time, but next day, when I saw her in full sunlight, I changed my mind.

SHE HAD BEEN TO A PICNIC.

She romped into the house in the great state of excitement. She had been to a picnic; such a time as they'd had! The major nudged me and whispered:

"She's full, and that's her married sister waiting for her inside. Now there'll be a row, sure. They are a pair, I can tell you."

Then followed a dialogue in the choicest billingsgate between the two sisters, to the amusement of the audience.

"Who is she?" I asked the major.

"Oh, she's a corker!" he replied, "and her sister is not much better. She works in one of the mills when she's sober, which isn't any too often. They've gone up stairs now to finish their row. In about half an hour the cop will be called in to separate them. The unmarried girl used to be as nice and sweet a girl as you'd wish to see. She could earn ten dollars a week easily; but she took to scouring, and now there's nothing too hard or tough for her."

"But how do these characters get into the boarding houses?" I wonder somebody don't kick."

"Well, of course they are not supposed to mix the sexes in these places, but they do it just the same, and have done so ever since I can remember. It may look all right to outsiders, but I tell you there's strange things going on around here, but you've got to learn the ropes to find it out."

WHAT "SCOURING" MEANS.

"But tell me, what do you mean by scouring?"

"Oh, that's a habit a great many mill girls have got of chewing snuff. They call it scented snuff. You can buy a package for five cents in most any drug store."

"But how do they use it?"

"Well, some of them chew it and others simply scour. The chewers keep a bag of the stuff and use a spoon. They pull the lower lip forward, pour in a quantity, and suck it. The scourers use soap. They press their teeth down hard into a cake of the substance until their gums are well greased; then they rub or scour the snuff in. They say they get a dreamy intoxicating sensation from it which is delightful.

"When they once get into the habit they can't stop it. When you talk to one of these girls the smell of the stuff seems to come right off her lungs, and reminds you of a sick person who has been taking ether."

The major and I sat under the porch talking in this way until nearly nine o'clock, while the cook and the rest of the house girls were indulging in a general row all around us. Then the major invited me up to his room to continue our little talk, as it was getting chilly outside.

His room was no better and no worse than my own.

I was anxious to get more information about this scouring business, so, as soon as we were seated, I said to him:

"I'd like to see some of these women scouring. I can hardly credit what you say."

The major laughed softly and replied:

"You can see them at it most any night in the week if you want to. There's two or three of them round here that have their little smoke talks just like the men. They often meet in the Lame Duck's room. We'll pay them a visit one of these nights, if nothing happens me."

THE CORPORATION RULES.

But before proceeding with the strange revelations of the major it will be well to give the rules and regulations for the government of these model boarding houses just as we find them posted in conspicuous positions in the hallways. Here they are:

RULES FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CORPORATION BOARDING HOUSES.

NOTICE.

Sitting or standing about the outside door is not allowed. The person in charge of this house will see this rule strictly enforced.

These houses are leased to persons who are supposed to have control of all the boarders, to make such arrangements as their individual judgment may dictate, and the inmates are expected to conform to the same.

The lease is granted on the following conditions:

1. That every reasonable effort shall be made to secure the health, comfort and happiness of the inmates, as in a well-regulated family.

2. That a strict regard be paid to neatness in and around the houses, for ventilation, bathing, quietness and general good order.

3. That the house be closed every night at 10 o'clock, and not opened again for boarders, except for special reasons.

4. That the boarding of the two sexes in the same house can only be allowed by personal applicaton to the agent.

5. That no ashes are kept in wooden receptacles.

6. That the property of the corporation is well cared for and all damage promptly repaired at the expense of lessee.

7. That all improper conduct shall be immediately reported at the counting room.

8. That the house be open to inspection at all times by the agent.

9. That the Sabbath be properly observed, and the strictest propriety of conduct be enforced at all times.

Perhaps you think this set of rules and regulations ought to rise up in judgment against somebody. Well, wait a little until we furnish a few more illustrations of their value and weight in the practical every night life of the institution.

SORE FEET

Cured by corns, bunions, or callouses, quickly cured by using WAKEFIELD'S FIR BALSAM SALVE. Price, 25c.

Goodale's Drug Store, cor. Central and Jackson Streets.

A. G. POLLARD & CO.

MERRIMACK, PALMER AND MIDDLE STREETS.

In Our Shoe Dept.

We Always Give REAL BIG VALUES at SMALL PRICES. Sometimes extra good lots as following lots:

CHILDREN'S SHOES

Of Box Calf, heavy sole, reinforced back stay, strongly made, and waterproof.

Sizes 5 to 8, 79c.
Sizes 8 1-2 to 11, 98c.
Sizes 11 1-2 to 2, $1.25.

Another bargain is a small lot of the "Rochester" line of Misses' Shoes, made by the celebrated maker, P. Cox, of New York, usually worth $2.00. Our price, $1.49.

For Boys we have a good, stout, well made Shoe, worth $2.00, at $1.23.

LADIES' SHOES

It is hard to get a real good shoe to sell at $1.00, but we have secured an excellent line of both Button and Lace Shoes, Kid and Patent Tip, well made, good shape, and altogether a good value at 98c. Our popular line is the one we sell at $1.49, and it is a surprise to many that we can sell as nice and as good a shoe for style and appearance as we do for only $1.49; and we have a line at $1.98 that compares well with any of the much advertised lines at $3.00 and $3.50; all widths and sizes, latest styles, $1.98.

BASEMENT.

A. G. Pollard & Co.

CREDIT TO ALL.

OUR TERMS:

$ 5.00 worth of goods—	50c. down—	50c. week
10.00 " " "	75c. "	75c. "
15.00 " "	$1.00 "	$1.00 "
25.00 " " "	1.50 "	1.50 "

Everything is here and plenty of it, to clothe MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD.

Every garment is marked in plain figures. There is only one price and that's the right price and that's the price for cash or credit. Our guarantee: "Your money back whenever you see you have been mistaken," goes with every article we sell.

Caesar Misch
ODD - FELLOWS - BLOCK
78 MIDDLESEX ST., LOWELL.

A. STRAUSS, Manager.

The Easy Food
Easy to Buy,
Easy to Cook,
Easy to Eat,
Easy to Digest
Quaker Oats
At all grocers
in 2-lb. pkgs. only.

Remember the . .
WORKINGMEN'S
SHOE and CLOTHING STORE
24 Proscott Street.
Near Street Car Waiting Room. Open evenings.

STRONG AGAIN!

WHEN IN DOUBT, TRY Sexine Pills

They have stood the test of years, and have cured thousands of cases of Nervous Diseases, such as Debility, Dizziness, Sleeplessness and Varicocele, Atrophy, &c. They clear the brain, strengthen the circulation, make digestion perfect, and impart a healthy vigor to the whole being. All drains and losses are checked *permanently*. Unless patient are properly cured, their condition often becomes them into Insanity, Consumption or Death. Mailed sealed. Price $1 per box; 6 boxes, with iron-clad legal guarantee to cure or refund the money, $5.00. Send for free book. Address, PEAL MEDICINE CO., Cleveland, O.

Sold at Goodale's Drug Store, the best and cheapest place to Lowell for drugs and medicines, 217 CENTRAL STREET.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A good piano cheap. Address "F. A. C.," Sun office.

FOR SALE—Rabbit hound. Wm. Redding, 25 First street.

FOR SALE—Most complete line of bath cabinets in the world. One agent sold 1900 in four months. Irwin Co., 123 Chambers street, New York.

FOR SALE—Ten R. I. P. A. N. S. for five cents at druggists. One gives relief.

FOR SALE—On Cross street, good 7-room cottage house in good repair, large barn, lots of carriage room, concrete driveway, 100 feet of land, price only $500. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

FOR SALE—On Bridge street, two tenement house, 7 rooms to each tenement, price $800. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

FOR SALE—Near Gorham street, cottage house, good sized lot of land, price $900. On easy terms. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

FOR SALE—A good place for the money, three miles from the city, 12 acres of land, 9 room-house, large barn and hennery and sheds, this is a bargain, $1100. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

FOR SALE—Good farm in N. H., 135 acres of land, fair buildings, 1 mile from depot, lots of wood and timber, price $1100. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

FOR SALE—Good boarding house, very cheap. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

FOR SALE—Near Wentford street, cottage house and barn, price $400. G. L. Hubbard, 121 Central street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISS LILY PUNCHE—Trance medium, sittings from 8 to 11 a. m., and 1 to 10 p. m., 40 John street.

YOUNIE, the queen of life readers and palmists is here for a short time. This gifted lady differs from all other clairvoyants and mediums—has never had a single failure. No matter what your troubles are, don't despair. Come and see this wonderful woman. She can help you, gives advice on love, marriage, and business; tells you of friends and enemies; describes your future husband or wife; gives names and lucky days. $1 sitting for 50c. this week. Pon Marche, room 15. Satisfaction guaranteed or no pay. Office hours from 10 a. m. until 9 p. m. Sundays, from 2 p. m. until 6 p. m. Take the elevator.

Christmas presents free. Send no money. For selling our jewelry novelties, watches, bracelets, rings, etc., given away absolutely free. Send us your name and full address and we will mail you a package of fast selling novelties, the latest fad, to sell among friends at ten cents each. When sold, send us the money and we will give you your choice of our list of premiums which we send with package; don't lose this grand opportunity; write for the outfit of ones. Amawan Jewelry Co., North Attleboro, Mass.

DON'T Patronize the Coal Trust. Buy your coal of Haley, Whidden street.

LADIES—Chichester English Pennyroyal Pills (Diamond Brand) are the best, safe reliable. Take no other. Send 4c in stamps for particulars. "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

MONEY LOANED TO SALARIED PEOPLE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS, upon their own terms, without security, easy payments. TULMAN, room 20, Associate Building.

SPOT Cash and highest prices for second-hand furniture at 461 Merrimack street. Tel. 686-4.

WE WILL EITHER Buy or store second hand furniture at No. 50 Charles street. When we buy we pay the highest price and make a specialty of antique pieces. Will be on premises every day from 2 to 6 p. m. E. O'Heir, attorney.

RUBBER STAMPS — At wholesale prices. 1 inch one line stamps 10; 1½ inch 15c; 25c ink pads 15c; 35c ink pads 15c; fine linen markers 25c; business stamps 15c per line. J. M. Follows, 163 Merrimack street.

WATER CLOSETS and bath tubs from $5 up. All first class plumbing at lowest prices. J. H. Harry, 493 Market street.

H-O-P-S viz H-O-P-S

Just received, 1,700 pounds of fresh, kiln-dried loose hops.

Good for Hop Beer.
Good for Hop Bread.
Good for Hop Pillows.
Good for Home Brewing

These hops are strictly first class high-grade goods, raised and cured this year, on specially prepared ground, for home use, by an expert hop grower. Place your order at once, as the amount is limited.

STILES & CO.,
Charles and Central Sts. Lowell.

J. F. ROGERS,
UNDERTAKER.
OFFICE—516 Central Street.
RESIDENCE—20 Cedar Street.
Telephone connection. Hacks furnished for all occasions.

We have a nice line of FLAT WARE to sell you. Every article marked to THE LOWEST.

No better place to have your WATCH and JEWELRY repaired.

J. A. LEGAULT & CO.,
RELIABLE JEWELERS.
70 Central St., cor. Prescott

CATHOLIC PRAYER BOOKS
ROSARY BEADS
and all kinds of Religious articles. Picture framing a specialty.
AIME CAUTHIER,
526 MERRIMACK STREET.

The Latest and Best Sewing Machine is the
"SINGER"
Oak, Maple and Mahogany Wood Work. Sixteen Millions of these Machines have been sold.
Needles and Parts for all kinds of Machines.
Old Machines taken in exchange
The Singer M'f'g. Co., 175 Middlesex Street.

Chichesters English Diamond Brand.
PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine. Safe, always reliable. Ladies ask Druggist for Chichesters English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists or send 4c in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Avenue, Sold by all Local Druggists. PHILADA., PA.
Sold by Geo. C. Goodwin & Co., Boston, Mass. General Agents.

WANTED.

WANTED—Half interest in a farm, with about 20 cows, in the vicinity of Lowell, by an American young man, aged 30 years, experienced in farm work, temperate. Can furnish references. Will buy outright or will hire. Address box 253, Hudson, N. H.

A WOMAN wants a place to do housework; would go to work by the day. Address "H. M.," 89 George street.

WANTED—Situation to do general housework by an experienced young lady. Inquire at 52 Roberts street, Pawtucketville.

BOARDERS WANTED — Newly furnished rooms, with first-class home-like board; men preferred but have one or two exceptionally nice square rooms suitable for man and wife; also hall room. Terms moderate. 26 Fourth street.

WANTED—A smart young boy to work in a baker shop. Inquire at Sun office.

WANTED—Experienced man for erection of cotton machinery both in shop and mill. Address, stating experience, P. O. Box 2316, Boston.

WANTED—You to have your photographs taken. 12 for 15 cents. Room 29, Old City Hall building.

WANTED—A neat little girl residing in Belvidere or vicinity to mind a baby daytime. Apply M, Sun Office.

WANTED—To purchase lodging house in Lowell for cash. Must be cheap. Address K, Sun Office.

WANTED—Old and young men to buy new hats and we clean free of charge for one year at Delorme's, 261 Middlesex street.

WANTED—Cooks, kitchen girls, table girls, general housework girls. Rides free in our carriage. Dons, 188 Merrimack street, opposite Bon Marche.

WANTED— Old and young men to bring their old hats to Delorme, the hatter, the only hatter in town, where they make hats to order. 261 Middlesex street.

CALL AT GONZALES, the Cutler, 124 Gorham street, if you want a first-class razor or strap. He has the new Xavier razor which excels all others. Razors concaved and honed.

TO LET.

TO LET—Two sunny front rooms with or without board, at 303 Merrimack street.

TO LET—A few good furnished rooms at 169 and 188 Appleton street, corner of South.

TO LET—Tenement of seven rooms in first-class repair. Corner of South, Highland and Thorndike streets. Call at 191 Bates street.

TO LET—A convenient 4-room tenement. Inquire at 79 Chestnut street.

TO LET—Some first-class tenements in all parts of the city. Apply to A. G. Behnreth, Room 8, Bon Marche Block.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Pocketbook, containing sum of money, between Third avenue and Northern depot. Finder please return to 31 Third avenue, and be rewarded.

LOST—An umbrella between Highlands and Ayer City. Reward at 1488 Gorham street.

LOST—A bunch of keys. Return to Sun Office.

FOUND—A small sum of money between the post office and court house. Loser call at 182 South street.

FOUND—Saturday night in Music hall a pair of glasses. Owner can have same by calling at this office and paying charges.

LOST—Meerschaum pipe at corner of Fayette and Andover street. Dark red color and ornamented with silver trimming. Return to 31 Sycamore street and be rewarded.

LOST—A small blue enameled watch and pin. Finder return to 31 Wiggin street.

HORSE BLANKETS.

W. T. S. Bartlett
The Up-Town Hardware Store.
853 MERRIMACK STREET.

A MODERATE PRICED

line of Ladies' Shoes, button and lace, Kid and Patent Leather tips, double soles, stock is plump and even they will compare with the $2.00 kind in appearance. Our price is

$1.50 PAIR.

J. J. LONERGAN,
216 DUTTON ST.

IT IS QUITE EASY

To figure out why so many people order a winter's supply of coal about this time of the year. Just remember the bother getting coal in midwinter and then think that now we are selling it as low as anytime this year. Small wonder that people lay in a big supply ahead of their actual need.

D. T. SULLIVAN,
Coal, Wood, Lime, Etc.
984 Gorham St.
Branch Office, 227 Central street.
Telephone 713-2

AS AN INVESTMENT
DIAMONDS
ARE MOST EXCELLENT

They never deteriorate, wear out or fall in price. They can always be realized on immediately.

When you buy jewelry, buy diamonds. When you buy diamonds, come here. Then you'll be sure you get what you pay for and that you pay no more than you ought to.

GRANT'S
The Reliable Jeweller,
No. 64 Merrimack Street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE SUN ON SALE IN BOSTON.

The five o'clock edition of The Sun is on sale at the news stand in the Union Station, Boston.

DOUBLE TURKEY ROASTERS.

Our usual Thanksgiving offer with a pound of tea and coffee is a large size double turkey roaster. Be sure and get one. Dickson Bros., the big tea dealers, 86 Merrimack street.

MISTAKES DO HAPPEN.

Now if you were to make a mistake and did not know it, you would be satisfied that everything was all right. If you have occasion to buy flowers or floral designs, you make a mistake if you don't buy them of us. You ask "Why?" Well, we have the largest and best stock of cut flowers and we have exclusive ideas and designs for floral work. Patten and Roberts, leading florists, 8 Merrimack square. Telephone 68-3.

LOCAL NEWS.

Try Horne's Coal.

BURN WILSON'S COAL.

Hot advertising—Stanley's coal.

Have you had Pelham cigars?

Go to Devine's for trunks, 83 Merr'k.

Elegant rubber tired hacks at O'Donnell's. Telephone, 594-4.

Globes, Fixtures, Lamps, etc. Sweeney & Welch, 152 Mid'x St. Tel. 533-5.

If you want coal that will burn with the best results, order it of W. E. Livingston, 15 Thorndike street.

NO CHANGE

IN THE STRIKE AT COLLINSVILLE.

The spoolers of the Collinsville mill who went out on strike last Tuesday because they were refused an increase in wages, did not return to work yesterday, despite the threat of Agent Allen that he would turn them out of the company houses. No final action has been taken as yet by the agent.

WAGES BOUND UP

In Many New England Mills

PEPPERELL FOLLOWS THE EXAMPLE

Of Fall River and Pawtucket

AND OTHER RHODE ISLAND TOWNS

New Bedford Mills Yield Peacefully

By Associated Press to The Sun.

NEW BEDFORD, Dec. 5.—It was decided by the cotton mill manufacturers last night to advance the wages of the operatives in this city 10 per cent. on Dec. 11th. Some 13,000 operatives will get the benefit of the raise, which is about $9000 per week.

INCREASE IS VOLUNTARY

PEPPERELL MILLS WITH 3400 OPERATIVES GET INCREASE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

BIDDEFORD, Me., Dec. 5.—The management of the Pepperell mills will make a voluntary increase of wages.

Agent McArthur, who has just returned from Boston, where he attended a meeting of the manufacturers, stated yesterday that while it had been definitely decided that the wages in the Biddeford mills would be increased, the amount of the advance had not been determined, although it might be like that at Fall River. He is of the opinion that the new schedule of wages will go into effect about Jan. 1st.

Mr. McArthur said that what the Biddeford mills did would depend somewhat upon the action of other cotton factories in New England. Although he could not say anything definite about the general action of the New England mills, he was of the opinion that the print mills would follow in the footsteps of Fall River.

PAWTUCKET INCREASE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

PAWTUCKET, Dec. 5.—The first concern in this city to increase wages in the present boom is the Littlefield manufacturing company, whose mills are located in the rear of North Main street, and are confined to the manufacture of cotton yarns.

The increase went into effect today, and, according to the statement of a member of the company, it will average 10 per cent.

FORMAL NOTICE OF ACCEPTANCE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

FALL RIVER, Dec. 5.—Sec. Whitehead of the textile council notified the Manufacturers' association, in a letter yesterday afternoon, that the mill operatives have formally accepted the 10 per cent. advance in wages. He is also notified the mill men that the members of the council are ready to discuss the sliding scale of wages.

Manufacturers are unable to fill orders for print goods, because their product is sold away into the new year.

IDLE NEARLY TWO YEARS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

PITTSFIELD, Dec. 5.—It was announced today that the Taconic woolen mills, which have been shut down since May, 1898, will resume operations very soon. About 400 hands were employed when the plant was running at full capacity.

Mrs. Annie Plimpton has returned from a long visit with friends in Nova Scotia.

A pleasant surprise party was given Saturday night to Miss Cora Barris, at 21 Chapel street, by a large number of her friends. Mr. James Chisholm, in behalf of the party, presented her a beautiful gold ring set with a turquoise. During the evening various games were enjoyed, together with refreshments, which were served by several young ladies. Miss Young also entertained the party with a number of comic songs and piano solos. After enjoying a very pleasant evening, the party disbanded. Among the number were the following: Misses Mamie Barris, Mamie Hadley, Jessie Ferris, Grace Barris, Ella Hines, Minnie Finnigan, Maggie Finnigan, Nellie Pedgers, Alice Young, Ella McComb, Agnes McComb; Messrs. Alden Barris, John Stephen, James Chisholm, Albert Ramsay, Edmund Ramsay, George McElroy, George Crow, Arthur Pearl, Gideon Spencer, Irvin Wood and John Chalmers.

Dr. Coburn DENTIST 81 MERR. ST.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

Discussed at Congregational Club Last Night

GOV. ROGER WOLCOTT.

Gov. Wolcott, Hon. Arthur Wellman and A. E. Rose the Speakers—The Club Congratulated by Sec. Long for Its Firm Stand for No-License—Brilliant Gathering at Pawtucket Church

The ever-growing Congregational club held a most successful reception and supper in the new Pawtucket Congregational church, last evening, entertaining as its guest of honor, His Excellency, Gov. Roger Wolcott, who delivered an address on "The Responsibility of the Citizen for good municipal government." The other speakers were Hon. Arthur E. Wellman of Boston and Alfred E. Rose of Lowell. The Apollo Male Quartet rendered several selections.

During the evening, the club reiterated its position on the license question standing formerly for no-license.

The reception was held from 6 to 6.30 o'clock in the auditorium of the church, while Organist Sidney R. Flint gave a recital.

Gov. Wolcott arrived shortly before supper and was quickly surrounded.

Supper was served in the vestry at 6.30 by the ladies of the Pawtucket church, and the supper and service were excellent.

After supper, the president, Rev. C. W. Huntington, rapped for order and called for the reading of the records of the previous meeting. A selection by the Apollo quartet folowed, after which Deacon Clark, for the committee on membership, read his report, and a long list of new members was voted in.

The committee on Home Work, through Rev. George F. Kengott, offered a set of printed resolutions relative to missionary contributions, which were adopted as the sense of the meeting.

Under the head of "New Business," Rev. W. A. Bartlett read the following telegram, addressed to himself and Mr. S. H. Thompson:

"Washington, D. C., Dec. 4.

"I have your telegram and am happy to express my cordial approval of no license. JOHN D. LONG."

The telegram was in answer to one sent him in the forenoon, by Mr. Bartlett and Mr. Thompson, stating the purpose of the meeting and the fact that the club is making a struggle for no license, stating that the governor was to be present, and asking if he had a greeting to send.

Mr. Bartlett then presented to the club for its approval, the following message of reply to Secretary Long's message, which was unanimously adopted:

"The Lowell Congregational club sends greeting to the Honorable John D. Long, secretary of the navy. We are proud of our Massachusetts son, and heartily thank him for his inspiring message in the cause of temperance."

Mr. Bartlett also presented the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

"The Lowell Congregational club at this meeting so near the city election desires to reaffirm its position in favor of no-license, believing that even with defective legislation and some evasions of the law the conditions are vastly better than with the open saloon."

Rev. Mr. Huntington then introduced Gov. Wolcott, who in part spoke as follows:

GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS.

"From the subject chosen, and also from the subject referred to in the records of your secretary, it is evident to me that the Congregational club of Lowell is not afraid of tackling difficult problems. And it is well, my friends, that just such an organization as this, devoted to the advancement of civic righteousness,—I think I caught that phrase—should meet from time to time and take counsel together as to the best methods of advancing honest and clean government.

"The chairman of the evening has already referred to the somewhat famous remark of James Brice, a most friendly critic of the institutions of this country when he said that the weak spot in this country of popular government, was in the government of cities.

"It has always seemed to me that one of the marvels in the conduct and achievement of the men of the Revolutionary period was not only their fixity of purpose, and their great achievement, but the wonderful political sagacity that found embodiment in the constitution of the United States.

"It seems to us, perhaps, a familiar idea now. But no people on the face of the earth had then tried to found a government of the people, by the people and for the people. And, my friends, we have improved very little upon the constitution which those men adopted, in the 125 years that have passed since then.

"Now we come down to the method of popular government in our municipalities. It has not been only the unanimous opinion of friendly critics from abroad, but it is I think a fact that we all sorrowfully admit, that in the government of our great cities, we have not shown to the world to the same extent that we have in our national government and the government of our states, the best form of popular government. To a large degree, the government of our large cities has been a failure.

"It seems to me that with the absolute faith that I presume that all Americans feel in the theory of popular government, this matter of the ill government of our great cities is a distinct national calamity and disgrace. We are educating whole generations to believe in corruption. That is the great evil of it. Children are growing up to belive that corruption pays in politics, and that is spreading the sore which will come back to corrupt the body politic, perhaps for years to come.

"Now, in this commonwealth of our own, you go back to the old town government of New England, and there is a well-nigh equally unanimous opinion that this is the local form of popular government. By and by the town increases in size and another form of government is made necessary, by physical conditions, and then a form of city government is adopted. Of the 35 cities of this Commonwealth, the city of Lowell was the third to be incorporated and this great industrial centre has kept its important place among the cities of the Commonwealth. It might have been supposed that a community progressive and enterprising, like that of Massachusetts, in the 63 years or more since Boston was first incorporated as a city, would have settled upon some fairly uniform method of city government. I think it rather a remarkable fact that we are still feeling about vaguely, in the dark as to what is the best method of constructing a city. We know how to run a town government very well, but when it comes to running a city government, we are still in a position of doubt."

"On the other hand it may be said that it is perhaps well enough that various experiments should be tried, that just at present, in the newer charters, the swing of the pendulum is toward giving very much more power to the mayor. That is on the theory that what you want to do is to make the responsibility clear, to be able to point to an individual and say: 'The responsibility for all your bad appointments, for all your bad acts, for all the expenditure of money, rests upon that one individual. Then, if he is faithless to his trust, or incapable, he can be turned out at the next election.'

"That is one theory. Another is that we do not want any one man power, that the very best of our government is that the people shall share largely in the power, and that in some respects, the nearer you come to a town government, the better.

"The system of city government, then, even in Massachusetts, seems to be still in solution.

"It is a somewhat striking thought in this period of vast aggregations of capital and combinations of interests, that about the biggest aggregation of capital that any one in this hall knows of, is the city of Boston. It has an appraised valuation of over one billion dollars. To run that city for a year, something more than $12,000,000 is raised by taxation.

"Now suppose Mr. Cumnock or anybody else in this hall, used to the conduct of a large enterprise, were asked how he would run a business involving a capital stock of $1,000,000,000, and an annual income and expenditure of $12,000,000. The conduct of a great city—and Boston is not in population the greatest city in the union—is an enormous business enterprise.

"One would say that the wisest heads and cleanest honor were none too wise and clean to grasp this immense problem. And when I say the wisest heads, I would not limit it to those of what is called the highest education. The men of education should meet with those who are self taught, and taught from poverty; as well as in the schools and colleges; but they should be men of sagacity, they are your trustees.

"The coming century is going to have for America very great and difficult problems. They will become greater and more difficult, with the advance of civilization and the growth in population. The demands upon the individual man and woman are going to be constantly greater.

"The government of our cities, I believe, to be a disgrace to America today. I hope, I believe, that among the problems which this new century will have to grapple with, and will settle as Americans ought to settle great problems, that is rightly, will be this problem of municipal government. We do not yet fully appreciate the importance of it. The average business man, who values his home, has not yet grasped this great problem, and is not willing to give of his time and thought and effort, as he should be.

"It seems to me, that as a people, we are carelessly trifling with one of the most vast and important problems that can be presented to man. When a great call for national sacrifice is made, this country is always ready to meet it. I do not fear for the United States, nor for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; but I long to see something of the spirit of devotion which leads a man when his country calls him to take his life in his hand, and give it in service to his country; I long to see something of that spirit devoted persistently, not spasmodically to secure the good government of our cities which can be secured and will be secured, when our people are in earnest to secure it."

The quartet rendered a selection at the conclusion of the governor's address, after which Hon. Arthur E. Wellman was introduced. He spoke in part as follows:

"The importance of the subject of good government in our cities can scarcely be over-estimated. The great bulk of our population is drifting into the cities. That fact itself makes the right government of cities of great importance. A great danger is the tendency of these great cities toward municipal extravagance.

"Then, too, these cities are the centers of power, not only of wealth, but of intellectual power. The great papers that rule and influence the country find their centers in our cities, and more and more these papers are going all over the land, and becoming the voice of the people. You may have a perfect town government, but you never hear of it. But the scandals of our great cities are spread all over the land, and teach every city and hamlet.

"There are difficulties in the way of making the government of our cities what they ought to be. If we are to overcome these difficulties, we must face them, and not try to dodge them. One of those difficulties, to my mind, is the fact that in our large cities there is a very considerable portion of the people who have the voting power who pay no very considerable tax. It makes no material difference to them, whether the city government is extravagant or not.

"Again, we have a criminal class, and as we sometimes say, a semi-criminal class, who are ready to take part in municipal corruption.

"Another class, many of them among the best citizens, have come to us from other countries. Many have come merely from motives of self gain, honorable motives, but without the slightest conception of our free institutions. I say, that the idea that one of those men, should be expected in five years to grasp our system and become one of our citizens, is one of the most unreasonable and preposterous ever put forth. It is not wonderful, when these people get into our great cities and some one gives them five dollars to go and vote their way, they go and do it.

"Then, there is the class of good people who take no interest in public affairs. It seems to me they are among the worst people with whom we have to reckon. They are to be blamed for more than the man who comes from Poland or some country in Russia, because they have had a chance to know better.

Now, what are we going to do about it? It seems to me that every American citizen is in duty bound to take an active interest in municipal affairs. There the good man is most needed and there, for some reason, he seems less willing to go.

"I think that every American citizen ought, in the first place, to understand something about the government of his own city. He ought to read his own charter, and know its provisions. I do not propose to examine you on the Lowell charter tonight, although I have heard something of the laws of your city, and you ought to pay some attention to the men who are nominated and elected to enforce those laws."

The speaker then told of an instance when, in Boston, an unfit man was nominated to a city office, and elected and while the caucus was going on, there were voters enough at a neighboring prayer meeting to have defeated him. "I say, and I say it deliberately and I am a son of a clergyman, that every one of those men ought to have been in the caucus, and prayed some other time.

"It seems to me that when you have nominated and elected your good man, the next thing is to watch him. Every good man is willing to be watched and every bad man ought to be. I believe there is a good deal in the watchful interest of good men, to keep other men straight. If you get to the time when you say, cost what it will, our city governments shall be clean, then they will be."

In introducing Mr. Rose, as the last speaker, Mr. Huntington said, that however much help we may get in from outside, when we want to have a fine finish we always call upon home talent.

After fitting introductive remarks Mr. Rose said in part:

"The subject given us is, 'The Responsibility of the Citizen for Good Municipal Government.'

"Now, you cannot have one fixed standard of responsibility. Responsibility is relative to a man's birth, to his education and his environment. Compare the relative responsibility of a man born among healthy and wealthy surroundings, with every endowment and endowed, with the responsibility of a Greek naturalized last week. If men are to be responsible for what they have and not for what they have not, then what is responsibility for you may be very much diminished before it reaches me. I know you do not all agree with this. You want to make your own conscience on the subject the law for every other man's conduct. Some people have a whole livery full of consciences and they let them out for other people's accommodation and use. But you can't do it. You can't have one fixed standard of responsibility and range all men up to that. So that the question of how we are going to get good municipal government resolves itself largely into the question of what our individual responsibility is.

Now, there are no lessons like object lessons. It is a simple statement of historic fact that there have been scores of movements initiated on the impulse of some individual, or some great moral idea, which have shaken the rottenness of politicians and made them honest for at least a week after election. But neither a miracle nor a mandamus can make permanent work of what has no strong foundation (it is the foundations we must look after—something is always coming down in some corner when we least expect it). The trouble with spasmodic efforts to make politics clean is that men trust to the enthusiasm of the moment and trust to revolution, whereas the work can only be done by evolution. If you stumble at that thought you will miss the key to the whole of my remarks, not revolution—evolution. Revolution is destructive; it is an effort to get rid of a nuisance. Evolution is constructive, the forcing out of the bad by the good. The work which will make our politics what they should be will have to be creative, not demolitive; constructive, not destructive; positive, not merely negative. No permanent good was ever achieved by a negative attitude towards municipal or any other form of corruption. The enthusiasm of revolution is a great power and a great peril. Nothing coagulates so quickly as blood; nothing chills so readily as enthusiasm.

We are shirking our responsibility when we give 364 days to ourselves and one to the municipality; when we give the dollar to our comfort and begrudge the dime of taxes to Caesar; when we eat the orange and give Lazarus the skin. We are shirking our responsibility when we do not insist upon having as a prerequisite in a municipal ruler uncompromising positiveness on every moral question, as well as unflinching purity. Positiveness which is strong enough to stand the daylight everywhere, instead of being 'bushel-covered' on occasion. We are shirking our responsibility when we rely on that precious instinct which allows us to make the mistake that because a man is good in private life he must necessarily be fit for public life; because he has exhibited no pronounced badness, he must therefore be fit to insist on goodness. No man is good unless he is good for something. There is no excellence like excelling, and wrong-headedness may be just as fatal in a ruler as wrong-heartedness. We speak of a "valuable man," but in the precise systemizing of words, value and valor have the same derivative, and no man is of value until valor of varied experience has weather-beaten him on all sides and he has transformed the storm and the tempest into the knotted fibre of character, just as the storm and tempest are taken up by the tree and make the oak, —the oak.

The voters of this town have gotten mired into the habit that the bulk of the work must be done by others and among the "others" are those who are ignorant, easily deluded, or betrayed, or purchasable, having both the incentive of poverty and cupidity with such "others" as patronage may debauch or power deter. In 1896 nearly 900 men who voted at election did not have interest enough to attend the caucuses; in 1897, there were 300 of them; in 1898, more than 600, and after all the talk about democrats used in republican caucuses this year, the total republican caucus vote (including any democrats) was 500 short of what the republican vote was for Hon. Murray Crane. I know you may say that it is a case of good men getting disgusted and going to the rear, but by no such compromise of subserviency can their responsibility be evaded. The right to vote is a right to be surrendered to no force, sold for no price, compromised for no necessity, but cherished and defended as the citizen's covenant to posterity. It is through such criminal listlessness as this that we have the present spectacle of two prospective candidates for school committee, one on the republican and one on the democratic ticket, both of whose names appear in the police court records, one for drunkenness and one for illegal liquor selling. What chances have the voters of the future when we give over their training to moral incapables, men who eat and drink and breathe and barter in iniquity? It is by and through indifference such as this the government of towns sinks into the hands of those who take a professional satisfaction in manipulating our interests so as to make them theirs; who believe in politics rather than in principle—men who would have an attack of moral vertigo if they had to travel on a straight line; men who look upright before election, but whose backbone is like poor Pope's buckram suit—and you can hide a good many moral infirmities under moral buckram.

I rejoice in the triumph of individuality which springs up in each party and outside both. It shows that the leaven is doing its work and will do it. Keep these things in the hearts of the people and they will inevitably show themselves just as the constitution of a man will determine his appearance down to the flash of his eye and the color of his hair. I am not decrying revolution when revolution springs spontaneously from a fatigued indignation, but for the most part all change for the better must be gradual and the result of upward growth. First force out the evil in politics by a natural and healthy process. But to do this, in the main, by keeping to the old camp, holding on to the old principles, maintaining the solemn right of every citizen to think as he pleases, and vote as he pleases, and then vote right.

My friends, if you had had the good fortune to have been born 20 years ago you might have been born under a monarchy as absolute as ever fired a revolution, or you might have been born a slave and your broad back would have made an excellent whipping-post. Our forefathers fought those things out for us, and we have got to fight out some questions for the men and women who are coming after us. We cannot help it, it is inevitable. "Squabble" is perpetual on one political question or another. Here one day we shall plead for factory workers; now for better sanitary laws, now for the men over-toiled; and now for the men underpaid. Let me tell you, and tell you as a business man, that the measure of our business life will, in the end, be the measure of our political life, and that life will go on to the end of the chapter. To the end of the story of humanity, America's deathless past will stand and plead wherever there is a wrong that needs resistance, or a good that needs assistance. And standing in the daybreak of another century I say it is better to fall through excess of courage, than to sit, well-housed, well-warmed, well-fed, and solve the problem of our responsibility, by discreetly evading it.

If conditions were hopeless we should still have our responsibility left; we cannot shift that to others. If the battle be lost, our responsibility is still to face the foe. If you really believe that public virtue is dead and its leaders mistaken, that you are in a continual minority, and the work is hopeless, your place may be in the rear in allegiance; the men who are at the front are the men who have not lost courage, even though they have lost hope. Honestly, energetically, fearing neither the rowdy press nor rowdy public opinion, you must take this cross upon your shoulders. Honestly, harmoniously, it will shift from your shoulders to your heart and make a broader and better man of you, and the people of the future will come into a better condition of things because of what we do today, and the measure of their larger advantages will be the answer to our work.

Better a glorious strife than inglorious ease. As Tennyson says: "Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathy." Better the stir of a life well lived for 50 years, than a droning, dreary century of selfishness, missing all the compensations of sacrifice, which are the wine of life, as men miss the noblest powers of their race who live forever in perpetual summer on Pacific Isles."

DRACUT GRANGE.

The Dracut Grange met last evening at the Yellow meeting house and elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

Master, N. L. Pevey; overseer, A. P. Bryant; lecturer, Calvin Richardson; chaplain, Henry F. Peabody; treasurer, Frank F. Fox; stewart, Warren W. Fox; assistant stewart, Victor W. Cluff; secretary, Arthur Coburn; ceres, Mrs. Norman L. Pevey; pamona, Mrs. Fred Keyes; flora, Miss Annie Richardson; lady assistant stewart, Della Dame; gatekeeper, Henry G. Coburn. Among the visitors was a delegation from Pelham.

Half good won't do!

A "may-cure" cough medicine won't do. If it will "perhaps" do its work, it's worse than worthless. If it's good, it's worth ten times its price.

Do you know where to draw the line between the good and the bad? This testimonial should help.

"I had a bad cough for six weeks and could not find any relief whatever. My little girl read about Ayer's Cherry Pectoral being such a wonderful remedy for coughs, so I bought a bottle. It relieved me at once. Before I had taken a quarter of a bottle my cough was entirely cured. I think it is the most wonderful cough mixture ever known."—L. HAWN, Newington, Ont., May 3, 1899.

Your doctor or druggist will bear us out. Three sizes: $1.00 size, cheapest in the long run; 50c. size, just the thing for a cold that "hangs on"; 25c. size, for an ordinary, mean, disagreeable cold.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks and to some older ones. Easily cured. Doan's Ointment never fails. Instant relief, permanent cure. At any drug store, 50 cents.

JOHNSON'S KIDNEY PILLS
25 PILLS 10 CENTS
POSITIVELY GUARANTEED

THEY CURE!
NOT SIMPLY RELIEVE.

* * * * Oh, what a blessing your Kidney Pills have been to me. I could not straighten up for a year, and walking nearly killed me. Now I could run a foot-race, and when I see a man humping along, I tell him to get a box of Johnson's Kidney Pills and get well." J. M. Jones, Canton, Ohio.

VEST POCKET SIZE.

25 PILLS 10 CENTS.

Superior to any high-priced remedy. By mail, on receipt of five 2-cent stamps.

For Sale by All Leading Druggists.

NEW POSTMASTER

For Boston the Selection of Senator Lodge

As announced in The Sun several days ago, George A. Hibbard has been duly appointed postmaster of Boston to succeed Col. Thomas.

The contest for the postmastership has been a very active one. Those whose names had been mentioned in connection with it were acting Postmaster Henderson, Senator Holden of ward 11, Joseph R. McCabe of East Boston and Sidney Cushing of Jamaica Plain. At one time Gen. Curtis Guild, Jr., and Col. Albert Clarke of the Home Market club were prominently mentioned for the place, but both gentlemen declined to be considered for the position.

Publicly, Mr. Hibbard's name had been discussed, but there are a number of reublican politicians about town who state that Mr. Hibbard was slated for the place months ago.

Mr. Hibbard made no canvass for the place so far as the public knows, and the assertion is made that he secured the place through the influence of former Mayor Curtis, who is very friendly to him. Mr. Hibbard, too, is a strong Lodge man, and the junior senator, it is noted, is never backward in caring for his friends.

The Boston postmastership pays $6000 per annum, and is considered the second best place in the federal service in New England.

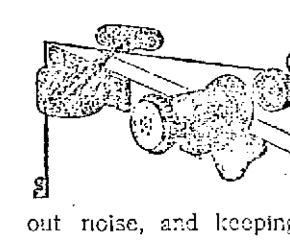
Senator Lodge is being freely abused for the appointment.

Mrs. E. W. Huntington has returned from her home in Burlington, Ia., where she was called last July through sickness and death of her mother, Mrs. Frederick Priestman.

Mrs. A. B. Plimpton started on a southern trip yesterday.

Woman's Best Friend
Dirt's Worst Enemy

Doors Left Open



by careless people and doors that slam are alike annoying. A desirable device for closing doors without noise, and keeping them closed, is the ECLIPSE CHECK AND SPRING. The sample we have shows that it is simple and durable. Come in and see it.

The Thompson Hardware Company

LOWELL, MASS.

OUR GREAT DISPLAY

Of Nearly 300 Dozen Entirely New, Clean and Fresh White

Christmas Aprons

RANGING IN PRICE FROM 10c UP TO $1 EACH, INCLUDES EVERY STYLE KNOWN TO WOMANKIND FROM THE KITCHEN GIRL UP THROUGH THE DIFFERENT STAGES TO MISTRESS OF THE HOUSE. THE STYLES ARE PRETTIER THAN EVER BEFORE AND WHETHER YOU PURCHASE OR NOT WE KEEP THE CLASS OF SALESGIRLS WHO ARE WILLING TO SHOW YOU IN A POLITE AND AGREEABLE MANNER. IT'S BETTER TO COME TO HEADQUARTERS FOR "SPECIAL" ARTICLES OF THIS KIND, WHERE LARGE ORDERS WERE GIVEN MONTHS BEFORE ANY ADVANCE IN MATERIAL TOOK PLACE AND WHERE GREAT PAINS ARE TAKEN TO SEE THAT EVEN AN APRON, NO MATTER WHAT IT COST, IS PROPERLY MADE, SHAPED AND TRIMMED.

WE UNDERTOOK TO DO THIS YEARS AGO, AND WE BELIEVE OUR STOCK TODAY OUTRIVALS ANY OF OUR PREVIOUS EFFORTS. SALE COMMENCES TODAY AND YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO INSPECT THE GOODS.

Cook, Taylor & Co.

CENTRAL STREET, LOWELL.